"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and Thursday; moderate north and northeast winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,347. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CARRANZA STATES TO THE TIMES HIS EARNEST DESIRE FOR PEACE; CONCILIATORY REPLY TO LANSING

NOTE REACHES WASHINGTON

Favors Diplomatic Negotiation or Mediation to Adjust Affairs.

DOES NOT STATE INTENTIONS

Lansing Demand, Due to Firing on American Troops, Said to Have Been Overlooked.

DELIVERY SET FOR TODAY

Message Makes No Apparent Alteration in Plan for Militia to Patrol the Border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Carranza Government's reply to the American Government's demand that it make known whether its attitude toward this country was belligerent or friendly reached Washington today, and is of such character, when associated with other elements of the Mexican situation, as to avert the immediate prospect of hostilities between the two countries. Two weeks ago war seemed inevitable. Tonight it appears that such a contingency has been avoided.

The Carranza note is conciliatory, and is represented as being of a kind that will serve as a basis for an amicable adjustment. It reached the Mexican Embassy this morning. Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador Designate, to whom the communication was addressed, said that it would not be made public until after he had delivered it to Secretary of State Lansing tomorrow morning.

The note is a reply to the last two notes sent by this Government June 20 and June 25, and brings the controversy up to date. It contains nothing about the recent order supposedly given to General Trevino by Carranza to fire on United States troops in Mexico if they moved other than in a northerly direction, although Secretary Lansing asked for a definite diplomatic statement of Mexico's intentions in that regard.

No Withdrawal Demand.

Frank admission is said to be made by Carranza that border conditions have been a source of offense to the United States, but he seeks to show that the presence of American troops in Mexico has aggravated rather than improved the situation. He is said to make no additional demands that the American forces be withdrawn, but to hold, as previously, that their presence in Mexico is no longer necessary.

No reference is made, it is said, to the fact that the United States has dispatched members of the National Guard to the border, though the belief here is that the strengthening of the border forces strongly influenced the First Chief in employing pacific rather than warlike language.

The note is represented as suggesting diplomatic negotiations or mediation as a means of settling the controversy between the two Governments. Reference is made to offers of mediation tendered by the Pan-American Governments, and it is asserted that while Mexico has accepted mediation " in principle," it is ready and prefers to deal directly with the United States Government in the hope that an amicable settlement may be reached.

The conciliatory character of the communication is interpreted here as meaning that the strong influences brought to bear on General Carranza, to persuade him to adopt a wiser course, have met with fruition. The tenor of the note is declared to be in striking contrast with his previous communications regarding removal of troops and also with the Aguilar memorandum, issued in Mexico City last week, when the American note of June 20 was made public.

Pershing's Action a Factor.

The action of General Pershing in withdrawing his forces closer to the border, following the release of the Carrizal prisoners, is believed to have influenced Carranza and his advisers and to have inspired in them the belief that the American Government was planning the withdrawal of the American troops from Mexico.

The communication, which contains about 2,000 words and is in Spanish, was sent by cable. After reading it Ambassador Arredondo and his staff left Washington to attend a Fourth of July picnic at a Maryland resort in Chesapeake Bay. The Ambassador left word with an assistant that it could be said for him that he believed a solution of the difficulties between his Government and the United States was in sight.

Secretary Lansing learned informally of the arrival of the note and seemed pleased when informed of what appeared to be its general tenor, but refrained from any comment.

While Government officials, including even those of the War Department, took advantage of the holiday to gain a needed rest and recreation, there was no indication that the reported conciliatory reply from Carranza would cause any change in plans for the distribution of the National Guard along the Mexican border. The belief prevails here that orders requiring all State troops to join the border forces will be carried out to the letter, and that the augmented army of regulars and National Guardsmen will be kept on the frontier until all danger of conflict has passed.

The department had no announcement to make regarding General Pershing's decision on the offer made to him yesterday which would give him command of the new military department of New Mexico. Pending his decision it is regarded as probable that General Funston will continue to administer affairs along the border from the Gulf Coast to Douglas, Ariz., where General Bell, commanding the Western Department, will assume jurisdiction.

Carranza's Statement of His Desire to Avert War; Asks That We Put Ourselves in Mexicans' Position

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—In an exclusive interview today at the National Palace, General Carranza stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent that Mexico had been misunderstood by the people of the United States and that he wished through THE TIMES to state the actual position of the Mexican Republic.

"I have been greatly surprised that the press of the United States and a large part of the thinking people of that country suppose that the Mexican Government is procuring and wishes war with the United States," the First Chief said. "I wish to declare that all the acts which have been executed recently with respect to the international difficulties have had no other object than to watch over national honor and to preserve by all honorable means possible peace and good relations with the United States.

"I wish that the American people could see with all clearness the Mexican point of view, so that my acts would be interpreted as they should be. In effect Mexico has seen her territory invaded by American troops which, although declaring that they came to co-operate with the Mexican Government in the prosecution of bandits, in reality entered without the knowledge or permission of the Mexican Government and have continued to move freely without conferring with the Mexican military authorities. Mexico saw afterward that it was threatened with a series of expeditions of the same nature.

"Later, restrictions were placed upon her commerce. Free passage of merchandise was forbidden across the border, military supplies destined for the Mexican Government were embargoed, the militia of the United States was ordered to the border, the State Department ordered all Americans residing in the republic to leave Mexican territory and, lastly, mobilized the navy. The warships stationed in front of our ports have commenced a true blockade of our coasts in respect not only to our foreign trade but our domestic as well.

"In view of these facts the Mexican Government has been obliged to think that the United States wished war. The acts of rudimentary prudence that the Mexican Government has had to execute, in view of the attitude assumed by the United States, and the note sent by Mexico asking the United States to define its attitude have been interpreted as hostile acts of the Mexican Government against the United States. The Mexican Government, nevertheless, never has failed to desire most sincerely peace with the United States and could have no interest in wishing a war which could not bring anything else but ruin.

"What would be the attitude of the American people if they should find themselves in the same situation as the Mexican people are now? What would the United States have done if during the civil war and under the abnormality of the existing conditions then England had sent an expedition of 15,000 or 20,000 men to Montana or Idaho with the pretention of freely operating in American territory and with the threat of sending as many expeditions as she thought necessary to protect the English subjects? Of if Canada had ordered the mobilization of her militia on the American border and if she had ordered the suspension of shipments, passage of merchandise from Canada to the United States? Of if Canada had ordered an embargo on ammunition and arms destined for use against the Confederates? Or if England had ordered all the English and Canadian subjects with business interests in the United States to leave American territory? And, lastly, if England had mobilized her fleet, stationing cruisers in front of each principal port to search and interfere with the commerce of the United States, not only foreign commerce but also the shipping between the Northern and Southern ports of the American coasts?

"The Americans should place themselves in the position of the Mexican people and consider that in reality there has been a great deal of prudence displayed by the Mexican Government when there is taken into consideration the seriousness of the acts executed by the United States with the apparent proposition of preparing against Mexico."

WILSON ADVISES CALM COUNSEL

Better Than Doubled Fists, He Asserts in Dedicating Washington Labor Temple.

SUFFRAGIST HECKLES HIM

Asks Why He "Blocked the National Amendment"—A Step in Organized Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Speaking to more than ten thousand union workers today, President Wilson dedicated the new building of the American Federation of Labor "to common counsel and a common understanding."

"You will realize that in a position such as I occupy," said the President, "I am not at liberty to think of any one class of our fellow-citizens to the exclusion of any other class, and since I have been asked to make a dedicatory address of this building I am going to take the liberty of dedicating it to common counsel and a common understanding. I am going to take the liberty of dedicating it to the thing that I believe in most, the accommodation of the interest of various classes in the community by means of enabling those classes to understand one another and to co-operate with one another."

Nothing that the President said in his speech aroused more enthusiasm than his praise of that section of the Clayton act declaring that labor is not a commodity.

"I am sorry," he said, "that there were any Judges in the United States who had to be told that. It is so obvious that it seems to me that that section of the Clayton act were a return to the primer of human liberty; but if Judges have to have the primer opened before them, I am willing to open it."

The President reviewed a parade of union men and women representing practically every trade affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Approximately ten thousand persons were in the parade.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, was master of ceremonies at the dedicatory exercises. The new building was formally accepted by Samuel Gompers, President; Frank Morrison, Secretary, and James O'Connell, Vice President of the federation.

Mrs. Wilson accompanied the President, and on the reviewing stand were Vice President and Mrs. Marshall, Secretary Lane, Secretary Redfield, A.

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INCOME TAX TOTAL UP TO $124,867,430

Corporations Pay $56,909,941 and Individuals $67,957,488 to Federal Treasury.

NEW YORK'S HUGE SHARE

City Contributes One-third of Individual Tax and One-fifth of Corporation Levy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Corporations paying the Federal income tax in the fiscal year just ended, covering the period of the calendar year 1915, had an aggregate net income of $5,690,994,178 in that year. This fact was disclosed when the Treasury Department tonight made public the tax returns for the year just closed in the various internal revenue districts. The total income tax collected from corporations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916, was $56,909,941.78, and the total income tax collected during the same period from individuals was $67,957,488.50, making a total collection from both sources—corporations and individuals—$124,867,430.28.

The corporations pay the normal tax rate of 1 per cent. on their net income. As the corporation tax paid by them on such net income was $56,909,941.78, it is apparent that the net income of the corporations paying the tax during the year was not less than $5,690,994,178. The aggregate income on which the individual tax was paid has not been announced, but since the normal tax is 1 per cent. on net income, it is apparent that individuals paying the tax had a net income larger than $6,795,748,850, and that the net income of both individuals and corporations paying the tax was something greater than $12,486,743,028 during 1915. This is the minimum net value of the business of the country covered by the tax as uncovered by the brief announcement of collections made by the Treasury Department tonight.

The figures show that one-fifth of the coropartion tax was paid by the First and Second New York Districts, embracing New York City, and that more than one-third of the individual income tax was paid by residents of those two districts. These two districts paid more than $12,000,000 of the corporation income tax, and more than $25,000,000 of the individual income tax, an aggregate of more than $37,000,000, which means that the net income on which the tax

Continued on Page 5.

Rumania Seizes Trains Belonging to Austria

LONDON, July 4.—The Rumanian Government seized 250 cars and six locomotives belonging to Austro-Hungarian railways which were sent into Rumania while the Russians were advancing in Bukowina, says a Reuter dispatch from Bucharest.

All exportation to Bulgaria has been suspended.

25 MORE DEATHS FROM PARALYSIS

Fifty-nine New Cases Reported to Authorities in Twenty-four Hours.

EXODUS OF 50,000 CHILDREN

One Brooklyn Hospital Has to Borrow Ambulances to Respond to Calls.

PHYSICIANS GIVE SERVICES

Emerson Puts Ban on Picnics, but He Won't Close Playgrounds—Boys' Camp Quarantined.

Twenty-five deaths, 59 new diagnosed cases and 31 new suspected cases—this measures the 24-hour toll of infantile paralysis in New York, from 9 o'clock Monday night to 9 o'clock last night.

The ravages of the disease reported to the Health Department yesterday exceeded those reported Monday night for both Sunday and Monday—72 new cases and 23 deaths.

With the spread of the disease, many thousands of children of well-to-do parents—50,000 is considered a conservative estimate—have been sent out of New York. This has caused the New York State Health Authorities to issue strict orders that State Health Commissioner Biggs be notified by telephone immediately of the discovery of a case of infantile paralysis. The authorities in nearby States have taken similar precautions.

Day's Toll of the Disease.

This tabulation shows at a glance the situation as it existed last night:

Borough.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Suspects.
Manhattan	1	5	15
Brooklyn	24	48	15
Queens	..	..	..
Bronx	..	..	1
Richmond	..	6	..
Totals for day	25	59	31

Total of cases reported to date, 524.
Total deaths reported to date, 126.

The disease continues most prevalent in Brooklyn, in the Italian quarter of the southern district of the borough, where the paralysis first appeared. Following are the numbers and locations by boroughs of the cases reported to the Health Department for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 o'clock last night:

Manhattan, 1 dead, 5 new diagnosed cases, 15 new suspected cases; Brooklyn, 24 dead, 48 new diagnosed cases, 15 new suspected cases; Queens, no deaths, no new cases; Richmond, no deaths, 6 new diagnosed cases, no new suspected cases; Bronx, no deaths, no new diagnosed cases, 1 new suspected case.

This brought the total figures for the present outbreak to 126 dead and 524 cases.

Mortality Rate Rising.

A striking feature of the situation has been the high mortality. In 1907, when there were 2,500 cases reported, the death rate was 5 per cent., while in the present outbreak it has been more than 20 per cent., the death toll up to last night being equal, approximately, to that of the entire 1907 epidemic.

Health Commissioner Haven Emerson said last night that there was little hope of checking the disease until the cool weather of September, and that he expected it to continue through July and August.

Dr. Emerson and most of the other officials of the Health Department spent their Fourth of July holiday scouring Brooklyn in an effort to quarantine all cases in that borough. With Dr. Bertram Water, Director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases; Dr. Louis C. Ager, and Dr. Simon R. Brattels, Commissioner Emerson went by automobile to all addresses in Brooklyn from which cases of infantile paralysis had been reported.

As a result of his visit there are to be a number of stricter enforcements of the tenement house law or, Dr. Emerson says, he will know why. He and his assistants found garbage piled on the hallway floor in one house where there was infantile paralysis.

Dr. Emerson himself had four cases removed to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, and he arranged for the transfer of a number of others. The Kingston Avenue Hospital had sixty-five ambulance calls yesterday for infantile paralysis cases, and had to borrow ambulances from other hospitals to do the work.

Dr. Emerson found no screens and many flies in several homes where there were sufferers. In one well-to-do home he found two children suffering from paralysis, but that no report had been made. The father insisted the children should not be sent to the hospital, but an elder sister sided with the Health Commissioner, and the Health Department did not have to use its police power.

Physicians Volunteer Aid.

Yesterday, with 191 suspected cases on its hands, the Health Department called for volunteers from among the physicians of the city. The Bureau of Child Hygiene supplied ten and, aided by twenty-two other doctors who chose to spend their Fourth of July that way, they examined nearly all the suspected cases and found thirty-nine of them to be true cases. Sufferers were not removed to hospitals in cases where home conditions were sanitary and the parents could guarantee quarantine and healthful conditions.

Dr. Emerson said last night that he

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ALLIES DRIVE STEADILY FORWARD; FRENCH CAPTURE TWO MORE TOWNS; TOLL IS 14,000 GERMANS AND 40 GUNS

WAR'S FURY AT CLOSE RANGE

English Correspondent Tells of Human Valor Amid the Horrors.

WOUNDED WHO WERE GLAD

Soldiers Walked Leisurely About Amid the Shellfire as if They Were on Holiday.

SURGEON'S WORK FOR FOES

Giant German Doctor Tended British Wounded Under the Fire of His Own Guns.

By PHILIP GIBBS.
London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 3.—As the hours pass the British are gaining ground, extending their line slowly but steadily to strengthen it out between the German strongholds which have been captured after heavy fighting.

Today when I went into the heart of these battlefields now in British hands and around Fricourt, where the British made their most successful advance, I could see the progress made since the first day's attacks by the elevation of the shell fire, which traced out the German and British lines.

To right of us was Mametz, held by the British troops, and the encircling loop no longer dipped so steeply southward as before, but curved gradually westward below the Bois de Mametz until it reached Fricourt itself.

Here the British are not only in possession of the village, but also have the wood on the high ground beyond the Crucifix trench on the edge to the left and the Lozenge wood, still further to the left.

The British line then runs to La Boisselle, most of which was in British hands early this morning, after a fierce bombardment, followed by the infantry advance.

It seemed to me from my observation today that the German guns are retiring further back to escape capture or direct hits, for many of their shrapnel shells appeared by the high angle of fire to come from an extreme range. All this shows that the British are pressing the Germans hard, and that thus far they have been unable to bring up supports to secure their defense.

A Spectacle of Grandeur.

The scene here was wonderful and though I have been in many battlefields since this war began, I have never watched before such a complete and close picture of war in its infernal grandeur. The wood of La Boisselle was to my left on rising slopes up which wound a white road to that ragged fringe of broken tree-trunks, standing like gallows trees against the skyline. Immediately facing me was Lozenge wood and the Crucifix trench with two separate trees, known as The Poodles, and just across the way to my right in the hollow that dips below the wood was Fricourt.

Montauban, which the British troops took by assault in the first day's fighting, was marked only by one tall chimney, the rest of its ruins being hidden behind a crest of the ground. But to the right and near enough for me to see and count its ruined houses was Mametz, lying in a cup below the ridge.

A great bombardment was raging from both sides. The Germans were shelling the places the British had taken from them, and the British guns were putting a heavy barrage on these positions, La Boisselle was being shelled by shrapnel with great severity, and there was one spot at the northern end of the tree stumps, where the British and German shells seemed to meet and mingle their explosions in what was once a village. There were dense clouds of smoke, which rose in columns and then spread out into thick palls.

The British batteries were firing single rounds and salvoes in the direction of Contalmaison from many places behind the lines, so that I was in the centre of a circle of guns, all concentrating upon the German lines behind Fricourt and Mametz Wood and La Boisselle.

The shells from the British heavies came screaming overhead with a high rising note, which ends with sudden roar as a missile bursts, and the field batteries were firing rapidly and continuously so that the sharp crack of each shot seemed to rip the air as if it were made of calico.

The Germans were replying chiefly on the ground about La Boisselle, so that I hated to think of the Britishers up there, for though it was nothing like the British bombardment, it was heavy enough to increase the cost hey had to pay for progress.

I could see nothing of the men in that smoke and flames, but I could see men going up toward it in a quiet, leisurely way as if strolling on a Summer morning in peaceful fields.

Columns Under Fire.

It was curious to watch the British soldiers walking about this battlefield. They seemed very aimless in their little groups, wandering about as if picking wildflowers. Shells were whining and rending the air above their heads, but they did not glance upward or forward to where the shells burst and vomited black smoke.

They seemed as careless of war as holiday makers on Hampstead Heath. Yet when I went among them I found that each man had his special mission and was part of a general purpose, guided by higher powers. Some of them

Continued on Page 2.

Germans Knew the Allies Were to Attack July 1, But Guessed Wrong as to Point of Offensive

LONDON, July 4.—Reuter's correspondent on the battle front in France points out that not merely twenty-five miles of the main operations, but the entire ninety miles of the British front are bearing their share of the fighting.

An order, issued to the German troops and found by British soldiers, the correspondent says, proves that it was known that the British intended to deliver their attack on July 1, but it was thought that the attack would be directed between Roye and Lille. The correspondent adds:

"This supports the reports of the successful hoodwinking of the enemy by the British authorities."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The afternoon bulletin of the French War Office, showing the great military activity on other parts of the front besides the Somme, has inspired rumors, not contradicted by War Office officials, that the Allies are thoroughly prepared to keep the Germans guessing from now on, by means of powerful diversions from the real centre of the offensive movement.

COSSACK PATROLS INVADE HUNGARY

After Interval of a Year Again Cross Carpathians and Raid the Plains.

LEOPOLD'S LINE BROKEN

Bothmer's Army, Falling Back from Tarnopol Front, Defeats Russians in Galicia.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—Russian cavalry patrols have crossed the Carpathians and entered Hungary, according to a wireless dispatch received here from Bucharest.

The dispatch says that the patrols advanced from Kimpolung and entered Hungarian territory on Tuesday. They cut telegraph wires and blew up buildings in which food and munitions were stored.

It is added that the news that invaders are again on Hungarian soil caused a deep impression in Budapest.

Reports in the Teuton official communications of the fighting southeast of Tlumach, in Galicia, where the Russians have been driven back, indicate that General von Bothmer's forces must have fallen back from the Tarnopol front in an effort to meet the threat to his communications. It is thought that von Bothmer may be forced to retire to Lemberg.

A Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post says: "Considerable numbers of the population have been fleeing from Lemberg in the last few days for Hungary and Cracow. So extensive has been the exodus that the commander at Lemberg has issued the assuring statement that 'Lemberg is not in danger yet.' He advises the people not to leave the city."

An attack by land and sea against Field Marshal von Hindenburg's forces in the north, together with an entirely new offensive against Prince Leopold's Bavarian forces in the region of Baranovichi, where the Russians have pierced the German lines at two places, promises interesting developments which are likely to have an influence in the Lutsk region, where the Germans hitherto have been able to hold the Russians.

Russian Official Statement.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—In an attack on the forces of Prince Leopold, the War Office announced today, the Russians have broken through two lines of German defenses in the region of Baranovichi. They captured 72 officers, 2,700 men, 11 guns and a number of machine guns.

The statement follows:

> Between the Styr and the Stokhod and south of the Stokhod fierce battles continue. In the region of the Nijnaia Lipa we are closely pressing the enemy, who is defending himself with great persistency. An attempt of the enemy to cross the Styr in the region of the village of Lipa was repulsed. During the night we captured on this front eleven officers, nearly one thousand men and five machine guns.
>
> On the right bank of the Dniester the enemy thrice attempted an offensive near Issakoff but was repulsed by our fire.
>
> In the direction of Kolomea we dislodged the enemy from several positions and, pursuing him, occupied the village of Potok Tcharny. The booty taken here was four cannon and a few hundred prisoners.
>
> We pierced two lines of enemy works south of Tzirine, northeast of Baranovichi. The battle continues. In this fighting yesterday we captured 72 officers, 2,700 soldiers, 11 cannon and several machine guns and bomb-throwers.
>
> In the course of yesterday's assault the valiant Colonels Fovoroff, Sikaloff and Syrtlanoff fell, while Colonel Adjeff succumbed to his wounds later.
>
> On the northerly front there was a lively artillery fire which became violent at some points. In the region of the village of Baltaguzy, east of Lake Vichnevskoye, the Germans attempted to leave their trenches but were prevented by our fire. One of our air squadrons raided the Baranovitchi Railway station.

Berlin Reports Victory in Galicia.

BERLIN, July 3, (via London.)—In coincidence with the Anglo-French offensive the Russians have developed activity along the whole northern front. Their activity against the northern German armies for the time being appears merely demonstrative; but vigorous fighting is in progress against the front of General Woyrsch's southern army where at least eight divisions are engaged. The battle here is still stationary

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BERLIN BELITTLES ALLIES' ADVANCE

Loss of First Trenches and Some Ruined Towns Is Lightly Regarded.

SOME PRAISE FOR FRENCH

Offensive Marked by Great Bravery—British Successes Called Not Noteworthy.

BERLIN, July 3, (via London, July 4.)—On the basis of information received by The Associated Press here the first results of the Entente offensive may be summarized as follows:

No noteworthy successes have been scored on the British front. The only considerable results have been attained by the French, whose offensive, as usual, was marked by great bravery and dash. Retirement to the second German lines occurred where the French were the opponents.

The Berlin papers publish long dispatches regarding the Anglo-French offensive from correspondents at field headquarters, but these contain no particular information, being for the most part mere commentaries on the official report. The correspondents point out that the offensive, as in the Autumn, was launched from the junction point of the Anglo-French Armies, which has moved southward since Autumn and is now between Gommecourt and the old Roman road from Amiens to St. Quentin. The correspondent of the Post telegraphs:

"The German line south of the Somme had to retire somewhat after the front trenches were so damaged under a week's bombardment that they were untenable.

"Included in the enemy's gains are the destroyed villages of Fricourt, Memetz, La Boisselle, Herbecourt, and Assevillers. The enemy's attack at all other points was halted before it reached the German intermediate positions. Hot fighting is in progress along the entire front."

The correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger, telegraphing on Sunday, describes the opening of the Anglo-French attack as follows:

"For seven days and seven nights guns of all calibres from field guns to long ship guns have unceasingly hammered the German positions, camps, and shelters behind constantly renewed waves of poison gas. The gas drifted over, mingled with shells, which as they burst, threw out corrosive benumbing fumes.

"The country between Ypres and Roye was one vast hell of fire during the long period of preparations, which was double the length of that which preceded the battle in Champagne last Autumn. The only pauses came when sallies were made to determine whether an onslaught was possible. The Germans' first line trenches in many places were completely under a hail of missiles against which the best pioneer work was helpless.

"It came as a relief to the German troops from an almost unbearable strain, when the bombardment ceased yesterday and strong columns advanced. These did not attack the whole front, but broad sections on either side of the Somme and Ancre rivers from the British northern sector to La Boisselle. Along the second sector from La Boisselle to the Somme the first line trenches were so demolished that they offered no support for their hard-pressed occupants and retirement was decided upon and executed. The ruins of Fricourt, Memetz, and Curlu, which lay in line with the front trenches, had to be abandoned to the enemy, who found here relatively his greater success of the first day.

"The sector south of the Somme reaches to Lihons, just south of the Roman road from Amiens to St. Quentin. The material left behind in the abandonment of the front trenches was destroyed before retirement.

"The struggle continues along the whole front with enormous violence and the utmost use of artillery both in recurrent and counterattacks.

"These are the results of the first day of this monstrous combat in which the united forces of England, France, and Belgium, with an inconceivable supply of munitions and cannon from the whole world, attempted to breach the German front. The first day's success may be regarded as comparatively small. The loss of a limited territory was expected, but no sensible person will overestimate this modest result of the first day's offensive, since the abandonment of a bit of trench here and there, a ruined village or a couple of kilometers of territory signifies little in view of the many lines of our position sometimes seven rows deep."

GERMANS REINFORCE LINE

Strongest Resistance by Kaiser's Troops Made on British Front.

STRUGGLE FOR LA BOISSELLE

Haig's Forces Lose a Part of the Village, but Later Sweep the Enemy Out of It.

FRENCH GUNS HOLD VALLEY

Peronne-Chaulnes Railway and Important Highways Now Useless to Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—Bringing up to the Somme front reinforcements from other parts of the western battle line, the Germans are stubbornly contesting every yard of the British offensive.

Torrential rains today hampered the Allies' operations, and the British action was confined in large part to consolidating the ground already won and beating off German attacks.

At La Boisselle, however, the fighting was of a violent character. The Germans succeeded at one time in the day in getting back part of this town, but they were again expelled late this afternoon by the British, who now have full possession.

All unofficial dispatches speak confidently of the situation on the British front, a notable incident being the surrender of a complete Prussian infantry battalion with officers near Fricourt.

The night was quiet on the French front, with the captors organizing conquered positions. But yesterday General Foch's troops advanced south and east of Assevillers, where they captured a wood and the villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre. They have also taken most of the village of Estrées, where 500 prisoners fell into their hands.

North of the Somme the French have maintained their contact with the British line so that the two wings continue their co-operation along a twenty-five-mile front. All points taken by the French have been held against every counterattack.

The taking of Assevillers Monday night is regarded in Paris as of special importance as the town was the centre of one of the principal German defensive organizations.

Fight in Streets of Estrees.

The fighting at Estrées has been particularly violent. The village stretches over two kilometers along the old Roman road from Amiens. The French attacked at one end of the village and have been gradually driving the Germans from house to house.

The Anglo-French captures in the battle now total more than 14,000 prisoners, twelve heavy guns, and twenty-eight field guns. German prisoners are beginning to arrive in England, 1,500 being landed at Southampton yesterday.

The French are now on good roads to Peronne, but there is still no decrease in the violence of the German attacks in the Verdun region.

Dispatches from German war correspondents, republished in London, indicate the realization that the Central Powers are losing the initiative, which their favorable position on interior lines enabled them to hold throughout the long course of the war. Moreover, in commenting on the enormous resources in munitions and war material the Entente Allies have been able to pile up through the wearying months of preparation, they recognize that a profound change has taken place in the relations of the belligerents.

English newspapers, contemplating the new Russian stroke at Prince Leopold's army and the steady push of the Italian forces, think that these events prove that the moment of " the great squeeze " has at last arrived, and not since the war began have hopes run so high. Nevertheless, almost every English correspondent on the western front warns against being oversanguine, and daily reiterates that progress must necessarily be slow and methodical.

The battle of the Somme rages on such an extended front that the correspondents find difficulty in sifting the main currents of the operations. One records what is perhaps one of the most significant features when he notes " the amazing change from trench-tied warfare to that of an army in progress."

Fierce Battle at La Boisselle.

This account of the operations on the British front during the day is given in the official statement from general headquarters, timed at 10:55 o'clock last night:

> On the southern sectors of our front fighting continued throughout the day and at some points we made slight progress. The remainder of a whole German battalion surrendered in the vicinity of Fricourt yesterday.
>
> At La Boisselle fierce fighting and bombing continued, and bombing encounters took place during the past twenty-four hours. Our troops are now in complete possession of the village.
>
> The Germans made a strong bombing attack this afternoon on that portion of their original front which is now held by us south of Thiepval. This attack was repulsed easily with loss to the enemy.
>
> Between Thiepval and the Ancre the enemy heavily shelled our newly won trenches.
>
> Immediately north of the Ancre there is no change in the situation. There was considerable artillery activity today about Loos and the Hohenzollern redoubt.
>
> A German raid last night on our trenches south of Armentières com-

pletely broke down under our rifle and machine gun fire and considerable losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Our aeroplanes successfully attacked yesterday the important railway centres at Comines, Combles, and St. Quentin. Our offensive patrols, working far into the enemy's country, encountered hostile aeroplanes in great numbers and much fighting took place.

Four German machines were brought down inside our lines and at least three others were driven to ground in a damaged condition. We suffered no further losses beyond those already reported.

This bulletin was issued by the British War Office early in the afternoon:

The enemy, reinforced by many battalions drawn from other parts of the line, continues to offer very stubborn resistance to us at all points.

During the night there was heavy fighting in the vicinity of La Boisselle. Our troops fought with great gallantry against heavy attacks by the enemy. The enemy recaptured a small portion of the defenses south of the village. Otherwise the situation in this neighborhood is unchanged.

Further south some progress was made during the night. We captured a wood, also further war material and prisoners.

On other portions of the front continuous trench warfare activity was maintained. Several raids were carried out. In particular, raids by the Rifle Brigade and the Sherwood Foresters were especially successful.

In the vicinity of Armentières, after a heavy bombardment, an attempted raid by the enemy was repulsed with losses to them, some wounded prisoners remaining in our hands.

A later afternoon bulletin reads:

Heavy thunder storms and torrential rains interfered somewhat with offensive operations. The situation south of the Ancre is generally unchanged.

Operations during the day consisted chiefly of minor local enterprises with a view to retaining the ground gained. The total number of prisoners exceeds 6,000.

French Report of Gains.

The day bulletin of the French War Office says:

North and south of the River Somme the night passed quietly. The enemy undertook no offensive action against our troops, who have organized themselves in the positions they conquered yesterday.

Further information confirms previous reports that the war material captured by us is considerable. Three new batteries, two of them of heavy calibre, have been added to the batteries already enumerated.

Further effects of our destructive fire have been noted. In one shelter forty bodies of German soldiers were found.

In a ravine to the north of Assevillers and on the northern slopes of the village of Herbecourt the Germans suffered enormous losses.

To the north of Frise one of our aviators yesterday set on fire another German captive balloon.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Somme the day passed quietly in the whole section occupied by the French troops.

South of the Somme, in spite of bad weather, which interfered with our operations, we extended our positions in the course of the day toward the south and east.

We captured woods in the neighborhood of Assevillers and the villages of Barleux and Belloy-en-Santerre, which we hold in entirety. Estrées has also fallen into our hands with the exception of a small part, where the Germans are still resisting. In the region of Estrées alone we took 500 prisoners.

All Attacks Repulsed, Says Berlin.

The German Headquarters statement says that heavy forces have been thrown into allied attacks on the German lines, both north and south of the Somme, in renewed attempts to advance, but asserts that all the assaults were repulsed with heavy losses. The statement reads:

While the enemy did not repeat his attacks north of the Ancre brook, he brought forward from Mametz strong forces between the Ancre and the Somme against the front from Thiepval to La Boisselle.

South of the Somme he brought strong forces against the line from Barleux to Belloy.

His losses under our artillery and infantry fire correspond to the great number of men employed.

The attacks were repulsed everywhere.

Bitter fighting took place for possession of Hardecourt north of the Somme. French troops which penetrated our positions there were thrown out again.

Northwest of Ypres, West of La Bassée, and in the region southwest of Lens, local enemy advances were repulsed.

East and southeast of Armentières, German patrols broke into British reconnoitering detachments.

Nine enemy aviators were brought down, five in aerial battles without any losses to ourselves, and four by anti-aircraft guns. Six machines, put out of action, are in our hands.

GERMANS UNCOVERED TO THE SOMME RIVER

Gen. Maurice Says Field Formations Alone Bar Way for French —British Army's Role.

LONDON, July 4.—"Only German soldiers in open field formation now stand between the French and the River Somme," said Major Gen. F. B. Maurice today, referring to the part of the river which flows northward to the east of the sector along which the French have made their greatest gains. "The last of the enemy's defensive works in that sector have been captured by our allies."

In giving a summary of the results attained by the allied offensive on the Western front, Major Gen. Maurice, who is Director of Military Operations of the Imperial General Staff, continued:

"Much undeserved obloquy has been heaped upon the British Army by English, French, and American people because we apparently did nothing to assist the French in the desperate fighting on the Verdun front. But all this time we were doing the part requested by General Joffre.

"According to this plan, we conserved our troops, accumulated supplies, and waited the word for the grand offensive in which we were to play our part with the Russians and Italians, as well as the French. Naturally, during these anxious weeks we could give out no exciting news, because our deliberate preparations were not good copy. For certain tactical and moral reasons, which need not be dilated on, it was necessary that the French should not lose the east bank of the Meuse, and General Joffre informed us that he could hold the positions which command that part of the river until the end of June, so we knew we were going to strike at the beginning of July.

"The blow planned by the allied General Staffs included offensives by the Russians and Italians which, I do not need to tell you, already have begun. We are not disappointed with our own advance, which we expected to be slow, and we are enormously pleased with the wonderful progress made by the French, who, with comparatively light losses, are sweeping forward to the Somme.

"It is quite evident the Germans were surprised by the strength of the French offensive. They evidently believed our allies would be kept too busy before Verdun to participate seriously in the western offensive which they knew was coming. Consequently they made extensive preparations before our front, piling up reinforcements there while comparatively neglecting the southern sector dominated by the French. The Germans, anticipating our move, brought up great forces, much of which consisted of independent units called mousqueton battalions, armed only with light machine guns. It was these battalions which inflicted the heaviest losses on us.

"Our enemy is brave and resourceful, and put up a desperate defense, especially in the region from Gommecourt to Fricourt, where he evidently expected our main attack. In this region the fighting is especially severe. The chalk formation gave the Germans a splendid chance to make the best use of their miners, who constructed dugouts and other defensive works which our heaviest shells could not destroy. From these works mousqueton battalions put up a most determined resistance.

"Physical features made the capture of Fricourt peculiarly difficult, and our severe losses there were not unexpected. Montauban was one of the strongest positions occupied by the Germans, but our advance there was brilliant and rapid, without the losses suffered between Gommecourt and Fricourt.

"On the whole, we are well satisfied with our advance. We will continue our artillery preparation, as we have no intention of butting our head against a stone wall. The human factor must be considered, and this factor presents some unexpected problems on the German side, since after all the enemy has something to say about the progress of any offensive. We are meeting strenuous opposition. Our progress most certainly will be deliberate. Many places like Fricourt will be taken only after overcoming desperate opposition.

"That our gallant allies should advance faster with smaller losses than we is not only the fortune of war, but may be called poetic justice, since they lost so heavily during the long weeks while we were getting ready to take our share in the great offensive. However, it must be clear now, even to laymen, that the blame heaped on us for not going to the aid of the French before Verdun was quite undeserved, as we are doing exactly what General Joffre requested, and when he gave the word we sprang to the attack, in which we have suffered grievously, but which leads to no regret beyond sorrow for the fallen; for it is now our turn to stand the brunt of battle.

"South of the Somme the Germans were completely surprised, and our allies will get through to the river without much loss. In that region you may look for immediate developments, as the fighting there is now in open field formation, the last of the enemy's works having been captured. A glance at the war map will show you that our allies are clear across the network of trenches.

"Further north you will note that, while our line is now beyond the first series of German defenses, we are in immediate contact with strongly fortified places.

"We are well content to do our share in the great general allied offensive, which already has proven that the initiative, so long in their hands, is now lost by the armies of the Central Powers."

BATTLEFIELD SCENES AFTER FIGHT PASSED ON

Germans' Dugouts 30 Feet Deep Blown In—Correspondents See Dantzig Alley Surrender.

PRESS CAMP IN FRANCE, July 3, (via London, July 4.)—Facts and impressions come in overwhelming numbers to the press correspondent, who is on the move morning and night trying to grasp the details of the gigantic struggle which is in progress in Northern France. At every turn he realizes the immense forces of material and men that are being employed in this determined offensive.

Everywhere the eye can reach are perspiring and dust-laden soldiers, while on the side lines groups of peasants call out to the passing soldier and the drivers of ammunition trains, endlessly going and coming, for the latest news. British and German wounded are seen limping off the field side by side, while processions of trucks reload shells and ambulances deliver wounded at the dressing stations to be passed on to waiting trains.

Where the British and French lines join there is another world of blue and khaki uniforms and varied kinds of transport vehicles. An automobile took The Associated Press correspondent today to a point on the battlefield which a week ago had been in sight and range of the German machine gunners. Reserves were sitting about among the shell craters wrought by the terrific fire of the British guns, German rifles were being gathered in piles and German dead in rows for burial. On all hands the soldiers offered to the correspondent captured German helmets, German officers' revolvers, and even a pair of binoculars.

The change from the scenes presented by the monotonous trench warfare to those of an advancing army was amazing. From the ruins of the German positions between Montauban and Mametz the correspondent looked over the whole field toward the second great line of the German defenses, where the barbed wire entanglements were plainly discernible. From the field won by the British with its battle litter and silent shell holes the spectator looked forward to where the battle still raged and, well beyond Fricourt, to where the British infantry were advancing to take another position. Men who were spoken to talked of "good luck" or "bad luck," which meant that they had made the rush across the zone between the old British and German lines against little opposition or that some machine guns had been still in position as well as snipers who survived the shell fire.

As an instance of the amazing rapidity with which the British troops advanced a British Colonel took his first real sleep since the fight began in a German dugout where his predecessor's candle still burned on the table.

The correspondents went over the territory previously taken by the British from the west of Montauban through the famous Dantzig Alley, where the German nest of machine guns gave the British their greatest trouble in their first day's attack on Mametz and Fricourt, which now are being steadily shelled by the Germans. Officers and men who had been all through the fighting said they had been regularly supplied with food, but that they needed "a good wash" and that water was unprocurable.

The soldiers in Dantzig Alley were excited over one of those theatric scenes which this rolling country affords in this close-in fighting. When the British closed in upon the trenches at Poodle Woods the German sections, already surrounded, came out holding up their hands. Thus a body of more than 500 men, after being hammered incessantly with shell fire for four days, dramatically surrendered before the eyes of the correspondents.

The British gunfire, so far as could be seen, was much heavier than the German, while, according to all reports from the front line, the Germans have withdrawn all their guns from the valley, which now is controlled by the British, to positions on the ridges.

Both Mametz and Fricourt virtually are leveled. The earth and brick buildings were kneaded by shell fire thrown into the communication trenches running through these villages. Where the prefatory bombardment was most severe strong German positions in dugouts thirty feet deep did not save their defenders from the big shells, and trenches became formless heaps of earth. Bits of the green German uniforms, flesh and accoutrements were mixed with rags and churned sandbags in uncanny horror.

British soldiers were gathering the German dead and burying their own in communication trenches. At one spot where the British suffered in charging a machine gun position, the battalion mascot, a black and tan mongrel dog, lay dead beside his human companions all of whom had fallen with their faces toward the German trenches.

Officers met on the front line agreed that the new army battalions conducted themselves with the same gallantry as the regulars. Everybody there on the newly won ground close to the enemy was expecting at any moment orders to make another effort. When not "digging in," they slept in the genial sunlight which was not so hot as yesterday.

Germans lately taken prisoners, when interviewed, indicated that battalions were rushed from as far as Rheims and Lille to meet the Anglo-French attack.

BRITISH EAGER TO CHARGE.

Hard to Restrain the Soldiers, Says Wounded Officer.

LONDON, July 4.—Convoys of wounded continue to arrive at different ports, where everybody comments upon their cheerfulness and their confidence that the tide of battle has turned. Some tell thrilling stories. One commanding officer of a battalion, who was landed at Southampton with a hole through one hand and an ugly shrapnel wound in the leg, which he received in Saturday's fighting, said:

"Our fellows reached their objective. They would have got there if hell itself had to be crossed. The German machine guns were sweeping that portion of the front with an absolute hail of lead, but our only trouble was to prevent them from charging right into the thick of it before the chosen moment.

"The officers were splendid—all of them. Lieutenant Chawner, in the teeth of a tornado of fire, dashed across No Man's Land at the head of his platoon. Not one got through but himself. But he found himself face to face with three Germans, whom he promptly threatened with his revolver and made them lay down their rifles. He took them prisoner and ordered them back to our lines. Just then he was knocked over by a shell fragment, with one of the Germans. When he recovered consciousness, one of the other Germans was bandaging him. The third man had vanished. So Chawner thanked him and marched him back to our lines.

"Our men marched through that raging fire exactly as if on parade. If they had been soldiers all their lives, they could not possibly have shown a finer fighting spirit. My battalion, being in one of the bad bits, suffered terribly, but those who fell, fell fighting like heroes."

BONAR LAW'S SON WOUNDED

Was Member of Flying Corps—Brought to England for Treatment.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—Captain J. K. Law of the Royal Flying Corps, eldest son of Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies, has been seriously wounded in France.

He has been brought to England for treatment.

VILLAGES WIPED OUT IN FRENCH ADVANCE

Eyewitness Describes the Great Havoc Wrought by Guns Opening Way for Infantry.

FIND GERMANS FAMISHED

Captives Tell of Being Without Food or Water for Three Days Under French Bombardment.

PARIS, July 4.—An eyewitness account of the battle of the Somme, made available tonight, sums up the results of the first stages of the conflict as follows:

"Our objectives reached within a few hours; first and second German lines taken along our entire front; villages captured, occupied and fortified; more than 5,000 prisoners taken. This was the result of the first day of the great battle, in which every man did his duty.

"While it is impossible for any one observer to reconstruct the entire scene of this vast action north and south of the Somme, yet this picture of events in an important sector of the Colonial Corps will give an idea of the entire range of the operations.

"At 7 o'clock in the morning the rumble of artillery was already formidable. Shells hurtled over our heads; the earth fairly trembled, and the air itself palpitated with the explosion of monster guns. The effect of our fire on the German position could be plainly seen as great masses of smoke and débris rose high in the air from the bursting shells. Before us the villages of Dompierre and Becquincourt were only scattered ruins.

"Huge shells from the enemy's 105 batteries burst in a greenish cloud around us every now and then. In our trenches the men, fully equipped, rifles in hand, are ready. They face the ordeal lightly, one of them saying: 'Now we are going to dance the tango,' at which his comrades joined in a laugh.

"At 8:30 the chief of the battalion gives his last instructions to the officers. Toward 9 o'clock the word runs along the line that the British have already advanced and have taken Mametz. Two minutes of silence, and the French artillery resumes its fire with increasing violence. The eleventh company passes, then sections of machine gun operators, exchanging "Good-bye" and "Good luck." From the observatory is seen the churning up of the ground and bits of barbed wire. What was Dompierre is under the bursting shells.

"Ten minutes later one man who had been waiting for a long time in the same place marches off; then others follow slowly and with caution across the débris of barbed wire. Suddenly they begin to run. Clouds of black smoke mixed with that from the 105's descend on them. Now it is the machine guns that fire. The French pass, disappear, and advance. Dompierre appears to have been reached.

"An artillery officer appears behind the assaulting waves—a certain sign of an advance. Soon prisoners are seen; they are pleading for water. For three days they have had neither drink nor food. The losses they have sustained under the bombardment have been great. Wounded Germans supported by their vanquishers join the incessant throng of prisoners who now fill up an evacuated trench.

"11:10 A. M.—A telephone call says that everywhere the object sought by the brigade has been attained. The order of the Colonel is not to go beyond the conquered positions, and to install themselves solidly. According to instructions, the French are ready to organize and wait. From the trenches prisoners continue to defile."

WOUNDED COME BACK IN GAY SPIRITS

Their Stories Stir Paris to Hopes of Success Now on Scene of Old Defeats.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The wounded from the battlefields of Picardie began arriving in Paris yesterday and more were coming in throughout today. The arrival of the wounded usually is most depressing, but in the case of these wounded their arrival has done more to cheer up Parisians than anything since the war began. For one and all were happy, though wounded. Many were laughing, and some even were cheering when they were lifted from the trains to the ambulances, and their cheers brought a new conviction to the capital—a conviction expressed on all sides that this is a real offensive.

The stories the wounded men told of the methodical and terrible offensive that this one really is, made a scene at the outlying evacuation stations never to be forgotten.

They brought a poignant understanding that just beyond the present battle line there is Saint Quentin, Cambrai, Douat, and Lille. There is Maubeuge, of tragic memory; Valenciennes, Namur and then Mons and Charleroi, where battles of the same name, but with different endings, may be fought again. Eight million French on the other side of the line are now counting the hours until their deliverance.

The ambulance men and later the doctors at the hospitals were amazed at the slightness of a majority of the wounds—far different from those received at Verdun—which, of course, made laughter and conversation possible. Also the men were in such condition that they had abandoned none of their paraphernalia, as is usually the case, and, in addition, they were simply loaded down with German souvenirs of every description, much of which they flung gayly from their stretchers to the waiting crowds.

I talked with several of the wounded soon after their arrival. One man, a Sergeant in a crack colonial regiment, who served continually since the first day of the war, was sleeping in a hospital bed when his wife arrived. She bent over him and awakened him with a kiss. Although wounded in the foot he leaped from the bed. His joy was so great that he had forcibly to be restrained from dancing.

His story was similar to many others and confirmed the understanding that in the present offensive the mistakes of Champagne have been entirely overcome and that the advance is not to be attempted more rapidly than it can be properly supported by the heavy as well as field artillery. He said:

"In the first attack we went through the Germans like water through a sieve. The majority of the prisoners were very young, and all the fight had been taken out of them. Kamerade is the only word they utter. Our black troops inspire the greatest fear, and truly their savage whoops during the charge are almost as fearful as the artillery. I have seen scores of captured guns, big and little, and entire battalions of Germans who seemed to be entirely disorganized and offered little resistance.

"We were on the qui vive for the attack since June 17, which was a superstitious date. That sounded through the trenches as the time the offensive would begin. The heavy artillery preparation, especially on the British front, was far greater than in the Champagne."

SEE BRITISH STORM TRENCH.

Correspondents Tell Vivid Story of Fight at Shelter Wood.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—Dispatches from the morning newspaper correspondents at the press camp in France published today deal largely with the British attack on points known as Shelter Wood, Railway Alley, and Poodles Wood. This attack was witnessed by the correspondents from a vantage point behind the British lines. One correspondent writes:

"All these places were full of Germans. We first got Shelter Wood by pounding it with our guns until it was almost leafless, and then rushing it along the high ground behind the Germans, who were thus left isolated in Railway Alley and Poodles Wood.

"Their machine guns continued firing despite all that our bombardment could do. There was nothing for it but to rush the position in the face of the machine gun and rifle fire. We saw the brown line of our men swing out from the end of Fricourt Wood, an irregular, snaky line, followed by other bits of line and scattered dots across that dreadful brown open space.

"Some of the dots ceased to keep up with the others, but the line as a whole went on, bending a little at points and seeming to break, but always joining again and always going on until, even as one watched, the left end of the line disappeared in the shadows of Poodles Wood. Almost simultaneously the middle and right of the line reached the end of the white scar in the slope which marked Railway Alley. Into it and behind the white parapet we saw our men pouring without check.

"What chiefly impressed one as one watched was that it was curiously unreal and like some scene in a moving picture—that it had been carefully rehearsed before being photographed."

The Daily Mail's correspondent pays tribute to the bravery of the Germans at Gommecourt who, when the British advanced through a curtain of fire, came out on a parapet, and the two parties fought heroically in the open until the British were wiped out.

FRENCH GUNS DOMINATE RAILWAY TO CHAULNES

Also Menace Important Communications—Biggest Force Ranged Against the British.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The French advance within the great loop of the Somme progresses magnificently and the evidence of the co-operation of all arms in carrying out the plan of action goes to confirm a statement that it hitherto has involved only relatively low losses.

In topographical terms one may say that the French army now dominates the plateau overlooking Peronne and the course of the Somme for five miles south of that town. In military terms, it has broken the first and second German positions and made a considerable breach in the third position in this sector.

The tactical results are of considerable value, for although Buscourt and Flaucourt are the point of the marked salient which runs back on the north to the line of the Ancre and on the south to between the towns if Lihons and Chaulnes, it is a salient lying strongly across a plateau and imminently threatening all the German communications in the neighboring stretch of the Somme Valley.

The German front on the west of the Somme, south of Peronne, depends, in fact, upon roads that have to cross firstly the river, and, secondly, the canal, and often in addition a narrow causeway between marsh lands. All these narrow passages, some of them exceeding half a mile in length, are now under French gunfire, as is the Peronne-Chaulnes Railway, on which the German front in Santerre depends largely for its supplies.

I now come to the situation to the north of the Somme, and especially in the British zone of action, which is two-thirds of the whole. It is fully recognized here that the greatest German force in quality as well as quantity is ranged against Sir Douglas Haig's army. The Germans have been thinking for months past of the British offensive in the West. While they could not but have had warning of the French preparations south of the Somme, it is highly probable that they expected here only a supporting action. We know at least that it was upon the Ancre front that they concentrated the greatest mass and the best of their troops. While they had to face defensive positions of prodigious strength, often very resolutely held, the French had the advantage of a certain strategical surprise.

PRESS DISPLAYS PRIDE IN THE BRITISH ARMIES

Losses Must Be Expected, London Newspapers Warn People in Comment.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—Pride in the magnificent showing of Great Britain's new armies is mingled with regrets for the nation's heavy losses in the comments of the morning papers. The Daily News says:

"Above all things that the first days of this great battle have taught us is that whatever we may have imagined of our great new armies, they are better than we have dared hope. Nothing has in any case stopped them except death. Our losses, of course, will be dreadful, but, apart from the defeats which we inflict on the Germans, we are being taught the magnificent quality of our men—men who are not professional soldiers, but who are the British people."

The Graphic says: "The new army that Kitchener bequeathed to the country is not composed of professional soldiers, but it has proved itself an army of which any nation might be proud. It is now showing on the battlefields of France the stuff of which the English race is made."

GERMANS READY A MONTH.

But Their Plans Went Awry in the Face of the French Rush.

PARIS, July 4.—For a month the Germans had been on the alert around the Somme, and orders had been given in a secret circular to construct special intrenchments. Saps had everywhere been pushed to within twenty-five yards of the French barbed wire and numerous passages were cut in the German wire entanglements to enable their patrols to spy out every suspicious movement on the part of the French.

Extra shelters had been dug thirty feet behind the trenches so that the men could get into the trenches more quickly when the French bombardment ceased. Exits were made in the rear of these shelters. Numerous listening saps were made in such a manner as not to interfere with frontal or flanking fire from the trenches. Woods, whenever well placed as was that of Mereaucourt, were turned into formidable redoubts with specially constructed shelters and iron girders over the entrances. Concrete protection was erected to resist the big shells. At frequent intervals there were armored concrete machine gun turrets.

In addition, villages were transformed and houses were pulled down in order to give a uniform aspect and to prevent aviators from spotting the guns placed in the cellars. Finally all the men received four emergency rations of bread and coffee and 150 cartridges and two bombs. Each section had also a flare pistol with 300 flares and two signal cartridges.

When the French attack began July 1 the Germans were so hard pressed that they were obliged to fall back upon Frise. They hoped to be able to cling there on account of the marshy loop of the Somme, but the German regiments, holding that position, were so badly punished by the bombardment that the reserves were ordered there. This order was received at 1 o'clock in the morning. According to a prisoner, they immediately assembled, and in companies marched through Peronne. One after another they reached Biaches, Flaucourt, and then Herbecourt. Thence progress was difficult.

VON PAPEN AT THE FRONT.

Ex-Military Attache Sent There Soon After His Return from America.

THE HAGUE, Wednesday, July 5, (via London.)—As an answer to rumors regarding the activity in Holland of Captain Franz von Papen, formerly Military Attache to the German Embassy at Washington, the German Legation announced today that Captain von Papen went to the front after his return from America, and has been there ever since.

Captain von Papen, whose recall from Washington was requested by President Wilson on account of his activity as a German propagandist, was reported from Amsterdam last April to have been sent on a secret mission to Holland. The Amsterdam Telegraaf later charged that Captain von Papen had been assigned to obtain information of a military and political nature, to watch foreigners residing in or visiting Holland, and to organize a German espionage service.

ITALIANS GAIN STEADILY.

Take More Austrian Positions and 619 Prisoners.

ROME, July 4.—The War Office made public the following communication today:

Further details confirm the desperate nature of the fighting on July 2 on the northern slopes of Pasubio. After three hours of intense bombardment, the enemy attacked in force. Supported by our batteries, our infantry drove back repeated assaults and counterattacked with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses.

Along the front between the Adige and the Brenta yesterday there were intense artillery duels and infantry engagements. In the Posina Valley we completed the occupation of Monte Calgari, taking 182 prisoners and a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On the Asiago Plateau our advanced detachments occupied the northern edge of the Assa Valley and repulsed counterattacks of the enemy. In the Campelle Valley, in the Maso Beranta area, we dislodged enemy detachments which were entrenched strongly among the rocks of Prima Lunetta and of Cengello, capturing 106 men and one machine gun.

In the Upper But and Boite valleys there was great activity of the artillery. On the Carso another violent engagement, in the Monfalcone sector, resulted in our occupation of several trenches of the enemy and in the capture of 381 men, including a battalion commander and eight officers.

FRENCH AGAIN LOSE THIAUMONT WORK

Repulse Six Successive Assaults at Night, but Are Driven Out in Terrific Day Attack.

GERMANS DENY FOE HAD IT

French Make Progress in the Fumin Wood and Near the Damloup Battery.

LONDON, July 4.—The Thiaumont work, northeast of Verdun, around which some of the fiercest fighting of the war has taken place, was captured this afternoon by the Germans for the fourth time, according to the official statement issued by the French War Office tonight.

During last night the Germans made six successive attacks northwest of Thiaumont Work, but were repulsed, Paris says. Today, however, the Crown Prince's guns shelled the work all the morning, and at 2 o'clock the infantry carried it by assault.

The German Headquarters bulletin today denied the French claims of the recapture of the redoubt.

The night communication of the French War Office reads as follows:

On the left bank of the Meuse an artillery struggle is proceeding in the region of Avocourt and Hill 304.

On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans redoubled their efforts in the region of Thiaumont on which since midday they directed a bombardment of great violence with guns of big calibre. About 2 o'clock, after several assaults had been repulsed, a massed attack was launched on the work and succeeded in capturing it for the fourth time. Our troops maintain their positions in the immediate neighborhood of the work.

An intense artillery fire was directed by the enemy on Damloup and La Laufee.

The afternoon bulletin says:

Between the River Avre and the River Aisne French reconnoitering parties have been very active, penetrating the first trenches of the enemy as far as the supporting trenches located to the northeast of Beuvraignes and opposite Vingre. These expeditions brought back prisoners.

On the left bank of the River Meuse a movement of the enemy against one of our trenches on the southern slope of Dead Man Hill failed because of the French fire.

On the right bank of the river the fighting was spirited all night long. Northwest of the Thiaumont work there were six successive attacks, the last one accompanied with the use of flaming liquids. They were all futile. The Germans were mowed down by our curtains of fire, and the fire of our infantry, and they suffered heavy losses without being able to drive us from our positions, all of which we retained.

The Berlin Headquarters statement is as follows:

On the east bank of the Meuse fierce attacks against the hill batteries of Damloup were easily repulsed.

Repeated official French reports regarding the recapture of the Thiaumont work and the Damloup battery are fables; also the information as to the numbers of prisoners taken during the events on the Somme.

COSSACK PATROLS INVADE HUNGARY

Continued from Page 1.

with no decisive results in either direction.

A notable victory for the Teutonic forces in Galicia was announced by the War Office today. Southeast of Tlumach, by a speedy thrust, the Russians were forced back on a front of more than 12½ miles to a depth of more than 5¼ miles. (Tlumach is about twenty miles north of Kolomea and ten miles from Stanislau.)

Following is today's complete official report:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg—Following their frequently increased artillery activity, the Russians in the evening and during the night attacked repeatedly several points between Lake Narocz and Smorgon and east of Wiszniew. They attacked with considerable forces on both sides of Smorgon, near Bobucze, northeast of Krevo, and near Sloikowschisna, southeast of Wiscznlew, without achieving any advantage, but incurring heavy losses.

Army group of Prince Leopold—Local counterattacks at points where the Russians first succeeded in making some advances all yielded results, and we captured 13 officers and 1,883 men.

Army group of General von Linsingen—The Russians yesterday again threw strong forces, part of them recently brought up to this front, in masses against us to stay our advance, but were repulsed. Our attack gained further ground.

CAVALRY RUSH TRENCHES.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—According to special dispatches from Petrograd the steady advance of General Brussiloff's left wing, despite the desperate resistance of the Austro-Germans, indicates that in a few days his front will assume the form of a regular arc centered on Lemberg.

The semi-permanent fortifications of the Austro-Germans, these dispatches say, have now all been captured and destroyed on this front, where they planned to hold the Russians while the Italian campaign progressed. It is not believed that any formidable second or third line fortifications have been constructed.

General Brussiloff's front exceeds 300 miles in length, and his left wing is at present about 20 miles from the Galician capital. The progress in the front fighting indicates that the response which the Germans have chosen to make to General Brussiloff's advance on both flanks is by attempts to break through the Russian center.

"In this respect," comments The Post's Petrograd correspondent, "the Germans are repeating what cost the Austrians the loss of Galicia nearly two years ago. It is a correct answer to Brussiloff's move, according to the text books, but neither then nor now are preconceived text-book rules safely applicable to the Russians' military strategy.

"For instance, the Russians have revived methods of warfare of remote ages by unexpectedly introducing cavalry and sending them against enemy trenches with satisfactory results. The Russians have found that maddened horses cannot be stopped by bullets, while the Cossack riders present no easy mark when charging in their peculiar formation.

"One of Brussiloff's methods in the present advance has been to send cavalry charging upon positions which the artillery had prepared for an attack. The cavalry charges immediately after the infantry, occasionally without infantry.

"The Russian cavalry, besides ability to fight, mounted or afoot, has an advantage over other cavalry, owing to the cheapness and inexhaustible supply of native horses and to their horsemanship."

RUSSIAN LINE HOLDS FIRM.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RUSSIAN SOUTHWEST HEADQUARTERS FRONT, July 1, (Dispatch to The London Times.)—After a comparative lull of several days the Germans have begun a series of attacks of unprecedented ferocity. During these operations the conflict has been raging over the entire front of this army without the enemy gaining a success anywhere. It is stated that they have never thrown forward such continuous masses of troops heretofore in efforts to break through.

It is possible to get some idea of what their losses represent in the aggregate when it is stated that before a single Russian company 300 German dead have already been buried, while it is estimated that 500 are still scattered over the terrain. Prisoners state that the Kaiser's orders have been to throw the Russians back before July 15. It is probable that developments on the Western front are forcing the Germans hands here and prompting them to engage in these desperate attacks to gain some decision which will enable them to move troops elsewhere.

The Russian line has borne these assaults without wavering, and the hope is expressed here that the Germans will be unable to continue attacks of this character indefinitely. In any event they are breaking their strength against the Russian wall, which remains unaffected.

The past few days' fighting indicates the difference between the strength of the Russians now and a year ago, when they had no arms and no shells. The Germans are using without appreciable effect much the same guns and tactics which won then. In Saturday's fighting the enemy had eighty-eight guns up to and including 8-inch calibre on a front of twenty miles with quantities of ammunition which, it is stated, has never been equaled in volume within Russian experience. Prisoners state they are now placing a battery of 11-inch guns. The Austrian morale is at a very low ebb, all agreeing the situation is hopeless unless they are supported by the Germans, which they do not expect.

CLOSE RANGE STORY OF THE GREAT DRIVE

Continued from Page 1.

were laying new wires for new telephones over the ground just captured. Others were runners, coming down with messages through the barrage. Higher up artillerymen and engineers were getting on with their job quietly and without fuss.

From over the ridge where the Crucifix trench runs I could see their heads first above trenches. Thus they seemed to rest awhile after they come into full view below the ridge. Had they been seen by the German gunners? Why were they running like that down the slope? Some shrapnel clouds came white and curly above the skyline, others fluffed lower and nearer to the men. They were in such a bunch that one shell would do great damage there. They scattered a little, and I saw their figures taking cover in the hummocky ridges.

It was only later that I heard that these men had been fighting heavily down near the two trees known as the Poodles and that they had captured a number of German prisoners who came toward them with uplifted hands. The prisoners were being brought down in small bunches.

Surrender at La Boisselle.

Up at La Boisselle the shelling was still intense, but the British troops already surrounded part of the positions, and after a concentration of the guns advanced and captured it. A number of Germans were there in their dugouts, the remnants of a battalion which had suffered frightful things under the British gunfire.

Some of the officers, it seems from what the prisoners told me, went away to Contalmaison, saying that they were going to bring up reserves, but they did not come back.

The other men, about 250 of them, were staying in the dugouts without food and water while the British shells made fury above them and smashed up the ground. They had a doctor there, a giant of a man with a great heart, who had put his first dressing station in the second line trench and attended the wounds of the men until the bombardment intensified so that no man could live there. He took the wounded down to the dugout—those who had not been carried back—and stayed there, expecting death.

But then, as he told me today, at about 11 o'clock this morning the shells ceased to scream and roar above ground. And after the silence they heard the noise of British troops. He went up to the entrance of his dugout and said to some English soldiers who came up with fixed bayonets: "My friends, I surrender."

Afterward he helped to tend the British wounded and did good work under the fire of the German guns, which were now turned upon this position.

There was another German today at La Boisselle, but his work, though grave, was not that of helping the wounded men. It was one of those machine gunners who kept up the fire of dropping bullets upon British troops when they first made an assault upon this position, and today he was there still in his emplacement, doing very deadly work, and though he was wounded in nine places when the British found him, he was still working his terrible little gun. The British took him prisoner and in the English way bore no grudge against him but sang his praises.

Many other machine guns were captured, and round one of them all the team were laid out dead by one of the British shells.

At about 11:30 in the morning I walked down into Fricourt, which was captured yesterday afternoon. It was a strange walk, not pleasant, but full of terrible interest.

Fighting still going on on the high ground above, a few hundred yards away, and while I had been watching the scene of war from a field nearby, I had seen heavy shells, certainly five point nines, falling near the village and raising clouds of black and greenish smoke. And they were falling into Mametz, some distance to the right. Fricourt was not an inviting place, but other men had been there at the worst time.

We walked across No Man's Land in the full sunlight of this July day, and though shells were rushing overhead, those from the British batteries seemed low enough to cut off the heads of the flowers and mine.

Two Glad to be Wounded.

Lightly wounded men, first hit up there beyond the wood, walked along unaided or helped by a comrade. One of them, a boy of 18 or so, with blue eyes under his steel helmet, stopped me and showed me a bloody bandage round his hand, and said, with an excited laugh:

"They got me all right. I was serving my Lewis when a bullet caught me, smack! Now, I'm off and I've had eighteen months of it."

He went away grinning at his luck, because the bullet might have chosen another place. Some German prisoners followed him, two of them carrying a stretcher on which an English soldier lay with eyes shut. A wounded German behind turned and smiled at me—a strong, meaning full smile. He was glad to be wounded and out of it.

Other Germans came down under guard of little groups of English soldiers and Red Cross men.

I struck across the field again to the old German lines of trenches and saw the full and frightful horror of war. The German trenches were smashed at some places by the British artillery fire into shapelessness. Green sandbags were flung about and the timber from the trench sides had been broken and tossed about like matchsticks.

I stumbled from one shell crater to another over bits of indescribable things and a litter of men's tunics and pouches and haversacks and dugouts. Rifles lay about and the ground was strewn with hand grenades. Here and there was a great unexploded shell, which had nosed into the soil.

There were many German and British dead lying there in Fricourt. The Germans were thick in one part of the trenches. They had been tall, fine men in their life. One of them lying with many wounds was quite a giant. Another lay on his back with his face turned to the blue sky and his hands raised up above his body as if in prayer. But I turned my head away from these sights, as most people hide these things from their imagination, too cowardly to face the reality of war.

I followed an officer down into a German dugout until he halted halfway down its steep steps and spoke in surprise:

"There is a candle still burning."

It gave one an uncanny feeling to see that lighted candle in the deep subterranean room where yesterday German officers were living, unless dead before yesterday. It could not have been burning all that time. For a moment we thought the Germans might still be hiding there, and it was not improbable, as two of them had been found in Fricourt, only a few hours before. But in all likelihood it had been lighted by an English soldier who had spent the night here after the capture of the place.

The dugout was littered with German books and papers. I picked up one of them and saw it was "Advice on Sport." There was a tragic air in that little room and we went out quickly.

I passed into other German dugouts and saw how splendidly built they were, so deep and so strongly timbered that not even the heavy British bombardment utterly destroyed them.

Everywhere there lay about great numbers of steel helmets, some of them with visors and well designed, so that they come down to the nape of the neck and protect all of the head. Some of the British soldiers were bringing them back as souvenirs. One had ten dangling about him like pots on a traveling tinker.

In the wood beyond the crucifix the British machine guns were firing fiercely and the noise was like that of a great flame beyond the village.

Fricourt a Heap of Ruins.

Fricourt itself is just a heap of frightful ruins with the remains of houses, which the Germans used as machine gun emplacements. Every yard of it was littered with the debris of the war's aftermath.

Before the final British attack yesterday many of the German troops faltered out in retreat, leaving some of their wounded behind, and one puppy—a fox terrier—which is now a trophy of one of the British battalions. But a number of men, about 150, I should say, could not get away owing to the intensity of the first bombardment, and when the British stormed the place yesterday afternoon they came up out of their dugouts with their hands up for mercy.

I saw them all today and spoke with some of them. They belonged to the 109th, 110th and 111th Regiments of the Fourteenth Reserve Corps and mostly from Baden. They were tall, strong, stout men in the prime of life. Only a few were wounded and lay about in a dazed way. Others answered cheerfully and expressed joy at having escaped from the British gunfire, which they described as "schrecklich" (terrible.) They had had no food or drink since yesterday morning, until their English guards gave it to them.

I spoke also with a little group of officers. They were young men of the aristocratic type. They spoke very frankly, and acknowledged the new power of the British artillery and the courage of the British soldiers, which was not new to them.

German Officer Laments War.

It was here that I had a talk with the German medical officer whom I had seen walking down between two guards close to Fricourt. After describing his own experiences during the bombardment this morning he laughed in a sad way.

"In this war," he said, "we go on killing each other to no purpose. Europe is being bled to death, and will be impoverished for long years. It is a war against religion and against civilization, and I see no end to it. Germany is strong and England is strong and France is strong. It is impossible for one side to crush the other, so when is the end to come?"

Because of his services to the British soldiers he had received special privilege.

A little apart from all his fellow-officers stood a German Lieutenant Colonel who was charged with having killed two British officers by bombing them after his surrender. A tall, gloomy man he stood, awaiting an inquiry, and I could only hope that he was not guilty of such a crime.

From personal observation I knew nothing of what happened elsewhere in the line today, but I have heard the story of the attack on the Gommecourt salient, which shows that this action was one of the most heroic things in British history. The Germans had concentrated a great mass of guns here, in the belief that the main attack was to extend from Lille to Roye. The existence of this belief has been proved by German orders which have come into our hands.

As soon as the British left their trenches after the bombardment yesterday the enemy barraged the British front and support trenches with an infernal fire. The British troops advanced through this barrage as if on parade, and in spite of the heavy losses made their way over 500 yards of no man's land to the Germans' front line.

The German soldiers also behaved with great courage. They carried their machine guns right through the British barrage until they faced the British in the open and swept them with fire, so that large numbers fell.

The attack did not succeed in this part of the line, but it drew on the German reserves, and great honor is due to the valor of those who fought as heroes. It is a story that must be told as one of the most glorious acts of self-sacrifice ever made by British troops.

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THE 23D DEPARTS FOR TEXAS BORDER

Cheering Throngs Line Route from Brooklyn Armory to the Erie Ferry.

WOMEN SHOWER FLOWERS

Hundreds of Relatives and Friends Follow the Regiment Till Men Entrain at Jersey City.

The Twenty-third Infantry of Brooklyn, which was substituted for the Sixty-ninth Regiment of Manhattan a few days ago as the fifth New York City infantry unit to go to the border, started for Texas over the Erie system at 7:30 o'clock last night. All Brooklyn turned out, it seemed, to say good-bye and wish a happy return to the borough's crack command.

The regiment, as it passed through the streets on its way to the bridge, received one continuous ovation, women and girls showering the men with flowers and little flags as they marched through the residential sections, particularly Bedford Avenue. It was estimated that more than 100,000 persons joined in the Brooklyn part of the demonstration, while at least 25,000 more were massed around the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge to receive the regiment there.

At 3:30 o'clock Colonel Frank H. Norton, commanding the Twenty-third, notified the Eastern Department Headquarters, on Governors Island, that the regiment, 1,084 officers and men strong and fully equipped, was ready to start for Texas whenever the headquarters gave the word. Fifteen minutes later the bugles sounded assembly, and after a lapse of two or three minutes the regimental headquarters staff, with Colonel Norton leading, appeared in the big Bedford Avenue entrance to the armory.

A crowd of 10,000 people jammed sidewalks and streets on all sides of the armory, while other thousands were lined up three and four deep along the entire route over which the regiment was to march. Never had Brooklyn tendered a greater demonstration to her soldiers than that which was accorded the Twenty-third.

Ovation for Dr. Cadman.

The regiment, with the band playing patriotic airs, marched up Bedford Avenue to Lafayette Avenue, thence to Schermerhorn Street, Flatbush Avenue, Clinton and Liberty Streets to Brooklyn Bridge. Trailing the regiment there trudged about 2,000 men, women, and children, most of them relatives or friends of the soldiers, and not once did these followers falter until the head of the command halted in front of the Erie Ferry, at the foot of Chambers Street, Manhattan.

Both in Brooklyn and in Manhattan the police reserves were necessary to hold the cheering throngs in bounds. The regiment arrived at the Erie Ferry at 5:15 o'clock and immediately marched on board the ferryboat Jamestown, which carried the troops to the Erie Terminal in Jersey City. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, and friends of the men followed on the regular ferryboats, the result being the biggest jam the Jersey City station had experienced in years—a jam made all the bigger because of the crowds of people returning from holiday excursions into New Jersey.

The Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn and chaplain of the Twenty-third, came in for a special send-off, tendered him by the members of his church. At the ferry they bade him good-bye and wished him health and a happy return to the church, and Dr. Cadman, replying, said he expected to be back about Thanksgiving Day. However, he added, he would stay with the regiment as long as it remained on the border, whether that was Thanksgiving Day of this year or next.

Colonel Norton, just before he quit New York soil, turned to the newspaper men and assured them that the regiment never had been in better condition.

"We are nearly 1,100 strong," he said, "and the men are in the best of condition, even for hard service on the border. Every man is equipped, and the traditions of the command will be sustained. The Twenty-third is ready to perform any service that may be required of it."

Entrain in the Yards.

The regiment, on its arrival in Jersey City, did not entrain in the station proper, but marched to the yards south of the Pavonia Avenue station, where three special trains were waiting. The first special pulled out at 7:10 P. M., and the other sections shortly after 8 o'clock.

When the time came for the second special to pull out, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells, in command of the troops travelling in that section, refused to order the train to go forward until a seat was furnished for every man in the train. As it was, the arrangements called for three men to each two seats, while army regulations stipulate that each man must have a seat to himself.

"But those are our orders—three men to a seat," said Superintendent Mantell of the Erie.

"I don't care a hang whose orders they are; all that I know is that each man is entitled to a seat to himself, and I want my men to be provided for according to regulations."

The railroad people protested that they had furnished the accommodations asked for by the Government, and, in the end, Colonel Wells, after consulting with the company commanders and the enlisted men, agreed under protest to accept the situation, and the train pulled out with three men to every two seats.

First Signal Corps Off Today.

The next unit to leave New York for the border will be the First Signal Corps, which now includes the newly organized aviation company. Orders were issued yesterday for the signalmen to entrain today and to proceed direct to the border. The corps is mobilized in the Seventy-first Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, and has been recruited to full war strength. It will take South, in addition to four new biplanes, a full equipment of field telegraph and telephone outfits. Major William H. Hallihan, the corps commander, said last night that his command would leave over the Central Railroad of New Jersey from Jersey City about noon today.

It is probable that the Third Squadron of the First Cavalry will leave today, although orders to that effect had not been issued at a late hour last night. Squadron A, also, is ready to go and is expecting at any time to receive orders to entrain.

Colonel Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Quartermaster, and Major Allan Reagan, Inspector General on the staff of Major Gen. O'Ryan, left for Camp Whitman at Beekman yesterday afternoon to make an inspection of the troops mobilized there. Colonel Sternberger said the trip to Beekman was not to be taken as meaning that additional troop movements from Beekman were contemplated in the immediate future.

WILSON ADVISES CALM COUNSEL

Continued from Page 1.

Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration; Attorney General Gregory, and other Government officials and their families.

Suffragist Interrupts President.

A suffragist at one point interrupted the speech of the President with the demand, "Why do you block the National Suffrage amendment?" The questioner was quickly silenced by the police, while the crowd cried "Throw her out." The President's questioner was Miss Mabel Vernon, a registered voter of Nevada, and field Secretary of the Western States for the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. The interruption came when the President was in the midst of his plea for "common counsel" to the hosts of labor, and had declared it his duty to serve "all classes." Suddenly there was a commotion on the stand.

"Mr. President, if you truly desire to serve all classes," demanded Miss Vernon, "why do you block the National Suffrage amendment?"

There was a rush of police toward the interrupter, who was firmly placed in her seat, while the President, visibly embarrassed, strove to quell the hubbub which had arisen.

Finally, turning to the crowd directly in front, the President remarked "We will have to counsel on that later." He then resumed his set speech.

At the close of the meeting the suffragist again challenged, "Answer, Mr. President! Why do you block the national suffrage amendment?"

Miss Vernon was escorted at once from the stand by the police and taken across the street. It was announced later at the headquarters of the Congressional Union by Miss Alice Paul, Chairman of the union, that this was the first step to be taken in impressing continually upon the minds of the Democratic leaders the need of passing the Federal Woman Suffrage amendment before the adjournment of the present session of Congress.

The President's Speech.

The President said:

"Mr. Gompers is generally very happy in the choice of words, but he used one word just now from which I wish to demur. I am not here to adorn the occasion, but I am here to express my very deep interest in it and to show how near it lies to my own heart that the legitimate results of the great labor movement should be achieved.

"It seems to me that it is a happy conjunction of time and occasion because we should never make any new move or establish any instrumentality which will affect the national life without thinking of the national life and how it will be affected and how we can serve it. It is very proper that this great building should in this wise be dedicated on the birthday of the nation. You know, my fellow-citizens, that the mind needs air to breathe, just as the body does.

"You cannot rise to the tasks of the day with any kind of zest and interest unless you know their significance; and they have a very narrow significance if you look upon them as a means of keeping body and soul together. It seems to me, therefore, that the most heartening thing that a man can do is to think as often as he can of the relations which his work bears to the place he lives in, to the State he lives in, and to the country he lives in.

"You know that every man who is a man takes some pride in doing his work well, but why should he take pride in it? Merely to glorify and distinguish himself from the common run of workers? That will only make a prig of him.

"A man who works in order that he may be distinguished is sooner or later going to do some selfish thing that will disgrace him, because his object is himself and not the ideals which he serves. And, therefore, it seems to me that every one of us should remind himself every day that he is working for something besides wages; that he is working for some person whom he loves or some community that he wishes to assist, or some nation that he is ready to serve and defend.

"That is the reason why it seems to me that this is a happy day and occasion. Because, my fellow-citizens, you will realize that in a position such as I occupy for the time being I am not at liberty to think of any one class of our fellow-citizens to the exclusion of any other class. And since I have been asked to make a dedicatory address of this building I am going to take the liberty of dedicating it to common counsel and a common understanding. I am going to take the liberty of dedicating it to the thing that I believe in most—the accommodation of the interest of various classes in the community by means of enabling those classes to understand one another and to co-operate with one another.

"The way we generally strive for rights is by getting our fighting blood up, and I venture to say that is the wrong way and not the short way. If you come at me with your fists doubled, I think I can promise you that mine will double as fast as yours, but if you come at me and say, 'Let us sit down and take counsel together, and, if we differ from one another, understand why it is we differ from one another, just what the points at issue are,' we will presently find that we are not so far apart after all—that the points in which we differ are few and the points in which we agree are many, and that if we only had the patience and the candor and the desire to get together we will get together.

Discusses Labor Disputes.

"The trouble in a great many of the labor contests we have had, my fellow-citizens, as you will bear me out in saying, is that one side or the other did not wish to sit down and talk it over, and that the great difficulty in the settlement of a great many labor disputes has been the difficulty of getting candid and dispassionate conference with regard to the points at issue. The great difficulty about the relationship between capital and labor is this: Labor is in immediate contact with the task itself, with the work, with the conditions of the work, with the tools with which it is done and the circumstances under which they are used; whereas capital, in too many instances, is at a great remove. It is owned and controlled by many who have not taken the pains to go and see the workers at their work and know just what the circumstances are, and the thing most to be desired is that capital should be humanized by being brought into a comprehending contact with the conditions of labor.

"You have seen what has happened in some instances. You have seen men who have sat in their offices in some great city and directed the use of capital, presently realize that they did not know how it was being used, and themselves go to the factory which their capital operated, or the mines which were worked by the use of their capital; themselves don overalls and go into the bowels of the earth, or through, it may be, greasy processes of the factory, and come out with an entirely different range of comprehension as to what it was all about, and a signally increased capacity to understand the point of view of the man who was actually doing the work. That is the kind of thing which I like to see done, and that is the kind of thing we ought to talk about on the Fourth of July.

Common Interests of All.

"The Fourth of July was a day when a great union was formed, but it was not a union of any one class or body of persons, but that little nation of 3,000,000 which formed it. It was a union of all the people for common objects, and no man is a true American who does not realize that all the objects of our national life are common objects and not separate objects. But it is easy to say, my fellow-citizens, and it is very hard to put it into practice.

"A great many men come to see me and tell me a great many things, some of which I believe, but if I were to listen with greater comprehension than I have to everything they have to tell me I would realize when the day's work was over that I could not hold in my single comprehension the infinitely varied, complex life of this great country to which we belong. It takes a multitude of minds to comprehend the United States, and that is the reason that I think a building like this should be devoted to the processes which pool our understandings.

"Every counsel that goes forth from these offices should be a counsel of conference, of mutual comprehension, if possible, of mutual accommodations, because every one of us has some part in the infinitely difficult task of driving this nation as a team, not as a body of contesting elements.

"Flag after flag went by in that procession just now. Every one of these flags ought to have suggested to every one of us that we have not yet fulfilled the conscientious duty of America in understanding each other, and, through comprehension of each other, understanding and serving the world.

"America did not come into existence to make one more great nation in the family of nations, to show its strength and to exercise its mastery.

"America opened her doors to everybody who wanted to be free and to have the same opportunity everybody else had to make the most of his faculties and his opportunities; and America will retain its greatness only so long as it retains and seeks to realize those ideals. No man ought to suffer injustice in America, no man ought, in America, to fail to see the dictates of humanity."

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TWELFTH ARRIVES AT CAMP IN TEXAS

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CELEBRATION IS ABANDONED

Independence Day Exercises Called Off Owing to Heat and Duties of Men.

Special to The New York Times.

SIXTH DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, McALLEN, Texas, July 4.—The developments of the day here were the arrival of the Twelfth Infantry late this afternoon, a telegraphic offer of a field hospital made to Brig. Gen. Dyer by Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and the announcement that the Federal authorities were rushing supplies to the border for the 5,500 troops now in the three camps here.

This is the telegram Mrs. Vanderbilt sent through her secretary: "Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., offers to equip and maintain a field hospital for a brigade, to be officered by surgeons who have had experience with the Allies. This to be attached to the brigade until the formation of the new volunteer army. Then it is to be free to join the new organization and to be in no way connected with the American Red Cross. Please wire me fully your view and, if favorable, minimum equipment and personnel required."

In thanking Mrs. Vanderbilt for her offer Brig. Gen. Dyer said that the plan was not feasible just now, and that he could not accept. He suggested that she deposit in a New York bank a sum equivalent to the cost of the equipment and that he could then use the money whenever the need for a field hospital arose.

Beef and Ice for New Yorkers.

According to Lieut. Col. Franklin W. Ward, intelligence officer, the United States Quartermaster Department at Brownsville will begin today to supply fresh beef and 2,500 pounds of ice daily to each regiment, and 150,000 rations will reach McAllen for distribution tomorrow morning, together with the supplies for the men. There are now en route 1,200,000 bushels of oats and 1,500,000 pounds of hay for the thousands of transport animals used in the encampments.

It was learned that the completion yesterday of the water supply system allows each regiment 145,000 gallons of water daily. The water at the camps at Pharr and Mission is filtered river water, while at McAllen it comes from deep wells. It is of excellent clearness and no icing is necessary.

The first ammunition for small arms practice will reach camp tomorrow. Upon the arrival at noon tomorrow of Major General O'Ryan and his staff a rifle range will be designated and target practice will be begun. The range for the Second and First Field Artillery will likely be somewhere in the eight miles of country between McAllen and the Rio Grande.

The machine gun detachment of the Seventh Regiment, which came here without a single shot, will get their ammunition by Thursday, Lieut. Col. Ward said. Special stress will be placed upon target practice, and every man will be put through a severe course of training. At Peekskill the rifle scores in the main were unsatisfactory and in view of the fact that many of the men down here never have fired a single shot, there is considerable work to be done.

Unofficial names have been bestowed on the three camps. The one at McAllen has been dubbed "Camp Scorpion," that at Mission is known as "Rattlesnake Camp," while Pharr will go down in history as "Camp Tarantula."

The names were adopted in memory of the particular pest that was most numerous when the boys pitched in to clear away the undergrowth.

Leon B. O'Brien, a private in Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, was taken to the military hospital at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, today, for an operation for appendicitis. He had served in the Mississippi militia, and joined the Seventy-first on June 20, shortly after he moved to Brooklyn.

Site Was Already Cleared.

When the Twelfth detrained under command of Lieut. Col. Wadsworth they found the site chosen for them had been in a great measure cleared of mesquite and cactus, and the regiment got under canvas much more quickly than did the Seventh or Seventy-first.

The health and spirit of the men was good and, though they arrived in the heat of the day, there were no prostrations. It had been planned to celebrate the Fourth with a street parade at night and flag exercises in the afternoon at the camps, but General Dyer called this off because he felt the Twelfth should be allowed to rest after the long ride.

Already the humdrum of camp life has set in. All sanitary arrangements have been made and there is little for the men to do except drills and guard duty. One thing that is popular with both officers and men is the irrigating ditches that run along the southern border of the camp. Any time from 1:30 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon hundreds of men may be found splashing about in the shallow water. For those who like a little luxury there is a bathing beach about two miles out from McAllen. The bathing beach, by the way, consists of a springboard and a raft pieced rudely together, moored out in an irrigation trench.

So far the only organization at Mission is the Fourteenth under command of Colonel John L. Foote. The men of this regiment have a problem to contend with that is absent at the other sites, and that is sandstorms. Down there the winds that cool the Pharr and McAllen camps sweep over the camp ground which is entirely of loose sand and send up clouds of sand which sets the regiment sneezing and choking.

L. A. Coulter, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and E. E. Dilly, his assistant, registered here last night and at once began to arrange for the erection of a Y. M. C. A. building for the Texas troops, who are in camp here. As there are only a few of the Lone Star men in camp as yet, the building will be small. It will, however, be completely equipped with a gymnasium, etc.

Although Major General O'Ryan and his staff are due at noon tomorrow it is possible they may stop over at Brownsville to confer with the regular army commandant there, Brigadier-General James Parker.

MAN HUNT ON TROOP TRAIN.

Scared Negro Is "Captured" by Armed Cavalry Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

ON FIRST CAVALRY TRAIN, FRANCITAS, Texas, July 4.—The first real excitement for the First Cavalry on their trip to the border came today in the form of a man hunt. A Mexican was reported atop one of the ammunition cars. Several officers loaded their pistols and the hunt was on, but it was short-lived, for a scared negro trainman was brought down a captive. He was only looking for a loose coupler.

"Somewhere on the Texas border" is all the information obtainable as to the destination of the First. Plans have been changed, and instead of going to Brownsville, the troops will detrain somewhere near McAllen.

All the New York contingent is going into camp in that vicinity, where permanent sites have been selected. The regiment will probably remain in camp for a couple of weeks to give the men a chance to become acclimated. One thing needed at once is lighter field uniforms. The troopers will welcome the opportunity to quit their tourist coaches, although the trip has been free from accident or sickness and enjoyable as a whole. The men were cheered today when Major Edward Nickler received a telegram informing him that the third squadron of the First was only forty-eight hours behind.

The two train sections of the First have been combined, and the long row of stock, box, and tourist cars reaches out for a quarter of a mile. Camp will be reached early tomorrow.

The men spent a rather quiet Independence Day. They had four hours' leave in Houston before noon, and spent the remainder of the day practicing wigwagging, examining guns, and calling on their comrades in Troops F and K.

69TH GETS ORDERS TO MOVE BY FRIDAY

Cheers When Gov. Whitman Directs That the Regiment Be Mustered In at Once.

DELAY MADE MANY RUMORS

Headquarters Mess Tent Burns and Awakes the Governor on Army Cot at 5:20 A. M.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WHITMAN, BEEKMAN, N. Y., July 4.—Cheers that made the efforts of a competing band seem ineffective and puny arose from members of the Sixty-ninth Regiment this afternoon when word was flashed that the order to muster in had finally been received, and that the regiment would be on its way to the border by next Friday.

The announcement was made by Governor Whitman himself. He told the men orders to muster in had also been issued to the Second and Third Regiments, and that both of these would also probably be on their way to the border before the end of the week.

Before the Governor had made his announcement the camp was filled with many rumors, some of the men asserting that appeals had been sent to Washington that Governor Whitman be urged to send the regiment to the border. Another report was that Major Gen. Leonard Wood had also been appealed to, to use his influence to have the regiment mustered in, while a third group predicted that it would be many days before any action toward sending the Sixty-ninth to the border would be taken. This renewed expressions of displeasure from the men who had asserted that politics was responsible for the delay.

Governor Whitman, who had spent the night on a cot in one of the tents, did not make the decision to move the regiment known until after the field sports and drill arranged for today were in progress. Then he called Colonel Louis D. Conley, and told him that the Sixty-ninth was to be mustered in at once.

"It is not an easy task to send nine regiments to the border at the same time," Governor Whitman said, "and there was bound to be some delay. The Sixty-ninth Regiment will be on its way by Friday, however. I said some time ago that all those under arms would be mustered in as soon as possible, and the order for the Sixty-ninth to muster in is in keeping with that pledge."

Colonel Conley lost no time in distributing the news among the members of his command, and the great roar of joy that went up could be heard for a long distance outside of the camp. The Governor left the camp for Albany following the drill and the sports, declaring he had thoroughly enjoyed his one day of soldiering.

"I would like to spend a week here," he said, just before entering his automobile. "The experience has been one of the most invigorating I have known. I'd like to stay longer, but unfortunately, I have plenty of official business to attend to at Albany."

About 1,000 visitors, among them ex-Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, attended the July 4 exercises today. Bishop Curley helped to make the day a success by taking part in a football game in a field back of the tents of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The Bishop remained in the sun for several hours kicking the football. Later, when he sat down to rest and the game went on without him, a young Lieutenant sent a sentry to the field, thinking there might be need for the guard in case of a mix-up after a decision of the umpire.

Bishop Curley asked the officer to remove the sentry, said there was no guard needed, and remarked that it would be quite natural for the men to refer their differences about the decisions to a Bishop. Later a knotty problem in the game had to be solved by the clergyman and the men abided by his decision without murmur.

The headquarters mess tent burned down early this morning from some unknown cause, and the consequent bustle in camp awakened the Governor at 5:20 o'clock.

The national salute of forty-eight guns was not fired at noon because there were no blank charges for the field artillery pieces. The First Battalion of the Twenty-second Engineers was mustered into the Federal service today by Captain Townsend.

HEARS TROOP RECALL IS SET FOR JULY 17

Mexico City Gets Rumor of American Retirement—Flags in Honor of July 4.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—Reports from Chihuahua City to General Obregon, Minister of War, say that American troops are retiring from Colonia Dublan north to Ascencion. Other forces are at Guzman on the Sierra Madre Pacific Railway, which runs from Madera to Juarez.

It is reported also, but not confirmed, that American troops have been ordered to reconcentrate on the border, leaving Mexican territory July 17.

As a courtesy to the United States the Mexican flag floated today above the National Palace and all public buildings, and Americans commented on this favorably. James Linn Rodgers, Special Agent of the United States, received a visit this afternoon from officials of the protocol department of the Foreign Office, and there were courteous optimistic expressions by both sides.

Americans passed the dullest Fourth of July they have ever had in Mexico City, the men gathering at the clubs and drinking toasts, but as a majority have sent their families away there were no entertainments. Possibly the last of a large contingent of Americans leaving here departed this morning, comprising some twoscore, mostly strangers from remote parts of the republic. They took the Vera Cruz train. It is expected hardly a dozen will leave daily henceforth.

Telegrams report that French and Spanish liners have been stopped outside the port of Vera Cruz by foreign warships, but it is unknown if the warships were American. It is said the liners possibly will return to Havana. Reports from the West Coast say that other ships also have been detained.

MEXICO CITY, July 4.—A call was sent out today by the Federal Board of Health for a meeting of medical men to form a corps to serve in the event of a foreign war. Volunteers under 50 years old are called for, and it is planned to form those who serve into three groups in accordance with their age and previous experience. The younger men are to serve in the emergency field hospitals, while the others will serve in hospitals, in headquarters and in towns.

Supplementing this call is one for women, who are to receive emergency training for field service as nurses, and the further proposition is made of establishing some medical factories to offset the danger of having supplies, usually furnished from the outside, cut off.

Offers have reached the army headquarters from several districts proposing the formation of "brigades of Amazons," it being said that many thousand women desire to serve in the event of war, and ask that they be trained in the manipulation of the rifle. Two thousand of these women are reported to have offered their services in Sonora, and others in the West Coast and Southern States have followed their example.

Padilla y Bell, accredited Minister of Spain to the de facto Government of General Carranza, was received today by the First Chief, who was attended by his Cabinet and an imposing array of high military officers.

The new Minister presented an autograph letter from King Alfonso, and in an exchange of speeches the close relationship of the two countries was pledged. The ceremony was made one of the most imposing of its kind held here in years.

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ROOSEVELT ASSAILS THE MILITIA MUSTER

In a Fourth of July Speech He Terms Calling of Married Men an Outrage.

SAYS HE WOULD GO TO WAR

Breaking Self-Imposed Silence at Oyster Bay Celebration, He Refers to His Own Recruiting Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 4.—Colonel Roosevelt today broke the rule of silence which he had imposed upon himself ever since the Chicago convention, and, from the platform where he had come to review the Fourth of July celebration and parade here, he made his first speech since the pre-convention days.

Politics was not mentioned once by the Colonel, but he declared his intention to organize a force for service in Mexico in the event of war with that country. He said he would pick no one to do anything that he and his sons would not do, and he promised "a chance" to any unmarried young man of Oyster Bay.

More than 5,000 persons who heard him, including a force of sailors from the U. S. S. Baltimore, at anchor in the harbor, broke into wild applause at these words. So prolonged were the cheers, interpolated with such shouts as "Bully for you, Colonel!" and "Take me with you!" that the speaker had to pause and stand still, smiling, for nearly five minutes.

The Colonel's decision to speak came as a surprise to the townspeople and their guests. He had been asked to come down and review the parade and to listen to the speech on Americanism which his neighbor, Frederic R. Coudert, would make, and he had consented, with the express proviso that no words would be demanded from him.

But after he had seen the parade, the floats, the red, white, and blue-clad marchers, boys and girls, the pupils of his old school at Cove Neck, and had seen the 116 bluejackets of the Baltimore swing past, the Colonel's enthusiastic countenance plainly showed that he would not restrain himself. Accordingly, after Mr. Coudert had finished speaking, Howard C. Smith, master of the ceremonies, said:

"Now we promised not to ask the Colonel to speak, but we may plead with him to greet his fellow-townsmen." The spectators nearly went wild as they saw the well-known figure rise and step forward to the edge of the platform.

Colonel Roosevelt's Speech.

Mr. Chairman, men and women of Oyster Bay, I have only a word to say to you, but to my fellow townsmen I cannot let the day go by without one word of greeting of the heartiest type and a word to reinforce what has been said.

You listened to the reading of the Declaration of Independence, but if the men who wrote and signed that document, and after having promulgated it, had gone home and let it execute itself, we should not be here today. The Declaration of Independence was not worth the paper it was written on except so far as it was made good by the sword of Washington and the swords of the men who fought with him through the six years of the war. Lincoln's great speech at Gettysburg and his two inaugural addresses would have been remembered only as matters for scorn and derision if the hundreds of thousands, the men of the North, had not sprung forward to prove the truth by their endeavor. And so it is with us here today.

If you only come to Fourth of July celebrations to applaud the fine sentiments and say how glad you are that, in the past, the people did not put safety first ahead of the nation's honor and interest, you might just as well go on home. Go home, if you are only concerned about your rights, and not about duties. Where there is equality there must be equality of duty, and no man is fit to be a free man unless he is prepared to do his best.

No nation is either fit to be free, or will permanently be permitted to be free, unless it is able to protect all of its own rights with all of its own power. It is with a nation as with an individual.

You mothers and fathers here, if you bring up your children to think that all you ought to be concerned with is a good time in life, you will make them unfit to be fellow-citizens of self-respecting people. When the father or mother brings up a boy or a girl, feeling that nothing else counts except the movies and enjoying themselves, the boy and the girl won't be fit to be man and woman. You all know that it is just the same thing in the life of a nation. If we bring up ourselves or our sons to feel that all we have to do is to sit back and say how smart our Yankee nation is and how fortunate we are to be on this side of the ocean, and have no sense of duty, the nation won't last long, because it doesn't deserve to last.

Wants Universal Service.

I do not care how much you come to Fourth of July celebrations. I don't care how much you are dominated by what you hear at church if, when a man comes home from church to his wife and children, they wished he had stayed away. Oratory and elocution are simply curses to the nation, unless every word uttered is meant and unless every word can be translated into a deed when the need calls for it.

The way to begin to be a decent citizen is not by going out applauding fine sentiments or by going to church and resisting the impression made upon him by the preacher. His business in the first place is to do his duty by his wife and children, to support them, and then be a middling pleasant citizen inside his own home. You ladies enthusiastically applauded that. It applies to you also. The duties are just as much the woman's as they are the man's.

Some time or other I shall speak to my own people in this town and say to them with all my heart how I believe in universal military training in time of peace and universal service in time of war. I want to see every young man trained, in the first place, to help him in all his relations in peaceful pursuits, training him so that when you tell him to do something he does not turn around and say, 'Why?' Such training will teach habits of obedience and self-reliance and the doing of one's duty.

I believe in the Democratic training where the multi-millionaire and the son of the bricklayer will live in the same dog tent, and then have the best one of the bunch, whether the multimillionaire or the bricklayer's son, made the officer.

Assails the Guard Muster.

Mr. Coudert said that it is possible we may be involved in something in Mexico.

I say involved in something, for if what has happened in the last three years in Mexico is peace, I should prefer war as more peaceful. If there is war I shall go, and if there are any unmarried men between the ages of 20 and 30 of Oyster Bay who are prepared to do their duty they shall go, too. I won't take any married man with a family dependent on him.

It really is an outrage that such a system should be permitted under this system illustrated by the movement of the National Guard to the Mexican border; a man whose wife and children are dependent on him is obliged to go down and leave his family behind. The system is radically wrong.

You have known me for a great many years. I have never said anything in my life that I did not try to make good, and if we have any trouble such as Mr. Coudert has spoken of, I will give the young men of Oyster Bay and Nassau County a chance to make good, and I won't ask them to do anything that I and my sons won't do.

Mr. Coudert's Address.

Mr. Coudert, who preceded the Colonel, spoke of the need for duty on the part of every citizen of this country.

The celebration of the Fourth of July has changed from firecrackers to oratory. A trifle hard on the small boy, perhaps, but then we adults have decided that it is better to be bored than burned up.

We are in a very dangerous situation. Our neutrality is no guarantee of safety. At any moment we may be involved in the great world conflict, and we shall certainly become involved in a minor war.

In our policy as regards our southern neighbor we must not adopt a dog-in-the-manger policy. We say in the Monroe Doctrine that other nations must keep their hands off this Continent. Now, after the present European struggle is over, the great nations over there are not going to permit their citizens to be murdered at will by Mexican bandits, and we shall have to fight one of them for the Monroe Doctrine, unless we do our duty now. I hope we do not fail in the crisis to follow the path we should take.

The Colonel's speech followed Mr. Coudert's, and after he had finished, and while the throngs were still wildly cheering him, the Colonel pushed his way to the other side of the reviewing stand, where the United States sailors were.

"Boys," he said, "I have received permission from the Lieutenant in command, Lieutenant Hewlett, to say to you that if you get the opportunity this afternoon, and Captain Balknap will not object—to whom, Lieutenant Hewlett, I hope you will pay my warmest respects—I should like you to come up to my house.

"There are two or three things I should like to show you. One of the things I prize the most is a silver vase given to Mrs. Roosevelt by the enlisted men of the battleship Louisiana, entirely by themselves, no officer contributing. It is one of the two things in my house of which we are most proud, and so, Lieutenant, it will be a great pleasure to me if some of the men can be brought up to the house."

Colonel in Martial Mood.

During the ceremonies Colonel Roosevelt frequently appealed to Walter Hayes, military secretary, who is handling enrollment for the Roosevelt volunteer division.

"By George! Hayes," he would say, "that's a fine-looking man! What a soldier he would make for us," or "Look at those jackies march. Our soldiers must be disciplined and trained as those men are."

The Colonel learned from Mr. Hayes that many of the marchers had already volunteered for service in the division, Oyster Bay volunteers being headed by big John McKenny, former Giant pitcher.

While the Colonel was seated in the reviewing stand he was continually approached by people who begged to go with him to Mexico. His invariable answer to all such was: "That's fine. Now, in case of need I shall certainly take you if you are prepared to go with me."

The parade was also in celebration of the 263d anniversary of the founding of Oyster Bay in 1653. Leading it was the Oyster Bay Band, conducted by Julius Blum, who has led the band in every Roosevelt demonstration since the Spanish war. There were floats, representing the thirteen original States, with young women dressed in white, with red, white, and blue sashes, in the midst of which group was the impersonation of the Spirit of '76. In an automobile in the parade was Maurice E. Townsend, representative of the oldest Democrat, and Charles S. Bayles, the oldest Republican on Long Island.

The unit of the procession which received the greatest applause was the detachment of sailors from the Baltimore. The Baltimore, formerly a crack cruiser in the navy, which Roosevelt, then Assistant Secretary of the Navy, sent to Dewey just in time for the battle of Manila Bay, and now a mine ship under the command of Commander F. H. Clark, came down from Newport News last night. She sent more than 100 sailors, under Lieutenant G. W. Hewlett and Ensigns A. W. Ashbrook and C. L. Lein.

Sailors at Sagamore Hill.

The Colonel's invitation having been accepted, the men of the Baltimore, headed by their officers, marched to the Roosevelt home after the ceremonies.

At Sagamore Hill, the sailors were led by Colonel Roosevelt into his trophy room. They were shown the giant elephant tusks, given to the Colonel by King Menelik in Africa; the bronze figure of a bronco buster, a present from the Rough Riders, and hunting trophies of every sort. Each man received a cigar from Colonel Roosevelt, but not a cigar was lighted.

"Smoke this up?" said one. "Not on your life! It was given me by the greatest man in the world and I'm going to hang on to it."

To the sailors at his home Colonel Roosevelt made a brief allusion to Mexico.

"Peace is now raging with violence in Mexico," he said. "You will, if called on, acquit yourself with gallantry. I yield to no man in my admiration for the character, courage, and intelligence of the officers and enlisted men in the American Navy, and I want to tell you that I am proud to have you as my guests today."

The jackies answered Colonel Roosevelt with three cheers and a tiger.

Colonel Roosevelt will motor to New York tomorrow, where it is expected he will take up many of the details connected with his volunteer division.

HEAT CAUSES SUFFERING.

110 in Shade at Camp Pershing—More Militiamen Reach Border.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 4.—Part of the Pennsylvania National Guard arrived at Camp Pershing this evening, and the entire State contingent is expected to be encamped here by morning. The first Pennsylvania troops to arrive were Companies A and B of the First Pennsylvania Engineers. Their train arrived over the Rock Island and went into camp near the Massachusetts Artillery. The hospital corps of the Pennsylvania guard followed the engineers, and the artillery is expected late tonight.

The National Guard troops in Camp Cotton and Camp Pershing spent a sweltering hot Fourth of July today as it was 110 in the shade. All except those needed for home guard duty and for setting up camp and police work were permitted to come to the city.

Many amusing incidents are being reported from the militia camps. The regulars at Fort Bliss told the Massachusetts artillerymen not to venture into the city without their side arms, as the Mexicans were especially vicious downtown. All of the artillerymen came downtown with their pistols and were promptly arrested and taken to the police station by the municipal police, composed of regular soldiers of the provost guards.

NOGALES, Ariz., July 4.—With the arrival today of the last of the Connecticut infantry, consisting of the Second Battalion of the First and Second Regiments, the garrison here now numbers about 6,000 men.

The Second Battalion of the Second Connecticut Infantry was placed in quarantine upon its arrival here, because of the presence of a case of suspected smallpox, which developed shortly after the train left Niantic. The sick man, Corporal Mathon, of Waterbury, was not put off the train when he first became ill, because it was thought he was suffering from chickenpox.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 4.—Two more train loads of Missouri Infantry and one of Maine troops passed through here today for Laredo. The second battery of New York Field Artillery arrived on its way to Brownsville, as did the First Squadron of New York Cavalry, also going to Brownsville.

ARMY READY FOR EMERGENCY

First Would Strike at Monterey, in War, It Is Reported.

Special to The New York Times.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 4.—According to information furnished THE NEW YORK TIMES today from an authoritative source, the Government is ready at a moment's notice to cope with any military situation that may arise at the border. It was stated that should war come the United States would aim the first blow at Monterey, a point of great strategic importance.

In readiness for such a movement, 10,000 infantry will arrive here within five days. Eight motor truck trains have been ordered to leave San Antonio tonight for distribution through the Brownsville district, where they will be in easy striking distance of Reynosa and Camargo, Mexican points where Carranza troops have been massed.

The eight trains have 251 cars, each holding thirty men and their equipment. Their speed over rough roads is said to be fifteen miles an hour. All of the cars are heavily armored and are prepared to overcome wire entanglements. A steel blade extending in front accounts for the wire fences and the cars can be run right up to an enemy trench. Pontoon bridges and duplicate parts for railroad work have been gathered at Brownsville for some time, and if an expedition were sent into Mexico the blowing up of bridges and railway lines would not prove a serious handicap to the Americans, as the bridges and tracks could be reconstructed within a short time.

EDITOR SAYS VILLA IS DEAD.

Telegraphs to Carranza Story of Two of Bandit's Followers.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Dr. Atl, an editor in Mexico City, here for a peace conference called by the American Union against militarism, telegraphed General Carranza tonight that he had obtained exclusive information that Francisco Villa died several weeks ago in Chihuahua.

His informant, he said, were two Villa followers he had met in El Paso, who asserted they were with their chief when he succumbed to wounds received in a fight in the Sierras with Carranza soldiers, and had helped bury his body near Vaquitas or Boquita, Chihuahua.

One of the Mexicans who told this story was named Gutierrez, Dr. Atl said. He urged General Carranza to investigate.

REFUGEES ACCUSE GERMANS.

Assert They Are Manning Machine Guns for Mexicans.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 4.—Refugees who arrived at McAllen late tonight declared that about twenty Germans and a number of German-Americans were manning the machine guns set up by General Nafarrate at Camargo. Fort Ringgold, with a small force of regulars, is directly opposite Camargo.

The refugees said many of the German-Americans had served in the United States Army, and that several had deserted lately to go into Mexico.

Vera Cruz Celebrates Fourth.

VERA CRUZ, July 4.—Mexican flags were hoisted on the public buildings in Vera Cruz in honor of the American Independence Day. The day was passed quietly by nearly 100 American refugees on board the United States Transport Hancock and 60 or so other Americans who remain in Vera Cruz in the hope of soon returning to their homes in Mexico City. The Battleship Nebraska recognized the day by firing a salute.

Mexican Troops Fight Villistas.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, July 4.—General Ignacio Ramos today telegraphed General Trevino from Corralitos that heavy fighting against Villa men near Corralitos was still in progress with good results so far.

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce Beginning Today Their
Annual Sale of
Spring and Summer Suits
Comprising Their Entire Stock, with the Exception of Dress Clothes, Wash Suits and Porostyle Suits, at these
Reductions:

$25, $22.50 and $20	Fancy Suits	$16.50
$30, $27.50 and $25	" "	20.50
$35, $32.50 and $30	" "	24.50
$40, $37.50 and $35	" "	28.50

Sale of Pongee Silk Suits, $20 Values, at $14.50

Important reductions also have been made on the entire stock of staple blue, black and gray suits, and golf suits.

The clothes offered in this sale are the regular Weber and Heilbroner Spring and Summer stock with nothing added for sale purposes—the customary end-of-the-season clearance.

These suits at their regular prices were extraordinary values. In view of the marked increase in prices of woolens, at their present prices, they present an opportunity for saving which should not be overlooked.

No Charge for Alterations

Five Clothing Stores
30 Broad
241 Broadway
1185 Broadway
44th and Broadway
42d and Fifth Avenue

TEACHERS CHEER BRYAN PACIFISM

Great Gathering at Garden Shows Decided Opposition to Training in Schools.

PREPAREDNESS RIDICULED

Speaker Turns Sarcasm Upon Defense Planks of Both Political Party Platforms.

FINLEY FOR BROAD TRAINING

Opposition to Military Work in Schools Based on Desire for More General Instruction.

William J. Bryan took a hand last night in the combat now going on in the National Education Association to line it up foi or against preparedness by taking action on the question of military training in schools. He was billed as the principal speaker at last night's session of the association's convention at Madison Square Garden. He furnished his speech to the press in advance, and in it there were two incidental paragraphs condemning military training. But after Mr. Bryan read of the way in which the association was dividing on the question of preparedness, and of the feeling in its ranks over the subject, he extended his casual paragraphs into a speech and made it the feature of his address.

He seemed to seize on the occasion as an opportunity, and thus treated his address became a fervent and impassioned appeal to the teachers to range themselves on the pacifist side of the controversy and take such action as would throw the influence of the nation's educational forces officially on that side of the scale. He ridiculed the platforms of both the political parties so far as they dealt with that question, and did it with such scornful impartiality that no one could have told whether he was a Republican or a Democrat. He rang the changes on the declarations of the parties, one for "adequate" and the other for "ample" reserves, with such an intensity of sarcasm that the mere repetition of the words caused the audience to burst into roars of laughter.

He had his audience with him, without doubt. At the afternoon session on Tuesday the applause indicated that the majority of those present were in favor of military training, but there was no question that the majority of those who were in the Garden last night were with Mr. Bryan heart and soul. There was a large minority which sat silent while he denounced and ridiculed the policy of national defense, but it was a minority just the same.

Pacifist Sentiment Strong.

It is said that the majority of the teachers are against military training, though willing to approve some sort of compromise resolution. However that may be, there is evidently a very strong sentiment in the association in favor of throwing its influence toward pacifism. Perhaps the explanation of the difference in the applause yesterday and on Monday may lie in the fact that more of the pacifists naturally turned out to hear Mr. Bryan than were attracted on Monday by men less in sympathy with their attitude, ex-President Taft and Mayor Mitchel.

Mr. Bryan had been moderate in the manuscript of the speech which he had intended to deliver, but he was not moderate in the talk he actually gave. He denounced the military training plan in the strongest words, and implored the teachers to save the United States from descending "to the brute level." He described the plan as one for turning the nation's schools into "breeding places for an army," and as "robbing the cradle." He declared that there was no need for preparedness, because we were amply protected—first, by the fact that the present war was making cripples and corpses of Europeans, and, second, by the fact that many of the nations had already signed the peace treaty negotiated by him, under which each Power bound itself not to make war on the other without taking a year to deliberate on the matter.

Mr. Bryan abandoned his usual lecture platform attitude, the one he adopts when addressing societies or Chautauqua audiences. It was his stump-speaking manner, the one he reserves for political assemblages. His eyes flashed, he opened up his voice to the last notch, and made the Garden reverberate. It was plain that he saw an opportunity to be seized and hoped to move the convention to action when the question comes before it. After he passed from the question of military training to the other feature of his address he relapsed into his usual lecture tone, what may be called his Chautauqua or Prince-of-Peace manner.

An Electrifying Sentence.

Here is what he said—not what was given out in advance as his prepared speech, but what he said, and what moved the convention to storms of applause:

"Just now an effort is being made to substitute military training for the games of the playground. I hope the teachers in our public schools will not yield to the clamor for militarism."

That sentence was electrifying, and after the applause had died down it was spontaneously and furiously renewed, and the second outburst continued as long as the first. The sympathy of his audience fired his blood, and it was there that the Chautauqua manner dropped from him like a cloak and the tricks of the stump took its place.

"The teachers have a right to ask that this question shall be considered deliberately and calmly. It is not fair to demand that they shall think of it in hot blood or in fright. The school is not a transient institution; it will still abide with us when the battle flags are furled. The school will continue with us through the coming centuries, and it is not fair that this permanent system shall be disturbed by a temporary excitement.

"We heard no such suggestion two years ago. No one in this country two years ago was suggesting that we should introduce military training in our common schools; and let us pray that two years hence this awful fever of war will have run its course and that no one will suggest it after that time. [Applause.]

"If they tell you that you must take up this subject for immediate consideration and decision remind them that if the political parties, looking for votes, could not be scared into it, the teachers, who are not looking for votes, need not be frightened into this change. [Applause.] Read the platforms of the two parties. You will find that one insists that the reserves shall be 'adequate,' and the other demands that they shall be 'ample.'"

Bryan's Blighting Contempt.

Mr. Bryan threw such blighting contempt into his drawling, rasping pronunciation of these two words that the audience shrieked with laughter, and then applauded him tempestuously.

"What splendid words these two words are," he continued, with the same contemptuous intonation, which evoked the same response from the audience. "How readily they adjust themselves to the consciences of individuals and to the needs of the time! [More laughter and applause.] If the people get frightened the 'adequate' may be larger than it was before, and when the fear is past the 'ample' will shrink to its former size. [Great laughter.]

"Now here are the words that the parties use—'adequate' and 'ample' [Laughter]—and we can 'adequately' and 'amply' supply every need without robbing the cradle and without turning the common school into a place of enlistment. [Applause.] And who can tell what the conditions will be when these children, whom some would train, have reached the point where their training could be utilized? Is it possible that this great nation, that was not afraid two years ago of rich nations with able-bodied men, shall now be frightened by bankrupt nations filled with cripples as a result of this war? [Great applause.]

"If you conclude that there is reason for more attention than has been given to the physical development of students, why not seek a remedy in a closer imitation of the national games of the Greeks? This association might with propriety consider the wisdom of encouraging such a system. State and national prizes would stimulate an honorable rivalry which would be immensely valuable to our boys and girls, measured by progress toward physical perfection.

"We cannot afford to instill into the minds and hearts of the youth of this nation a military spirit. We cannot afford to surrender our primacy to follow at the tail end of the European procession as a military nation. [Applause.]

"Not only do we find a protection from possible attack from abroad in the fact that this war has resulted in the killing of three million men, in the crippling and wounding of nearly ten millions, and in the fact that the new debts contracted to carry on this war now equal all the war debts that have come down from all the wars of history from the beginning of this world. Not only do we have this, but within the last three years we have negotiated with three-fourths of the world treaties that pledged the contracting nations to a year's investigation before either nation can resort to force in the settlement of an international difficulty. [Applause, but much weaker than before.]

Pleads for Delay.

"Do these things bring us no advantage? Is all our progress vain, and must we now, a great nation, great in numbers, great in resources and isolated from the countries of the Old World, must we turn over a new leaf, reverse our policy, lower our ideas, step down to the brute level of the Old World, convert our nation into an armed camp, and use our schools as breeding places for an army? [Aplause.]

"No, my friends; this cannot appeal to the teachers of this land, and I shall expect that the teachers will ask for a continuance until the people have time to think on this subject, and until the reasons for the change have grown stronger than they are now."

Mr. Bryan also made an argument for woman suffrage, and demanded that the colleges and universities cease to "teach agnosticism in the guise of teaching philosophy." The taxpayers, he said, should not be compelled "to support those who spend their time breaking down the faith of the Christian people of this land."

The rest of his address was largely made up of scraps from his Chautauqua lectures, particularly from the one entitled "The Price of a Soul."

He also told the story of the Irishman who, when his dying wife reminded him to collect the $2 Murphy owed him, said, "See how sensible she is!" and when she reminded him to pay the $10 he owed, McCarthy said, "See how she's ravin'!" Strange to say, there were as many as 200 people in the audience who had never heard the anecdote before, and they all laughed. The other 4,800 were more widely read, and remained silent.

The evening session was to have been opened by the Boys' Band of the Truant School, but it was not there, and the audience was asked to rise and sing patriotic songs, beginning with "America." That hymn was sung to a new air, composed by District Superintendent John J. McCabe of this city. The idea is to get away from the pro-ally music of "God Save the King." The teachers are to introduce this new tune to the general public, and it is hoped that it may supersede the older air.

The general scheme of Mr. McCabe's tune seems to be to put in low notes where one would expect high ones, and vice versa, and thus lend an agreeable element of surprise. It is a confidential sort of tune, a kind of musical soliloquy, with a hop-skip-and-jump at every third bar, with three bars all huddled up together in an excited sort of way.

Truants Save the Situation.

While the audience was demonstrating that it did not know the words of "My Maryland," the band from the Truants' School came in and saved the situation. The speaking program then began with an address on "The Secular Free Schools," by Mrs. Ella Flagg Young of Chicago, Chairman of the Education Department of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

She dealt chiefly with the teaching of religion in the schools, and said that the demand for non-sectarian teaching was likely to lead to a further restriction by which persons educated in sectarian schools would not be eligible to teach in secular ones. It was difficult now to teach European history without giving offense to one set of sectarians or another, and hard to avoid it except by omitting whole periods, even centuries, of the world's history, such as those in which the religious wars deeply influenced its course.

But there was nothing which compelled the secular schools to limit their instruction to a commercial or utilitarian point of view, and they could implant correct morals and ethics in the minds of their pupils.

President Charles R. Van Hise of the University of Wisconsin spoke on "The Place of the University in a Democracy." He contrasted the endowed university with the State university.

"One of the dangers of the endowed institution," he said, "is its independence of public sentiment. The governing body sometimes thinks too much of the advancement of the institution and too little of the advancement of the State. A second danger is that it may feel a special obligation to one class of men, those who support it. The funds that support it come from the rich, and it may to an undue extent reflect the views of this class. In occasional instances there has been interference with the staff in such a way as to restrict academic freedom.

"In consequence of the fact that the State University was dependent upon taxation it became necessary for it to feel an exceptional obligation to the State. The first of the dangers of such a university is that it may be interfered with by politics and politicians."

Disasters of Politics.

He instanced Florida, Oklahoma, and Utah as States where this had occurred, and said: "It will take many years for those universities to recover from these disasters." But he pointed out that in States where the universities were older and more firmly settled no such things occurred. The second danger, he said, was that the State University might be shaped too much by the needs of the State.

A poem in greeting to Dr. William H. Maxwell, the Superintendent of Schools in New York, whose illness prevents him from attending the convention, was read by Charles H. Keyes, President of the Skidmore School of Arts, Saratoga. President John R. Kirk of the State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., read a paper on "The Place of the Normal School in a Democracy," and got a great deal of applause when he said that the sixth grade teacher should get as high a salary as the high school teacher.

The Resolutions Committee met at the McAlpin yesterday and considered military training, woman suffrage, and a number of other subjects, but did not conclude its deliberations.

TEACHERS ORGANIZE TO RESIST COERCION

See Danger to Freedom of Thought, Speech and Action in Chicago Dismissals.

Teachers attending the fifty-fourth annual convention of the National Education Association are much stirred over the failure of the Chicago Board of Education to reappoint 68 teachers, 40 of whom belonged to the Chicago Teachers' Federation, an organization which is associated with the American Federation of Labor. Miss Frances E. Harden, President of the League of Teachers' Associations, which during the present convention has its headquarters at the Waldorf, said the Chicago teachers who were dropped, who belonged to the Federation, all had high ratings, showing, she declared, that those belonging to the organization had been clearly discriminated against. She was one of those dropped.

Miss Harden greatly interested those attending the meeting of the League of Teachers Associations yesterday morning by telling them that there was a movement spreading throughout the country to curtail the free speech of teachers and force them into a condition of servility to political bodies. Her speech so aroused her audience that a spirited debate followed in which it was suggested that the league, as a national and representative body, demand that the Chicago Board of Education explain its action. Miss Harden's speech in part follows:

To Limit Teachers' Freedom.

There seems to have been a wide spread and determined movement on the part of administrative officials to control teachers along lines where heretofore they have had a considerable measure of freedom. In some places it has been an attempt to disrupt teachers' organizations already formed or to prevent the formation of organizations among the unorganized teachers. In other places teachers' tenure of office has been threatened or taken away, leaving their positions subject to the dictation of politically appointed school boards with all the train of evils which follow such a situation. Again, the attack has been on teachers' pensions where efforts are being made to take the control of pension funds from the contributors and vest it in boards of education who are neither contributors to, nor beneficiaries of these funds, and who have no interest in their conservation, but may use this power of control over the pension to keep teachers in a proper state of servility.

But, perhaps, the most important of all is the tendency to deprive teachers of freedom of speech and action. This is more apparent in the colleges and universities than in the grade schools, but when such an educational leader as Dr. Scott Nearing is forced out of his position as instructor in a university because he dared to teach the truth as he saw it, it is time for all teachers to awake and to realize that if we are to be the teachers of the children of a free people we must, ourselves, be free; for children taught by subservient teachers will never develop into citizens with well-balanced ideas of justice and honor, such as a true democracy needs, but will themselves become either subservient or tyrannical.

Social Problems for Teachers.

Government statistics show that 60 per cent. of the wealth of this nation is owned and controlled by 2 per cent. of the population. In other words, under our present economic conditions, if $100 were to be divided among 100 men, two of the men would receive $60, while the other ninety-eight would have to content themselves with the remaining $40.

The children of the 2 per cent., as a rule, are educated in private schools, so our problems lie with those of the 98 per cent. Under what conditions are these children born? In what kind of homes do they live? How are they clothed and fed? What opportunities have they for natural play? Are their social and moral surroundings good? Have these children received a square deal?

If we are to be real teachers of children, all of these problems become our problems, and the solving of them in the right way just as much a part of our duty as following the course of study and putting the children through the grade.

What is the best way to work toward a solution of these problems? How can we best co-operate with other forces in a community working toward the same end? We can do little alone. We must unite with others. We, as teachers, should become a part of the social, civic, and political movements which have for their purpose the bettering of living conditions.

When economic conditions are such that the mothers are compelled to leave the home for long hours at a time and spend these hours at hard labor, the children are denied their birthright of sound bodies and normal minds and the physical care and moral guidance that every child should have.

Thousands of children are forced into industry at an age when they should be in school or at play. The only occupations open to these children are those which call for the hardest work and pay the lowest wages, with almost no chance for advancement.

We should use all the influence we have to change these conditions and make it possible for all children to receive the opportunity to grow naturally and happily into the best possible men and women.

If we are to accomplish this we must give up worshipping at the shrine of the "God of Things as They Are" and start a campaign with "Things as They Should Be" for our slogan. We must demand that teachers be given the rights of citizenship, of organization, of freedom of speech, and political action. We must work for the right to organize and to unite with other organizations and for freedom of speech.

In the Waldorf, near the headquarters of the League of Teachers' Associations, is the office of the teachers' labor union, the American Federation of Teachers. It is not operating in opposition to the league, but it is looking for those teachers who have not enrolled in the league. When asked to explain the difference between the two organizations, Miss Harden said:

"Our league does not aim to do what the labor organization does. The difference lies right here. There are stages in the ethical and economic development of organizations as well as individuals. As a group, teachers are conventional. They are subject to tradition. Those traditions are traditions of culture. As a class teachers are blind to the great social changes taking place—I do not mean those forward looking individuals who have affiliated themselves with this organization—but the great mass. The only way to reach these people is through organization, and this we are trying to do, but we do not think that the great numbers wish to be affiliated with organized labor."

GERMAN PREPARATION A TEXT

Educators Told of Schools That Made Skilled Machinists.

A motion picture film was shown at the second meeting of the Vacational Education and Practical Arts department of the National Education Association held yesterday morning in the Madison Square Theatre. It was a typical photoplay which has been seen in the movie houses and it was exhibited because the manufacturers thought their director had caught the spirit of the modern crusade against improper factory conditions.

The speakers yesterday were not teachers, but principally business men. William H. Ingersoll of the Marketing Department of the Robert H. Ingersoll Company of New York told his hearers how they ought to advertise education and get art into the advertising. Lloyd Warran, a practising architect and President of the Society of Beaux Arts Architects, spoke on architecture and decorative art in everyday life; Joseph H. Appel, Advertising Director for John Wanamaker in New York, explained a new system of education for persons who must work while they learned, and Alvin E. Dodd, Secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, spoke on the relation of the Government to industrial education.

Mr. Dodd told his hearers that one secret of Germanys success in the initial stages of the European war was the years she had devoted to building up industrial education.

"In Bavaria alone," he said, "there are more institutions for industrial education than there are in the whole United States, and the city of Munich alone has more schools where industrial instruction is given than all the large cities of the United States. As a result of her attention to industrial education, Germany has accumulated a great mass of the most skilled and efficient workmen."

TO START LIFE WORK IS HIGH SCHOOL AIM

Discussion Shows Abandonment of Old Idea of Fitting Pupils for Advanced Education.

FALLACY OF EXAMINATIONS

Many Great Men Shown to Become Scatterbrained When Put to Test of Close Interrogation.

The high school is still the principal battleground for opposing theories of education, though overshadowed temporarily by the controversy over the Gary system, in the view of noted educators who took part in a discussion of secondary school problems in the auditorium of Washington Irving High School yesterday morning.

The tide has gone heavily against the old view of the high school as a nursery of culture for its own sake and as a feeder for colleges, in the opinion of those who spoke yesterday. This conception of the high school was treated as quite obsolete and completely left behind. Thomas W. Churchill, ex-President of the Board of Education, asserted, however, that although the theory has been discarded by modern educators it still flourishes in New York because of the iron-bound traditions which, he said, still ruled the "hierarchy" in charge of education in this city.

The system of subjecting high school students to outside examinations administered by college and university teachers was condemned by various speakers, and the shaping of high school courses with the sole object of turning out students fitted to enter universities was generally frowned upon. In fact, this subject of controversy for a generation was generally passed by as if fully settled against the conception of the high school as a pre-college institution, and the main point of the controversy was advanced to the courses which high schools should adopt to best equip their students for efficient citizenship, whether their formal education ended with the high school or not.

William McAndrew, Associate Superintendent of Schools in this city, used Thomas A. Edison as his star example in a discussion of the unreliability of examinations as tests of the advance made by pupils. He said that a teacher at Port Huron, Mich., had sent for the mother of young Edison and told her that Tom was not right and that it was useless to send him to school, because he could not learn anything. Mr. McAndrews added:

> So Thomas A. Edison never went to public school after that. In mature life, when he was questioned in litigation by expert examining lawyers, both on his own side and on the opposition, every idea went out of his head and left him a failure.
>
> Dr. Eliot declared that while President of that university he could not pass the Harvard entrance examinations. There are many good judges of men who call Dr. Eliot's the best mind in America.
>
> Henry Ward Beecher stood sixty-fourth in an examination in grammar. The boy who ranked first grew up to be a barber in Atlanta, Ga.

Thomas W. Churchill quoted ex-President Taft as saying that there was danger that the high schools would grow to dominate the universities. Mr. Churchill continued:

> In New York City within ten years high school enrollment has jumped from 30,000 to 80,000. Shall this increase be discouraged lest money be wasted upon children diagnosed in advance as mentally unequipped to shine in scholarship and leadership, or shall such increase be encouraged and provided for on the ground that every child is entitled to keep traveling on toward power to use his resources and the world's resources? New York City has answered this question for high school democracy and against high school aristocracy. As a public asset this city counts the desire of the young to go on to high school even if the child is unable to finish the course.

Other speakers were Professor John C. Hildt of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Principal W. D. Lewis of William Penn High School at Philadelphia, and J. Stanley Brown, Superintendent of the Township High School of Joliet, Ill.

ALEY LEADS FOR PRESIDENT.

Little Talk of Politics Among Delegates—Three Names Mentioned.

There was little gossip yesterday among members of the National Education Association as to who will be the next President. A member who has attended many annual conventions said she had heard less political talk than usual, but there seems to be a quiet trend toward Robert J. Aley, President of Maine State University.

The chief opponent to Professor Aley—if it can be said that any of the men suggested are opponents, for only their friends do the talking—is Calvin N. Kendall, State Commissioner of Education of New Jersey.

The only other person mentioned is George B. Cook, Arkansas State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SEE IN CHILD HEALTH BEST PREPAREDNESS

School Hygienists Favor Bodily Training as Basis for Military Efficiency.

Preparedness was the keynote of the opening day of the ninth congress of the American School Hygiene Association holding joint sessions with the Child Hygiene Section of the National Education Association and the American Posture League, meeting in the East Room of the Russell Sage Foundation Building, 130 East Twenty-second Street, yesterday morning.

Preparedness as the hygiene people took it up was different from the usual definition of that system. Their question was whether military training was the best form of exercise for children, the question of national defense being a minor one except that the best defense that could be offered for the country was growing citizens with healthy bodies and minds and nerves under control.

Commissioner John H. Finley, who presided, said he believed all those of opposing views could get together if they could only find a generally acceptable definition of militarism. "I've been loking up its derivation," he said, "and it comes from an old Sanskrit word meaning working together, and in the earlier days the working together of the people was usually for defense." He made it plain that he was not opposed to military training, his opposition to special military instruction in the schools being based on the belief that it should be developed upon a much broader basis.

This was brought up by a question asked of Professor Emeritus Lucien Howe of the University of Buffalo, who had come out strongly for military training in school, as to what could be done for the girls if this system were adopted. "I have been surprised to see how much value there is in folk dancing," he said, with enthusiasm. "The military education of the boys and girls could be the same up to a certain point. The girls could not bear arms, but when the boys got along to handling muskets the girls could go into folk dancing."

Professor Howe had a series of exhibits with which he had lined the wall at the back of the stage, sketches and figures showing the child with the curved spine, myopic eyes, and contagious diseases, all, he said, caused directly or indirectly by school life, and to be cured by the introduction of military training into the schools. The exhibition was shown dramatically. The placards were covered with sheets of brown paper, which Professor Howe tore down, one by one, as he proceeded with his subject. In this he even included immorality and the great extravagance in the country, which spends, he said, four times as much for automobiles annually as it does for national defense.

Clarence E. Welsh of Albany, father of the bill relating to physical training and discipline in schools, which will go into effect the first of September, said that five years would show wonderful results. "One purpose of military training is to bring concerted action and unity of purpose," said Mr. Welsh, "which is the underlying idea of all organizations. I met a man who had been in a school in Washington where they have had military training for thirty-two years, and he was enthusiastic about it. They went on hikes and had camp training, and it was not simply a dreary routine of drills. It takes in every boy and every girl. Football and baseball are for the few who have the benefit of them while the others look on. They are not even democratic."

"I take it that National preparedness in a democracy like ours means citizenship," said United States Commissioner of Education Philander P. Claxton. "I refuse to be frightened by talk of invasion, but I believe physical preparedness is necessary, and that means health, strength and development. I was told by a man recruiting for the Marine Corps that 41,000 men were examined to get fewer than 4,000 recruits. At that rate, with 21,000,000 men in the United States, we would only have 2,000,000 for defense. The men who had passed the physical examinations were men who had led outdoor lives and had had active exercise.

"It has been found in recruiting the English army that the men could be taught all that was necessary about fighting in three months, but it took a year to build them up and make them fit physically—to get off the superfluous fat, &c. So if we are going to prepare we can do nothing better than see that our boys and girls are so fit that nine out of every ten would not be thrown out by a recruiting officer.

"Three hundred thousand children die in this country every year from preventable causes. If we should be invaded and 300,000 children were killed we would do something about it, but those children are just as dead as if they were killed by bombs dropped from aeroplanes. I have always thought it did not matter so much what a child knows as to make its body and mind ready for what life calls it to do."

Safety first is to be the subject of the meeting in the same place this morning, and Dr. Ira S. Wile is Chairman.

STATE ASSOCIATIONS MEET.

One Reports Its Chief Work Was Four Marriages, One Divorce.

That the annual meeting of a State educational association had accomplished as its most important work "four marriages and one divorce" was told yesterday afternoon before the National Federation of State Education Associations at the Claridge. The assertion came in the reading of reports by State organizations by the President, Charles S. Foos, of Reading, Penn., who was discussing the history of those organizations.

Incidentally the members, one important educator from each State, had a taste of classroom discipline themselves, and must have been reminded of their college days, when lectures just after the lunch period on a warm day were a trial to students. When their attention began to wander, President Foos would call them up short with "Isn't that so, Mr. ——," as he mentioned some fact in relation to the State they represented. After one or two had been caught napping, as college students will on a warm day, and had to ask that the question be repeated, it was noticeable that Professor Foos got the strictest attention, and answers were prompt and ready.

The dutiful pupils included such men as the President of the New York State Teachers' Association, Alfred C. Thompson, Principal of the State Normal School, who later contributed to a discussion on "The Functions of State Education Associations," with H. H. Randall, Superintendent of Schools of Auburn, Me. A description of the new system under which the Teachers' Association of California now operates, was given by Arthur H. Chamberlain, Secretary of the association.

At the meeting yesterday a scheme for altering the amount of dues of the organization was proposed to be acted upon by a committee.

"Teachers' associations should take an active part," said Dr. Thompson, "in legislation—and when I say that I feel I am not saying anything for which I should apologize. As a matter of fact most legislation is class legislation, and therefore if a request comes for legislation from a body of those most familiar with the subject, made up of eight or ten thousand active workers, it should not be treated lightly by the lawmakers."

OFFICERS SPEYERS' GUESTS.

Visit Estate at Scarborough on Hudson on Special Train.

The officers of the National Education Association were the guests of honor at an at home given by Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer at their country place, Wadheim, Scarborough-on-Hudson, yesterday afternoon. A special train that left the Grand Central Station at 2:10 o'clock and arrived at Scarborough at 3 was provided for the guests from the city.

The neighbors of the Speyers helped receive the educators and their wives on the spacious lawn. The grounds were gay with flags and bunting and the Seventh Regiment Band played patriotic and other selections from a vantage point. Refreshments were served and after more than two hours the guests boarded the special train and were back in the city in time for dinner. About 200 visitors here for the convention enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Speyer.

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EVERYTHING IN CHINA AND GLASS
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Never Before in New York
A brand-new STEINWAY Grand Piano containing the wonderful Apollo Player for $1,500, an exact $2,200 value.
A wonderful combination. The majesty of the STEINWAY tone with the marvelous "Human playing" Apollo, capable of the most life-like reproduction of a master pianist's playing that has ever been achieved.
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
115 West 40th Street New York City
Just East of Broadway.

500 a day!
The new Overland 75 B has taken America by storm.
Our capacity on this model is pushed to the limit.
Five hundred a day, half of our output, is all that we can deliver of this one model.
It looks as if that is not going to be enough.
If you want yours now place your order quickly.
Remember this new Overland is the world's most powerful low priced car.
C. T. SILVER MOTOR CO.
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The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio
31½ Horsepower
Overland
Model 75 B
$635
Roadster $620
F.O.B. TOLEDO.
4 cylinder en bloc motor 3⅞" bore x 5" stroke 4-inch tires
Cantilever rear springs Streamline body Electric lights
Electric starter Magnetic speedometer Complete equipment

ADVERTISEMENT.

Should Mexico be allowed to work out its own salvation as we did in 1776? James Hopper thinks the President and the people misunderstand each other on this question. Read "Wilson and the Border" in this week's

Collier's 5c a copy
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

BERGDORF GOODMAN
616 FIFTH AVENUE
BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH STS.

Absolute Clearance

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All Gowns, Suits, Coats and Wraps

Prices regardless of cost

Seventeen
By
Booth Tarkington

"We heartily recommend to our readers Booth Tarkington's latest novel, 'Seventeen.' It will drive away the blues from the most melancholy of men. From the first page to the last this story is fairly bubbling over with fun and frolic. * * * Youthful love is an old, old story, but no one has ever before depicted it with such skill and humor."
—Catholic World, (N. Y.)

"Not since the days of Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn has anybody depicted boy life as has Booth Tarkington."—N. Y. Mail.

Cloth, $1.35 net
Leather, $1.50 net

HARPER & BROTHERS
Established 1817

Kennedy
12 Cortlandt St.

Smart Outing "Duds"
Tennis Shirts, 98c
Mercerized & Cheviot, Long & Short Sleeves.
Gray Flannel Shirts
$1.19, $1.49, $1.98
Silk Shirts, $3.50
Handsome Stripes
Khaki Shirts, 59c & 98c
Leather Belts, 50c & $1
Black, Tan and White Khaki Trousers, $1.00
Duck Trousers, $1.00, $1.50
Palm Beach "Pants," $1.50
$5 White Flannel Trousers, $2.98
Slight Imperfection

Wool Bathing Suits, $2.50, $3.50
Professional and Regulation Models.
All Colors, Plain and Fancy Borders.

CHARITIES.

THESE FAMILIES NEED YOUR HELP.

Mrs. A. is a widow with 4 little children, 9, 8, 6, 4 years old. The children are well, but their mother has heart trouble and can only do light work for which she earns only a small sum. $100 is needed immediately for milk, food and rent.

Mr. H. has tuberculosis and is in the hospital. His wife and four children, under 10 years of age, are free from tuberculosis, but her earnings are almost nothing. It is the kind of a little family we should keep together while the father is away. $75 will do this for several weeks.

Large and Small Gifts Welcome.

Please mark case you wish to assist and mail check with clipping to Room 8

Brooklyn Bureau of Charities,
60 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS today with BROOKLYN, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

2 DEAD, MANY HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENTS

Man Killed, Girl May Die, as Result of Smash in Woodbury, N. J.

ROADS FILLED ON FOURTH

Chauffeur Held on Charge of Homicide Following Death of Newspaper Man.

Two persons were killed and a number injured in automobile accidents in New York and the vicinity yesterday. Because of the good weather and the holiday an unusually large number of automobiles crowded the roads to resorts and beaches until late last night.

The killed were:

GILL, WARREN, aged 24, of Paulsboro, N. J.

WILFORD, EDGAR M., a reporter for The New York World, living in Cedar Avenue, Cedar Grove, N. J.

The worst accident of the day took place at Woodbury, N. J., where an automobile driven by Walter Sharp struck a telephone pole and turned over. There were four passengers in the car—two men and two women. Warren Gill was killed. Ann Garvey, 22 years old, of Philadelphia, suffered a fractured skull and internal injuries and will die. Mary Weidner, 20 years old, also of Philadelphia, suffered a fractured arm and internal injuries, and Joseph Densler, 25 years old, of Paulsboro, suffered internal injuries. All were taken to the Cooper Hospital in Camden, N. J. Coroner Hollingshead is making an investigation of the accident.

Edgar M. Wilford was crossing Ninety-ninth Street, near Fourth Avenue, Bay Ridge, when he was run over and instantly killed by an automobile owned and driven by Frank Rossano of 100 West Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. Bystanders said that Wilford walked in front of the machine. Policeman Coffey of the Fort Hamilton Station arrested Rossano and took him to the station house, where he was charged with homicide. He will be arraigned today in the Fifth Avenue Police Court.

Charles Bryant, 26 years old, of 374 East Twenty-first Street, Paterson, N. J., suffered a fractured hip and internal injuries when his motor cycle was struck by an Erie Railroad passenger train at the Mountain View station in Paterson.

Mrs. Jacob Esselman of North Seventeenth Street, Prospect Park, N. J., and Mrs. Peter Brock, a neighbor, were badly bruised when the motor cycle in which they were riding with Mrs. Esselman's husband collided with an automobile driven by Joseph Rosenberg of 255 River Street, Paterson. The accident took place on the Arcola Road. Both women were sent home after being treated.

Miss Eva Wilcox, 25 years old, of Maran Street, Newton, N. J., was seriously injured when she fell from the running board of a fast-moving machine in which her mother, sister, and a male companion were riding. She was badly cut and may have suffered concussion of the brain.

Miss Martha Patterson and Mrs. Peach of 279 South Clinton Avenue, East Orange, N. J., suffered scalp wounds and lacerations and were taken to the Mountainside Hospital in Montclair, N. J., after the automobile in which they were riding with William T. Peach, his son, William T. Peach, Jr., and Miss Thomas, collided with a Standard Oil truck, driven by William B. Alberts, on Bloomfield Avenue, in Montclair. The touring car was overturned, and all suffered bruises and minor injuries.

Joseph Piteo, 13 years old, of 237 East 151st Street, and Raphael Gentile, 17 years old, of 253 East 151st Street, were badly bruised when an automobile driven by Placido de Toro of 521 Morris Avenue, the Bronx, ran up on the sidewalk at 151st Street and Morris Avenue and knocked them down. De Toro was locked up on a charge of felonious assault.

Howard Schrela, 11 years old, of 803 East 167th Street, the Bronx, was struck by an automobile owned and driven by Abraham Nitkin of Torrington, Conn., at Park Avenue and 167th Street, and suffered contusions and abrasions. Nitkin was locked up in the Morrisania Police Station charged with felonious assault.

Erno di Roberto, 8 years old, of 737 East 187th Street, the Bronx, had his right leg so badly crushed that it will have to be amputated, when he ran in front of an automobile driven by Harry Crovother of 673 Jefferson Avenue, the Bronx. Crovother was not arrested.

An unidentified man, about 50 years old, wearing a dark blue suit and a straw hat, was struck by an automobile at 148th Street and Willis Avenue, late last night, and was taken to the Lincoln Hospital with a fractured skull and broken right thigh. The machine was driven by Daniel Vitello of 342 East 100th Street.

An automobile owned by John Niles of 2,410 Butler Place, the Bronx, backfired at 177th Street and Eastchester Avenue last night, and was destroyed by fire.

EIGHT DEAD IN ACCIDENTS.

Chicago Herald's Poll Shows Decrease in Fourth Fatalities.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Statistics gathered thorought the United States by the Chicago Herald indicate eight dead and more than 350 injured as the result of Fourth of July accidents. This computation will, it is expected, be largely increased as full returns are received during the next 48 hours. The final compilation made last year by the American Medical Association gave 30 dead and 1,165 injured as compared with 466 dead and 3,983 injured in 1903 when systematic tables were first prepared.

Firemen Badly Hurt in Collision.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—Dalgren Driscoll and Thomas Cusick, firemen, were nearly killed in responding to a fake fire alarm here today. Cusick, driving the automobile of Chief Miller, crashed into a fire truck which had slowed down because of the crowds. Driscoll, who was on the rear of the fire apparatus, was wedged in the wreckage, and the injury necessitated the amputation of his left leg. He suffers other injuries. Cusick has concussion of the brain and is not expected to live. Miller was uninjured.

INCOME TAX RETURNS REACH $124,867,430

Continued from Page 1.

was paid in the two New York districts was more than a minimum of $3,700,000,000.

The receipts from corporations and individuals under the income tax law paid into the Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, listed by internal revenue districts and subject to revision upon analysis of complete returns, were announced tonight as follows:

Districts.	Corporations.	Individuals.
Alabama, (Ala. and Miss.)	$279,665.48	$177,440.48
Arkansas	112,074.11	44,278.79
First California, (inc. Nevada)	1,477,773.84	952,576.28
Sixth California	460,992.73	540,813.24
Colorado, (Col. and Wyoming)	573,503.74	364,102.37
Connecticut, (Conn. and R. I.)	1,692,183.43	2,132,866.89
Florida	108,664.80	133,560.82
Georgia	367,291.95	199,546.46
Hawaii	341,938.37	112,144.95
First Illinois	5,109,164.99	4,848,593.96
Fifth Illinois	172,301.65	90,362.39
Eighth Illinois	169,753.98	178,740.36
Thirteenth Illinois	127,931.87	48,993.20
Sixth Indiana	666,812.66	347,875.56
Seventh Indiana	147,395.32	62,444.50
Third Iowa	517,887.06	277,098.45
Kansas	377,189.51	139,303.47
Second Kentucky	34,195.83	8,734.57
Fifth Kentucky	277,159.06	103,183.91
Sixth Kentucky	28,252.87	12,985.61
Seventh Kentucky	45,717.81	38,991.88
Eighth Kentucky	26,520.97	6,216.78
Louisiana	406,416.45	296,341.35
Maryland, (Md., Del., Dist. of Col. and Accomac, and Northampton Cos. of Va.)	1,787,680.69	2,741,761.76
Third Massachus'ts	2,668,144.82	4,193,873.08
First Michigan	1,680,447.64	1,730,859.95
Fourth Michigan	340,025.52	145,885.67
Minnesota	1,854,447.24	866,557.90
First Missouri	1,081,501.65	818,411.74
Sixth Missouri	551,734.96	388,316.93
Montana, (Mon., Idaho, and Utah)	735,027.04	225,728.01
Nebraska	332,705.69	160,206.31
New Hampshire, (N. H., Me., and Vt.)	507,536.98	556,570.81
First New Jersey	357,474.11	679,997.95
Fifth New Jersey	1,180,259.69	2,230,302.18
New Mexico, (N. M. and Ariz)	321,563.21	94,523.23
First New York	648,514.10	1,751,547.57
Second New York	9,237,778.23	14,718,305.36
Third New York	2,869,293.42	10,618,663.03
Fourteenth N. Y.	646,389.73	1,500,339.99
Twenty-first N. Y.	443,589.64	472,456.77
Twenty-eighth N. Y.	1,098,512.44	1,230,294.89
Fourth North Caro.	116,802.67	52,429.44
Fifth North Caro.	207,730.69	123,483.23
North and South Dakota	176,141.82	58,594.39
First Ohio	727,079.96	615,839.32
Tenth Ohio	765,438.82	262,010.74
Eleventh Ohio	286,080.86	229,258.48
Eighteenth Ohio	1,868,139.25	1,889,672.34
Oklahoma	404,600.80	489,415.08
Oregon	197,795.61	118,437.49
First Pennsylvania	3,153,890.79	3,756,186.27
Ninth Pennsylvania	202,329.16	170,615.55
Twelfth Penn.	428,480.90	461,048.11
Twenty-third Penn.	3,005,529.16	1,024,354.36
South Carolina	178,188.91	76,250.01
Tennessee	329,015.11	207,316.37
Third Texas	897,670.97	672,456.10
Second Virginia	367,234.40	239,984.88
Sixth Virginia	279,554.76	49,647.24
Wash'ton, (Wash. and Alaska)	898,638.64	219,167.13
West Virginia	331,947.96	132,064.13
First Wisconsin	597,898.64	503,143.74
Second Wisconsin	180,437.27	56,805.24
Total	$56,909,941.78	$67,957,488.50

LINCOLN SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS IN PRISON

Self-styled German Spy Punished for Forgery, the Court Ignoring Other Charges.

LONDON, July 4.—A sentence of three years' penal servitude today was imposed upon Ignatius Tribich Lincoln, the self-styled German spy who recently confessed to forgery at his preliminary hearing on that charge.

A verdict of guilty was found against Lincoln immediately after the jury received the case. The summing up of the court took less than a half hour.

Lincoln was sentenced to three years on each of two charges of forgery, the terms to run concurrently. In summing up the Judge said he was dealing with the prisoner simply as a man convicted of forgery, whose conduct was the more dangerous because he was well educated. No one in court would have heard anything in regard to other aspects of his case, the court said, if the prisoner had not alluded to them.

On being arraigned in police court Lincoln, who previously had asserted that the British authorities desired to punish him for espionage, contended that the forgery charge could not be taken up owing to the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain.

WRECK CREW FREES WOMAN

Mrs. Fleming Caught Under Car at Broadway and 48th Street.

Her leg pinned under the wheel of a southbound Broadway car, Mrs. Catherine F. Fleming, who told the police she lived at the Hotel Belmont, lay on the ground for fifteen minutes at Broadway and Forty-eighth Street at 11 o'clock last night until a wrecking crew of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company succeeded in setting her free. She was hurried to Polyclinic Hospital, where it was said her leg would probably have to be amputated.

Mrs. Fleming lost her footing as she was getting ready to board the car in front of Rector's Restaurant. The pavement at that point was being repaired, and, as the car began to slow down, Mrs. Fleming walked toward the rear entrance. She stumbled and her right leg slipped under the car and was pinned under the wheel before the motorman could stop the car.

A crowd gathered at once, and Policeman Braverman, of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station turned in a call for the wrecking crew. Mrs. Fleming remained conscious, but did not cry out during the entire time she lay on the ground or while the wrecking crew worked desperately to release her. It was found necessary by the police to shut off traffic on Broadway at that point for 15 minutes until the woman was taken from under the car and sent to the hospital.

Mrs. Fleming told the police that she was a widow, and lived with her daughter Lulu at the Hotel Belmont, but the room clerk at that hotel said later that no one by the name of Mrs. Catherine F. Fleming was registered there.

The car under which she was caught was operated by Motorman Thomas Finn of 819 Ninth Avenue, who was held blameless by the police after an investigation of the accident.

FIRE HALTS TENT SERVICE.

Clergyman Leads Bucket Brigade, Then Resumes Singing.

While 1,000 persons were singing a hymn in a big tent near 125th Street and Morningside Avenue, last night, a large section of the canvas overhead was found to be on fire. The service came to a sudden stop. The Rev. G. W. McPherson, who was leading the congregation in the singing, begged those present not to become excited, and immediately formed a bucket brigade to put out the blaze.

Policeman Telka of the West 125th Street Station saw the blaze and notified the Fire Department. About twenay-five members of the congregation, fearing the tent would be destroyed, hurried out; but there was no panic.

Several of the men in the tent offered to assist the clergymen in putting out the flames, and while one of them climbed to the top of one of the poles supporting the tent, Dr. McPherson and the others passed up buckets of water which were thrown on the burning canvas. The firemen arrived a few moments after the call had been turned in, but by that time the flames had been put out. The service was then resumed.

No cause for the fire could be discovered, but the theory of the police is that some one threw a firecracker out of the window of a nearby apartment house and that the firecracker lit on the roof of the tent.

Another fire was discovered in a gospel tent on 146th Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues at 8:30 o'clock. This tent, which was empty when the flames were noticed, had been used for a month by the Seven-Day Adventists, who have their headquarters at 32 Union Square. The blaze was extinguished after causing about $200 damage.

PRINCE WILLIAM ENROLLED.

German Heir Presumptive Made Lieutenant in the Army.

BERLIN, July 4.—According to a traditional custom of the Hohenzollern house, Prince William, eldest son of Crown Prince Frederick William, and heir presumptive, was enrolled in the army today, his tenth birthday. He was appointed a Lieutenant of the First Guard Infantry.

The Prince, like his great-great-grandfather, Emperor William I., who became a Lieutenant in 1807, begins his military career in the midst of a great war.

An honorary command with the Second Guard Landwehr Regiment was given to Prince William.

PASTOR AND GIRL DIE IN BOATING ACCIDENT

Swimmers Drown While Rev. Mr. Cox's Daughter, Who Clings to Canoe, Is Saved.

3 LOSE LIVES AT BEACHES

Staten Island Youth Saves Two Girl Bathers Who Got Beyond Their Depth.

In boating and bathing accidents near New York yesterday five lives were lost.

The Rev. Henry M. Cox, 60 years old, pastor of the Reformed Church, Harrington Park, N. J., went out in a canoe on Oradell Lake with his daughter Elizabeth, 22 years old, and a friend, Miss Dorothy E. Wilson, 12 years old, daughter of William A. Wilson, New York Manager of The Sunset Magazine, who lives at Harrington Park.

The lake is about a mile and a half wide, and is supplied by the Hackensack Water Company. When the party was about half a mile out from shore the northwest wind, which was blowing about thirty miles an hour, overturned the canoe and its three occupants were thrown into the water.

Miss Cox, who could not swim, managed to cling to the bottom of the upturned canoe, and was gradually blown ashore by the wind. Her father and Dorothy Wilson, both being good swimmers, struck out for the beach when they saw that Miss Cox had a good grip on the canoe.

Within a few yards of the shore the clergyman and his companion sank, presumably being attacked with cramps in the chilly water, and up to midnight their bodies had not been recovered.

Miss Cox was seen by a party in an automobile and taken to her home in Harrington Park in a hysterical condition from the shock, and has not been able to give any coherent account of the accident.

Max Kleinberg of St. Nicholas Avenue, Manhattan, was bathing with friends at South Beach. In showing his prowess he swam out to a float anchored off the beach, and then his friends lost sight of him. Life guards later found his body on the bottom about 100 feet from shore.

Off Rosebank Rosalie Aurbach, 13 years, 1,996 Richmond Terrace, West Brighton, and Katherine Reynolds, 17 years, 31 St. John's Street, Rosebank, were rescued by Earl Metz of Fulton Street, Stapleton. The two girls got out beyond their depth on the shelving beach at the foot of Maryland Avenue, Rosebank. Metz seeing the girls struggling, grabbed the younger one first and tucked her under his arm. Then he went to Miss Reynolds and caught her as she was going down for the second time. Both girls were taken to the hospital in a serious condition.

With five other boys, Harry Einstein, 14 years, of 85 Clinton Street, East New York Section of Brooklyn, hired a row boat at Nassau Beach. When well out in Jamaica Bay the boys jumped overboard for a swim. Einstein, diving into shallow water, got stuck in the mud and was drowned before his companions could pull him out.

HINTS AT RENEWAL OF SUBMARINE WAR

Capt. Persius in the Tageblatt, Heretofore Opposing Ruthlessness, Urges It Now.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—Captain Persius in the Tageblatt says in connection with the abrogation of the Declaration of London:

"Those who championed throwing unconditionally overboard all international usages and laws have won. They who, in connection with the Paris Declaration of 1856, were unwilling to consent to abolishing capture at sea now intend in the future to place shackles on the entire commerce of neutrals. Will they succeed? Here the question of submarine war on merchantmen emerges again. From the standpoint of the naval expert the submarine weapon is undoubtedly the one which both qualitatively and quantitatively is sufficiently available for us and thoroughly suited to meet the eventualities that will arise from a complete abrogation of the provisions of the London Declaration. Numerous submarines ruthlessly employed will force England either to return to the path of international law or give up the whole game as a result of her economic need.

"It must be borne in mind that this pressure can only be exerted by corresponding force—by an overpowering mobilization of submarines which can inflict sufficiently deep wounds on England's merchant shipping. The question is whether our Government will make use of the reservation in the matter of submarine warfare which it expressed to the United States. Will the Washington Government, as the most powerful representative of the neutrals, protest against the decisions of our enemies? After our experiences so far, to ask the question is to answer it negatively. Therefore, one will follow the attitude of our Government with deep interest. In England the champions of ruthless warfare have won."

Captain Persius's remarks gain significance from the fact that the Tageblatt, with the Frankfurter Zeitung, was always a most determined and consistent opponent of ruthless submarine war.

CALLS FOR GERMAN UNITY.

Frankfurter Zeitung Says Stand Fast Like the Army.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—In view of the Anglo-French offensive, the Frankfurter Zeitung makes a dramatic appeal for political harmony and unity at home. It says:

"With full confidence in our army leadership and our loyal field grey soldiers, we can face the coming events, but the hour demands one thing everywhere.

"Gigantic battles are developing, inspired by the fact that world conditions cry aloud for a decision, and this, growing in intensity, may actually bring about a decision.

"The call now goes out to our whole nation to stand as firmly as our beloved army with one will and one deed. No special interests should make trouble, even when living conditions in many places approximate hardship that is far from equalling the sufferings of the population of a beleaguered fortress.

"Why will the German people, through a few thousand dissatisfied ones, give the enemy hope, the strongest thing one can give the enemy.

"To be united and in every way lighten the situation for the Government is the first duty of the hour. Now is no time for controversial quarrels or even the most justified criticism. We are one nation in arms. Let us, therefore, be strong as the German Army."

BIG DEMAND FOR PLANES.

House of Commons Hears How One Flier Mistook Foe for Friend.

LONDON, July 4.—Major Baird, representative of the Aerial Committee in the House of Commons, said today that the demand for flying machines at the front was enormous. Recently as many as twenty-four flew across to the field of operations in one day, he added, in illustration of this demand and the manner in which it was being met.

In admitting that in one case an airman had taken a British machine by mistake to a German hangar in Belgium, Major Baird commented that these mistakes occurred on both sides. Recently, he said, the Germans had presented the British with a brand new Fokker.

TIFFANY & CO.

PEARLS DIAMONDS
JEWELRY SILVER BRONZES
CLOCKS WATCHES CHINA
STATIONERY

FIFTH AVENUE & 37TH STREET

B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Women's Summer Silk Dresses
for to-day (Wednesday) and to-morrow will present

Washable Silk Dresses, in smart striped effects . . . . . . at $18.50
Pongee Silk Dresses (imported natural-color pongee) . . . . . . at $14.50
(Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor)

Fifth Avenue, New York

Simcox Inc.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION SALE

EVENING GOWNS . . . . $50 UP
FORMERLY $100, $150 and $200.
MORNING GOWNS . . . . $35 UP
FORMERLY $75, $125 and $170.
AFTERNOON GOWNS . . . . $25 UP
FORMERLY $75, $135 and $165.
SUITS . . . . $25 UP
FORMERLY $75, $125 and $165.
WAISTS . . . . $8 UP
FORMERLY $25, $30 and $38.

535 FIFTH AVENUE BETWEEN 44TH & 45TH STREETS

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue. 46TH and 47TH STS.

Have arranged, to commence today, a series of

Wonderful Value-giving Events
in Fashionable Mid-Season Apparel
AT VERY GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Best & Co.
Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fifth Street

Closed All Day Saturdays During July and August

Special Offerings Wednesday and Thursday
Distinctively Best & Co. for Women, Misses and Children

Women's Summer Dresses, Skirts and Suits
2nd Floor

Pompadour Chiffon Dresses (Illustrated)
Distinctively Best & Co., flowered design, collar of White Georgette Crepe, full skirt, with self ruffle and narrow ribbon belt. Sizes 34 to 38. Special 22.00

Crepe de Chine Dresses
New pleated model, finished with Organdie collar and cuffs. In Navy only. Special 14.50

Corduroy Sport Skirts
Sport model, finished with novelty pockets and pearl buttons, odd shades and odd sizes. Special 3.50

Gabardine Sport Skirts
Two new models, with novelty pockets and large pearl buttons for trimming. Special 5.50

Described above 22.00

Crepe de Chine Suits
Distinctively Best & Co., new models in all the most desirable colorings. Special 29.50

Bolivia Cloth Coats
In rich dark tones, belt or flare effect, richly silk lined. 42.50-79.50

Palm Beach Coats
Smart tailored models suitable for Motoring and the Seashore. 8.50-9.75

Will Close Out Wednesday and Thursday
2nd Floor
95 Women's Tailored Suits
15.00 20.00 28.50 35.00
Season's most favored models in the much wanted materials.

New Silk Bathing Suits 2nd Floor

Black Taffeta Suits
Trimmed with grey and white Taffeta Silk Vest and Sash. Slip-on model. 8.50

Navy Wool Jersey Suits
Trimmed with black and white Taffeta Silk. Slip-on model. 5.50

Black Mohair Suits
Trimmed with pearl buttons down front; collar of white Satin. Slip-on model. 3.85

Misses' and Girls' Summer Frocks—4th Floor

Misses' Voile Frocks
Newest Paris models, in fancy colored and plain cotton Voiles, daintily trimmed. Sizes 14 to 17 years. Value 12.50 Special 5.75

Girls' Summer Frocks
Newest Paris models, in colored Dimity and fancy Voiles, dainty creations in colorings. Sizes 6 to 15 years. Value 6.75 Special 3.95

Newest Showing in Summer and Seashore Togs and Carriages
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR Reg. Trade Mark.
Daily Motor Delivery to Suburban and Jersey Coast Points

Little Children's Apparel 3rd Floor

Children's Lawn Dresses
Hand-made model, yoke effect of fine tucks and plaits; finished with small fancy buttons; neck and sleeves trimmed with beading and lace. Sizes 6 mos. to 2 years. Special 3.50

Children's Lawn Dresses
Cunning hand-made model, gathered at neck; finished with beading and lace on neck and sleeves, with dainty bow of ribbon on shoulders. Sizes 6 mos. to 2 years. Special 2.00

Children's Barefoot Sandals
In Tan Calfskin, 2 straps. Sizes from infants to misses. Priced according to size. 1.60-2.45

Children's Play Oxfords
In Tan Calfskin; children's and misses' sizes. Priced according to size. 2.45-2.75

Children's Barefoot Sandals
In Tan Calfskin, with turn sole, for Infants, in sizes 3 to 6 years. 1.50

"You Never Pay More at Best's"

GIANTS GO DOWN TO DEFEAT TWICE AT THE HANDS OF THE SOARING SUPERBAS

GIANTS FALL INTO SECOND DIVISION

Brooklyn Gambols with McGraw's Pitchers, Winning in Morning and Afternoon.

MIKE MOWREY NOW FAMOUS

Tries to Steal Second with All Bases Filled While Biggest Crowd of Season Laughs in Glee.

Mike Mowrey took his place among the famous folks of the universe up at the Polo Grounds yesterday when he tried to steal second with the bases full. Mike's stunt was in the fifth inning of the game between the Giants and Brooklyn in the afternoon with 27,000 persons laughing at him. The Dodgers didn't suffer any through Mike's marble-topped play, for they twice handed defeat to the Giants, winning the morning game by a score of 7 to 6 and the afternoon game, 6 to 2.

The idea of stealing second with the bases full wasn't original with Mowrey. When John Anderson played with the Yankees many seasons ago, he tried it and he has never lived it down. Mike Mowrey will never live it down, either.

Just what happened to Mike is a mystery, but his mind was surely not on his work as he left first base and raced down only to find Zack Wheat already paying rent for the second station.

By the double defeat, the Giants were pushed down into the second division, and the Robins took a firmer clutch on the lead in the pennant race. The big jam of fans who came over from Brooklyn were a happy lot, but the New York citizens who still have any confidence left in the Giants were as cheerless as a toothache.

Giants Play Ragged Ball.

The Giants played just the kind of ball in both games yesterday which is sure to land them in the basement if they keep at it long enough. Both teams played loosely in the morning game, but Brooklyn wasn't quite as bad as the McGraw crowd. Nearly every Giant pitcher had a try at the Dodgers in the morning, but none of them was able to halt the victorious rush.

Johnston opened the first inning with a double to centre, and Daubert went out at first. Stengel got an infield tap and Wheat walked, filling the bases. Mike Mowrey produced a timely single and scored Johnston and Stengel.

The Giants got away with a hop, skip, and a jump and gathered five runs before the Dodgers could catch their breaths. Burns fanned for an opener, and Kauff singled. So did Robertson. Doyle singled, scoring Kauff. Fletcher got a hit and sent Robertson and Doyle home. Merkle was tossed out at first and McKechnie was safe on O'Mara's error. On a double steal, Fletcher scored. Then Rariden came through with a safe hit and scored McKechnie. Cheney was recalled from action, and Rube Marquard went to the mound for Brooklyn.

Kauff Gets the Hook.

Rube stopped the Giants abruptly. Brooklyn got another run in the third inning. Stengel walked, went to third on Wheat's single, and scored on Mowrey's single. Kauff had a run-in with Umpire O'Day and was put out of the game in the second inning for throwing his bat up in the air.

The Dodgers won the game in the fifth, when they bunched hits on Matty. Loose fielding by Fletcher encouraged the Dodgers considerably. Wheat started with a two-bagger and Mowrey got a hit to first. Cutshaw forced Mowrey at second, and in trying to make a double play Fletcher threw the ball away and Wheat scored, while Cutshaw went around to third. Fletcher made another error on O'Mara, and then Miller sent a high bounder to centre field, scoring Cutshaw and O'Mara. Miller stole second and went to third on Rariden's wild throw. He scored on Johnston's single to left.

New York got their last run in the seventh, when, with one out, Burns singled and Roush was safe on Cutshaw's error. Robertson got an infield hit and filled the bases. Burns scored on Doyle's sacrifice fly.

Afternoon Game Even Worse.

New York went to pieces badly in the afternoon game. Brooklyn managed to bunch hits on Tesreau, but the Giants were unable to do much with Sherrod Smith's pitching.

The Giants got the scoring habit first in the second inning. Merkle singled and went to second on McKechnie's out. Rariden singled, scoring Merkle.

Merkle brought the big crowd to its feet screaming in the fourth when he punched a home run into the right field grand stand. It was in the first half of the same inning that Brooklyn got busy. With one gone, Mowrey singled and scored on Cutshaw's triple. O'Mara was safe on Merkle's error, Cutshaw scoring on the play.

Smith opened the fifth with a single and Johnston grounded out to first. Daubert singled, and when Stengel poked a safe hit to centre, Smith counted. Wheat walked and filled the bases. Mowrey laid down a nice bunt and Daubert scored.

The bases were still crowded and Mowrey then attempted to steal second when it was already occupied. Cutshaw was safe on Doyle's fumble, Stengel scoring. The other Brooklyn run came in the sixth, when Miller got a triple and scored when Fletcher made a fumble of Johnston's grounder. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	4	1	3	3	1	Burns,lf	5	1	2	1	0
Daubert,1b	5	0	0	8	0	Kauff,cf	2	1	1	0	0
Stengel,rf	4	2	1	2	0	Roush,cf	3	0	0	0	0
Wheat,lf	4	1	2	2	0	Rob'son,rf	4	1	2	2	0
Mowrey,3b	5	0	3	0	1	Doyle,2b	2	1	2	1	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	0	5	3	Fletcher,ss	4	1	1	2	7
O'Mara,ss	4	1	0	4	6	Merkle,1b	4	0	1	13	1
Miller,c	4	1	2	3	4	McK'nie,3b	4	1	1	1	2
Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	0	Rariden,c	4	0	2	6	1
Marquard,p	4	0	0	0	0	Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Math'son,p	1	0	0	1	1
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
						Schauer,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bKelly	0	0	0	0	0
						Benton,p	0	0	0	0	0
						cKocher	1	0	0	0	0
Total....	38	7	11	27	15	Total....	35	6	12	27	16

a-Batted for Mathewson in seventh inning.
b-Batted for Schauer in eighth inning.
c-Batted for Benton in ninth inning.
Errors — Cutshaw, O'Mara, Fletcher, (2,) Rariden.

Brooklyn ....2 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 0—7
New York.....................5 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

Two-base hits—Johnston, Wheat. Stolen bases—Stengel, Mowrey, Fletcher, McKechnie, Miller, Merkle. Sacrifice fly—Doyle. Double play—Johnston, Cutshaw, and O'Mara. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 7. First base on errors—New York. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 1; off Mathewson, 2; off Marquard, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Perritt, 8 hits and 2 runs in 1-3 inning; off Mathewson, 7 hits and 2 runs in 6 2-3 innings; off Schauer, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Benton, no hits and no runs in 1 inning; off Cheney, 5 hits and 3 runs in 2-3 inning; off Marquard, 7 hits and no runs in 8 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Schauer, 1; by Benton, 1; by Cheney, 1; by Marquard, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BROOKLYN.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Johnston,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Burns,lf	5	0	1	2	0
Daubert,1b	4	1	1	10	1	Kauff,cf	4	0	1	1	0
Stengel,rf	5	1	1	2	0	Roberts'n,rf	4	0	2	2	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	0	1	3
Mowrey,3b	5	1	2	1	1	Fletcher,ss	4	0	0	3	4
Cutshaw,2b	4	1	1	1	5	Merkle,1b	4	2	3	11	2
O'Mara,ss	3	0	1	1	2	McK'nie,3b	4	0	1	3	3
Miller,c	4	1	1	4	0	Rariden,c	4	0	1	3	3
Smith,p	4	1	2	0	2	Tesreau,p	3	0	0	1	2
						aLobert	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	36	6	11	27	11	Total....	37	2	9	27	17

a-Batted for Tesreau in ninth inning.
Errors—O'Mara, Kauff, Robertson, Doyle, Fletcher, Merkle.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 2 3 1 0 0 0—6
New York.....................0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hit—Wheat. Three-base hits—Cutshaw, Miller. Home run—Merkle. Stolen bases—O'Mara, Stengel, Cutshaw (2.) Sacrifice hits—O'Mara, Johnston, Daubert. Double play—McKechnie and Merkle. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 4. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 3; off Smith, 1. Earned runs—Off Tesreau, 5; off Smith, 2. Struck out—By Tesreau, 1; by Smith, 3. Wild pitch—Tesreau. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Eason. Time of game, one hour and fifty minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn, 7; New York, 6.
(Morning game.)
Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
(Afternoon game.)
Chicago, 5; Pittsburgh, 0.
(Morning game.)
Pittsburgh, 1; Chicago, 0.
(Afternoon game.)
St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
(Second game; 11 innings.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
(Both games postponed; rain.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 1; Washington, 0.
(Morning game.)
Washington, 6; New York, 4.
(Afternoon game.)
Detroit, 6; Cleveland, 2.
(Morning game.)
Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 3.
(Afternoon game.)
St. Louis, 2; Chicago, 1.
(Morning game.)
Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 6.
(Afternoon game; 13 innings.)
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 2.
(Morning game.)
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
(Afternoon game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	39	25	.609
Boston	33	27	.550
Philadelphia	34	29	.540
Chicago	34	36	.486
Pittsburgh	31	34	.477
New York	30	33	.476
St. Louis	32	39	.451
Cincinnati	29	39	.426

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	40	27	.597
Cleveland	40	29	.580
Chicago	37	30	.552
Boston	37	31	.544
Washington	36	32	.529
Detroit	35	36	.493
St. Louis	30	40	.429
Philadelphia	17	47	.266

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
Chicago at Pittsburgh.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.

CUBS AND PIRATES DIVIDE.

Each Team Scores a Shutout, with Chicago First to Land.

PITTSBURGH, July 4.—Chicago and Pittsburgh broke even here today, the former winning the morning game—5 to 0, and the latter the afternoon contest, 1 to 0. Good pitching by Vaughn resulted in the first shutout.

The Pirates won the afternoon game in the eighth inning, safe bunts by Carey and O'Brien and Hinchman's single resulting in the winning run. The score:

MORNING GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Zeider,2b	3	2	1	2	4	Carey,cf	4	0	0	2	0
Flack, rf	4	1	1	2	1	O'Brien,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Williams,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Wagner,ss	4	0	2	5	2
Zim'man,3b	4	1	3	4	8	Hin'man,1b	4	0	0	9	1
Mann,lf	4	1	1	3	0	Schultz,2b	4	0	2	1	5
Saier,1b	3	0	1	9	0	Costello,rf	3	0	0	1	0
Fischer,c	4	0	1	4	1	aViox	1	0	0	0	0
Mulligan,ss	3	0	0	1	1	Baird,3b	4	0	2	1	1
Vaughn,p	3	0	0	0	0	Wilson,c	2	0	0	6	2
						Kantl'ner,p	1	0	0	1	1
						Jacobs,p	1	0	0	0	0
						bSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
						Adams,p	0	0	0	0	1
Total....	33	5	10	27	10	Total ...	33	0	6	27	13

a-Batted for Costello in ninth.
b-Batted for Jacobs in eighth.
Errors—Zimmerman, (2,) Hinchman, Schultz

Chicago ....1 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—5
Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Zeider, Mann, Wagner. Stolen bases—Zimmerman, Saier, Mann. Sacrifice hits—Flack, Mulligan. Sacrifice fly—Zimmerman. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburgh, 6. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Vaughn, 1; off Kantlehner, 2; off Jacobs, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Kantlehner, 8 hits, 5 runs in three and one-third innings; off Jacobs, 1 hit, no runs in four and two-thirds innings; off Adams, 1 hit, no runs in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By Kantlehner, 1. Struck out—By Vaughn, 3; by Kantlehner, 2; by Jacobs, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

AFTERNOON GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Carey,cf	4	1	1	0	1	Zeider,2b	4	0	1	1	2
O'Brien,lf	3	0	2	2	0	Flack,rf	4	0	3	3	1
Wagner,ss	3	0	0	0	6	Williams,cf	4	0	1	0	0
Hinchm'n,1b	4	0	2	9	1	Zim'man,3b	2	0	0	1	2
Schultz,2b	4	0	2	0	0	Tinker,3b	0	0	0	0	1
Costello,rf	3	0	0	4	0	aSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Baird,3b	2	0	0	4	2	Mann,lf	4	0	0	2	0
Gibson,c	3	0	0	7	2	Saier,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Mamaux,p	3	0	0	1	3	Fischer,c	3	0	2	7	0
						Mulligan,ss	2	0	0	1	1
						Prend'g'st,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total....	29	1	7	27	15	Total.....	31	0	7	24	9

a-Batted for Tinker in ninth.
Errors — O'Brien, Wagner, Schultz, Baird, Zeider, Saier, Mulligan.

Pittsburgh ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 ..—1
Chicago ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Zeider, Fischer, O'Brien. Stolen base—Zimmerman. Sacrifice hits—Mulligan, Wagner, Baird. Double play—Zimmerman and Saier. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Pittsburgh, 3. First base on balls — Off Prendergast, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Prendergast, 7 hits and 1 run in eight innings. Hit by pitcher—By Mamaux, (Zimmerman.) Struck out—By Prendergast, 5; by Mamaux, 6. Passed ball—Gibson. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.
Morning Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0—	3	7	2
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—	2	9	2

Afternoon Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Newark	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—	1	4	0
Baltimore	0 2 0 0 0 1 0 2 .—	5	9	3

AT RICHMOND.
Morning Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—	3	7	0
Richmond	0 1 0 0 0 4 0 0 .—	5	8	2

Afternoon Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—	5	10	1
Richmond	3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—	6	14	2

AT ROCHESTER.
Morning Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	5 0 1 0 0 7 0 0 0—	13	15	1
Rochester	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—	2	8	6

Afternoon Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Montreal	2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	4	5	1
Rochester	0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—	3	9	0

AT BUFFALO.
Morning Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—	2	6	0
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	0	6	3

Afternoon Game.

		R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 .—	4	8	1
Toronto	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—	2	7	2

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	37	24	.607
Baltimore	36	27	.571
Buffalo	31	26	.544
Richmond	31	29	.517
Newark	30	33	.476
Montreal	28	32	.467
Toronto	24	29	.453
Rochester	21	36	.368

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Toronto at Buffalo. **Montreal at Rochester.**

YANKS BREAK EVEN IN SENATORS' HOME

Rally in Ninth Gives New Yorkers First Game, but Fisher's Generosity Loses Second.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—An even break with the Washington Senators on the holiday bill was the best the Yankees could get here today. New York won the morning game with a batting rally in the ninth inning, by 1 to 0. The Senators had little trouble in turning the tables in the afternoon, knocking Fisher out of the box in the third inning, and winning by 6 to 4.

The morning game was the real thriller, early resolving itself into a pitchers' duel between Bob Shawkey and Harry Harper. The New Yorker had all the better of the argument, allowing only four widely scattered hits. Harper was in trouble during the seventh and eighth innings, and the blow-off came in the ninth when the only run of the combat crossed the plate.

Ray Fisher, usually a tough nut for Washington to crack, was the easiest kind of picking, retiring under fire in the third inning of the second game after six runs had been scored. Russell, who finished, was a puzzle and had he started the game the Yanks might have bagged both battles.

For a while this morning it looked as if Harry Harper would turn in a win, but the breaks of the game bobbed up in the ninth and the Yanks put over the winning run in a peculiar manner.

Washington threatened Shawkey in the second. With one down, Judge tripled to the scoreboard, but got no nearer home. The Senators also had men within scoring distance during the fifth, seventh, and ninth, but Shawkey was the big stumbling block.

Harper was invincible until the seventh, when only a double play saved his skin. Bauman started the ninth with a single to left, but High forced him at third base. A wild pitch put High on second and he chased to third while McBride tossed out Peck. Walter Pipp sent Foster an easy grounder which would have retired the side, but when he came to peg the ball to first base there was nobody home. Judge, the Senators' little first sacker, had become rattled and had played off the bag, while High crossed the plate. Baker followed this with a double, advancing Pipp to third base, but the side was out when McGee flied to Jamieson.

Manager Donovan named the wrong pitcher to start the afternoon frolic. Washington jumped on Ray Fisher from the start, batting out three runs in the opening chapter and coming across with three more in the third before Russell could be rushed to the front.

Opposed to Fisher and Russell was Bert Gallia, the spitball twirler. Gallia allowed seven hits, and at one stage it looked as if the visitors might take the lead, but the Senators' advantage, established earlier, proved sufficient.

Frank Baker drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run in the fourth inning. This was the first time in two years such a feat has been accomplished, and the third time in the history of the park. Captain Peck opened the Yanks' sixth with a double, scooted to third on Pipp's long fly to Milan, and scored when Foster tossed out Baker.

In the seventh two more New York runs were added. Gedeon walked and pulled up on second when Walters singled. Russell followed with a sacrifice, and on High's triple to deep centre the Yankees' total was increased to four. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Baumann,rf	4	0	1	3	0	Moeller,rf	4	0	0	3	1
High,lf	3	1	1	0	0	Foster,2b	4	0	0	1	2
Peck'gh,ss	4	0	1	4	4	Milan,cf	2	0	1	4	0
Pipp,1b	3	0	1	11	0	Shanks,3b	3	0	0	0	1
Baker,3b	4	0	2	2	1	Judge,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Magee,cf	4	0	0	0	0	Jamieson,lf	3	0	1	2	0
Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	4	Henry,c	2	0	1	5	1
Nu'maker,c	3	0	1	5	2	McBride,ss	3	0	0	3	5
Shawkey,p	3	0	0	0	4	Harper,p	3	0	0	0	0
Total....	31	1	7	27	15	Total....	27	0	4	27	10

New York .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1
Washington ...... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hit—Baker. Three-base hit—Judge. Stolen base—Henry. Sacrifice hit—Shanks. Double plays—Moeller to Judge; Foster to McBride to Judge. Left on bases—Washington, 4; New York, 5. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Shawkey, 3. Earned runs—Off Harper, 1 in 9 innings. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by Shawkey, 5. Wild pitches—Harper, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

AFTERNOON GAME.

WASHINGTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	NEW YORK.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Moeller,rf	5	1	2	3	0	Hartzell,rf	5	1	0	1	0
Foster,2b	4	1	1	0	2	High,lf	5	0	1	1	0
Milan,cf	4	0	2	4	0	Peck'gh,ss	4	1	1	1	1
Shanks,3b	4	0	1	4	2	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	7	1
Judge,1b	3	2	1	11	0	Baker,3b	4	1	1	0	1
Jamieson,lf	2	0	0	0	2	Magee,cf	3	0	0	4	0
Henry,c	4	1	3	5	0	Gedeon,2b	3	1	1	2	5
McBride,ss	4	1	1	0	4	Nuna'ker,c	0	0	0	3	0
Gallia,p	3	0	1	0	3	Walters,c	3	0	2	5	1
						Fisher,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Russell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aCaldwell	1	0	0	0	0
Total...	33	6	12	27	11	Total.....	34	4	6	24	10

a-Batted for Russell in ninth.
Errors—Shanks, Judge, Nunamaker.

Washington ....3 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 .—6
New York..............0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Moeller, Peckinpaugh. Three-base hits—Shanks, High. Home runs—McBride, Baker. Stolen bases—Moeller, Judge. Sacrifice hits—Jamieson, Russell. Double play—Gedeon to Pipp. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 9. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Fisher, 4; off Gallia, 3; off Russell, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Fisher, 8 hits, 5 runs in two and two-thirds innings; off Russell, 4 hits, 0 runs in five and one-third innings; off Gallia, 6 hits, 4 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Gallia, 3; by Fisher, 1; by Russell, 6. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Owens and Connolly.

SECOND GOES TO WHITE SOX

After Losing in Morning, Chicago Wins Next Game in Thirteenth.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Chicago and St. Louis broke even today. The White Sox won the afternoon game 7 to 6 in thirteen innings, and the Browns took the morning battle by 2 to 1. St. Louis played an uphill game in the afternoon contest, after the locals had taken a four-run lead, and went ahead in the ninth. Jackson's triple and Severeid's error, following Weaver's single, enabled Chicago to tie the count. Weaver singled, stole second, and scored on Eddie Collins's single for the winning run in the fourth extra session.

The visitors won the first game when Weaver's wild throw to third allowed Austin to score in the ninth inning. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Shotton,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Felsch,cf	4	0	0	3	1
Austin,3b	3	1	2	0	3	W'ver,3b,ss	4	0	0	6	0
Miller,rf	4	0	0	1	0	E.Collins,2b	4	0	1	3	2
Sisler,1b	4	1	1	12	0	Jackson,lf	4	0	1	2	0
Pratt,2b	4	0	1	2	3	J.Collins,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Marsans,cf	3	0	1	5	0	Fournier,1b	3	1	1	5	0
Lavan,ss	3	0	0	1	6	Schalk,c	1	0	1	6	1
Severeid,c	3	0	1	3	0	Wright,ss	1	0	0	1	0
Koob,p	3	0	0	0	3	Von K'tz,3b	1	0	0	0	0
						Scott,p	3	0	0	0	2
Total....	31	2	7	27	15	Total.....	29	1	4	27	7

Error—Weaver.

St. Louis......................0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
Chicago........................0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Severeid, Shotton. Three-base hits—Jackson, Sisler, Schalk, Austin. Stolen bases—Schalk, Austin. Sacrifice hit—Wright. Double plays—Koob and Lavan to Pratt; Scott to E. Collins to Fournier. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 2; off Scott, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Koob, 3 hits, 1 run in nine innings; off Scott, 7 hits and 1 run in nine innings. Struck out—By Koob, 1; by Scott, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Nallin and Evans.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CHICAGO.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Felsch,cf	5	1	0	3	0	Shotton,lf	5	2	3	0	0
Weaver, 3b, ss	6	2	3	3	4	Austin,3b	4	1	2	0	5
E.Col'ns,2b	4	2	3	1	2	Miller,rf	6	1	1	0	1
Jackson,lf	5	2	3	2	0	Sisler,1b	6	0	0	18	1
J. Col'ns,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Pratt,2b	6	0	2	5	6
Fournier,1b	5	0	0	12	1	Marsans,cf	6	0	0	3	0
Schalk,c	4	0	0	15	0	Lavan,ss	5	0	0	3	6
Wright,ss	3	0	0	2	1	Severeid,c	5	2	2	8	2
aNess	1	0	0	0	0	Hamilton,p	2	0	0	1	3
Von Ko'z,3b	0	0	0	0	0	bHartley	1	0	0	0	0
Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0	Groom,p	1	0	0	0	0
Cicotte,p	1	0	0	0	2	Plank,p	0	0	0	0	1
Russell,p	2	0	0	0	2						
Total....	43	7	11	39	12	Total...	47	6	10*	38	25

*Two out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Wright in twelfth inning.
b-Batted for Hamilton in seventh inning.
Errors—Wright, (2,) Lavan, (3,) Severeid.

Chicago ......4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—7
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0—6

Three-base hits—Pratt, (2,) Shotton, (2,) Austin. Stolen bases—Weaver, 2. Sacrifice hits—E. Collins, (2,) Groom, Austin. Double plays—Hamilton and Sisler; Austin, Pratt, and Sisler; Cicotte, Fournier, and Schalk; Pratt and Lavan. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 7. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 2; off Williams, 2; off Cicotte, 1; off Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Hamilton, 5 hits and 1 run in 6 innings; off Groom, 2 hits and 1 run in 4 1-3 innings; off Plank, 4 hits and 1 run in 2 1-3 innings; off Williams, 9 hits and 4 runs in 7 1-3 innings; off Cicotte, 1 hit and 2 runs in 1 1-3 innings; off Russell, no hits and no runs in 4 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Williams, 10; by Hamilton, 3; by Groom, 6; by Cicotte, 1; by Russell, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Nallin.

RED SOX ANNEX TWO.

Philadelphia Pitchers Are Weak and Infielders Are Shaky.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—Boston won both games here today, 11 to 2 and 5 to 2. In the morning the Red Sox pounded Hasselbacher's delivery, while the home team piled up errors. This afternoon Mays held the home team down to three hits. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	6	1	3	2	0	Witt,ss	3	0	0	2	2
Barry,2b	5	0	1	2	2	King,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Lewis,lf	4	2	1	2	0	Schang,lf	4	1	2	0	0
Hob'zell,1b	5	3	3	8	0	Lajoie,2b,1b	4	1	2	13	4
Gainer,1b	0	0	0	0	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	3	0
Walker,cf	5	3	2	2	0	Pick,3b	4	0	1	1	0
Gardner,3b	3	1	1	1	4	McElwee,1b	0	0	0	2	0
McNally,3b	0	0	0	0	0	Lawry,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Scott,ss	5	1	2	2	3	Meyer,c	3	0	1	2	2
Thomas,c	4	0	1	7	1	Has'b'her,p	3	0	0	0	5
Leonard,p	5	0	2	1	0						
Total...	42	11	16	27	10	Total....	33	2	8	27	16

Errors—Witt, Lajoie, Pick, (3,) McElwee, Lawry.

Boston ....3 0 2 0 0 0 0 3 3—11
Philadelphia ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0— 2

Two-base hits—King, Schang. Three-base hits—Hooper, Schang. Home run—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Gardner, Scott, Walker. Sacrifice flies—Thomas, Gardner. Double plays—Scott, Barry, and Hoblitzell; Witt, Lawry, and Lajoie; Lawry and Lajoie. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on errors—Boston, 4. Bases on balls—Off Leonard, 2; off Hasselbacher, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Leonard, 8 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Hasselbacher, 16 hits and 7 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Leonard, 7; by Hasselbacher, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

AFTERNOON GAME.

BOSTON.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	PHILADELPHIA.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	1	0	Walsh,rf	4	0	0	0	1
Barry,2b	4	0	1	1	2	King,ss	4	0	0	2	1
Lewis,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Strunk,1b	4	0	1	12	0
Hob'zell,1b	3	3	1	13	0	Schang,cf	4	1	1	0	2
Walker,cf	2	0	1	2	0	Lajoie,2b	3	1	1	3	5
Gardner,3b	4	2	1	1	3	Pick,3b	3	0	0	3	2
Scott,ss	3	0	3	1	1	Lanning,lf	3	0	0	1	0
Thomas,c	4	0	1	5	1	Meyer,c	3	0	0	6	2
Mays,p	4	0	1	0	1	Bush,p	3	0	0	0	3
Total.....	32	5	9	27	8	Total....	31	2	3	27	16

Errors—Mays, King (3,) Strunk.

Boston ....0 2 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—5
Philadelphia ....0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Scott (2,) Strunk. Home run—Schang. Sacrifice hits—Walker (2.) Sacrifice fly—Scott. Double plays—Pick, Lajoie, and Strunk; Strunk, unassisted. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Bush, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Mays, 3 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings; off Bush, 9 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Mays, 4; by Bush, 5. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes.

INDIANS WIN AND LOSE.

Cleveland Hitters Regain Form After Morning Loss to Detroit.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Cleveland evened up with Detroit today by winning the afternoon game, 6 to 3. Detroit led until the last half of the seventh when two doubles, two singles, an intentional pass to Speaker, and a sacrifice fly netted four runs. Each of the Cleveland players made one hit, none getting any more. Wambsgans played a brilliant game at second. Detroit won by 6 to 2 in the morning, chasing Beebe from the box. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Vitt,3b	4	1	1	0	1	Graney,lf	4	0	0	1	0
Bush,ss	4	1	1	1	5	Chapman,ss	1	0	0	3	5
Heilman,cf	4	2	2	0	0	Speaker,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Crawford,rf	4	1	3	1	0	Smith,rf	4	1	1	4	0
Veach,lf	3	0	1	3	0	Gandil,1b	4	1	1	9	1
Burns,1b	4	1	1	9	1	Howard,2b	3	0	0	3	2
Young,2b	3	0	1	1	4	Evans,3b	4	0	1	0	2
Stanage,c	3	0	0	11	0	O'Neill,c	3	0	0	6	2
Boland,p	4	0	0	1	0	Beebe,p	1	0	0	1	0
						Coumbe,p	1	0	0	0	2
						aRoth	0	0	0	0	0
Total....	33	6	10	27	11	Total.....	29	2	3	27	14

a-Batted for Beebe in fifth inning.
Errors—Veach, Graney, Smith and Howard.

Detroit.....................2 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 0—6
Cleveland...................0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Vitt, Crawford. Three-base hit—Bush. Home run—Smith. Stolen base—Evans. Sacrifice fly—Veach. Double plays—Chapman, Howard and Gandil; Young, Bush and Burns; Evans, Gandil, Chapman, O'Neill and Chapman. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Beebe, 3; off Boland, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Beebe, hits, 9; runs, 4 in five innings; off Coumbe, hits, 1; runs, none in four innings; off Boland, hits 3; runs, 1, in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Boland, 1 (Chapman). Struck out—By Beebe, 3; by Coumbe, 2; by Boland, 10. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes.

AFTERNOON GAME.

CLEVELAND.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	DETROIT.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Graney,lf	5	1	1	1	0	Vitt,3b	5	0	1	1	3
Wam'g's,2b	4	0	1	2	8	Bush,ss	2	0	0	0	4
Speaker,cf	2	2	1	2	0	Heilman,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Roth,rf	4	1	1	0	0	Crawford,rf	4	0	0	4	0
Gandil,1b	2	0	1	13	1	Veach,lf	4	1	2	1	0
Chapm'n,ss	2	0	1	2	2	Burns,1b	4	1	3	11	1
Evans, 3b	4	0	1	2	1	Young,2b	4	1	2	2	0
O'Neill, c	3	1	1	4	2	Stanage,c	4	0	1	4	1
S. Cov'k'e,p	4	1	1	1	1	James,p	3	0	1	0	2
						Cunn'ham,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aKavanagh	1	0	1	0	0
Total ...	30	6	9	27	15	Total...	35	3	11	24	11

a-Batted for Cunningham in ninth inning.
Errors—Roth, James.

Cleveland ....1 0 0 0 1 0 4 0 .—6
Detroit ....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Gandil, Graney, Chapman, Young. Three-base hit—Burns. Stolen base—Speaker. Sacrifice hits—O'Neill, Chapman. Sacrifice fly—Gandil. Double plays—Wambsgans and Gandil; Burns and Young. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 7. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Coveleskie, 3; off James, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Coveleskie, 11 hits, 1 run, in nine innings; off James, 9 hits, 5 runs, in seven innings; off Cunningham, no hits, no runs, in one inning. Struck out—By Coveleskie, 3; by James, 1; by Cunningham, 2. Passed ball—O'Neill. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dinneen and Chill.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 2.
Indianapolis, 4; Louisville, 0.
Toledo, 4; Columbus, 3.
Columbus, 4; Toledo, 2.
St. Paul, 6; Minneapolis, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Minneapolis, 0.
Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 1.

Eastern League.

Worcester, 4; Springfield, 1.
Worcester, 5; Springfield, 1.
Hartford, 10; Bridgeport, 2.
Hartford, 8; Bridgeport, 2.
Portland, 4; Lynn, 2.
Lynn, 4; Portland, 2.
New London, 7; New Haven, 6.
New London, 1; New Haven, 0.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Elmira, 3.
Binghamton, 4; Elmira, 2.
Syracuse, 6; Utica, 0.
Syracuse, 2; Utica, 1.
Harrisburg, 3; Albany, 1.
Harrisburg, 8; Albany, 9.
Scranton, 5; Wilkes-Barre, 3.
Scranton, 1; Wilkes-Barre, 1.

CARDINALS CAPTURE A PAIR FROM REDS

St. Louis Proves Too Hot for Herzog, Who Topples Over and Is Treated to Water.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—St. Louis took both games of the double bill with Cincinnati here today, the first by a score of 8 to 3 and the second by 4 to 3 in eleven innings. Manager Herzog of Cincinnati toppled over at first base in the first inning after making the base on a single. Neale ran for him and later Herzog resumed play in the field, having been revived with a glass of water.

In the first game St. Louis gained an early lead, scoring two in the first and three more in the second. Meadows was effective throughout, allowing only four hits. He issued six passes, however, forcing in one of the visitors' three runs.

The second game was a pitchers' contest between Schneider and Ames. Hornsby, batting for Huggins in the eleventh, hit to deep centre, scoring the winning run. A fusillade of empty pop bottles from the left field bleachers delayed the game five minutes in the first half of the fifth inning of the second game. Neale was on first. Ames, pitching to Killifer, grazed the batter, Gonzales, however, receiving the ball. Gonzales threw to second, and when Umpire Rigler waved Killifer to first and ignored the play at second the fans began throwing bottles. None of the bottles reached the diamond, and the game was continued after they had been removed.

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Groh,3b	2	0	0	1	3	Betzel,3b	5	1	2	2	3
Herzog,ss	1	0	1	1	3	Bescher,lf	3	2	1	0	0
bNeale,cf	3	0	0	2	0	Long,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Killifer,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Miller,2b	4	2	2	3	4
Griffith,rf	4	0	0	0	0	Gonzales,1b	3	0	1	14	0
Fisher,2b	3	1	1	5	1	Wilson,cf	1	1	1	1	0
Wingo,c	4	1	1	1	3	Smith,cf	2	0	1	5	0
Mollwitz,1b	3	1	0	11	0	Snyder,c	4	0	2	0	1
cKnetzer	0	0	0	0	0	Corhan,ss	4	0	0	1	3
Schultz,1b	2	0	1	1	2	Meadows,p	4	1	2	0	3
Mitchell,p	2	0	0	0	0	aButler	1	0	1	0	0
dClarke	1	0	0	0	0						
Total....	29	3	4	24	12	Total....	34	8	14	27	14

a-Batted for Smith in fifth.
b-Ran for Herzog in first.
c-Ran for Schultz in fifth.
d-Batted for Mollwitz in ninth.
Errors—Betzel, Killifer, Fisher, Schultz.

St. Louis ....2 3 0 0 1 0 1 1 ..—8
Cincinnati ....0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Meadows, Wingo. Home run—Bescher. Stolen bases—Lon, (2,) Bescher, Gonzales, Fisher, (2.) Sacrifice flies—Herzog, Meadows. Double plays—Miller, Corhan, and Gonzales; Mollwitz, (unassisted;) Corhan, Miller, and Gonzales. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 1; St. Louis, 1. First on balls—Off Schultz, 1; off Mitchell, 1; off Meadows, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Schultz, 7 hits and 4 runs in 4 innings; off Meadows, 4 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Mitchell, 7 hits and 2 runs in 4 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Schultz, (Bescher.) Struck out—By Schultz, 1; by Meadows, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	Ab	R	H	Po	A	CINCINNATI.	Ab	R	H	Po	A
Betzel,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Groh,3b	4	1	1	2	3
Huggins,2b	0	0	0	1	2	Herzog,ss	6	1	1	4	7
Bescher,lf	4	1	0	7	0	Neale,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Long,rf	5	0	1	2	0	Killifer,lf	4	0	0	0	0
Miller,2b,3b	3	1	1	1	4	Griffith,rf	5	0	2	2	0
Gonzales,c	5	0	1	5	0	Fisher,2b	5	0	1	1	1
Smith,cf	3	1	1	3	0	Wingo,c	5	0	2	6	3
Snyder,1b	5	1	1	12	1	Mollwitz,1b	4	0	0	14	0
Corhan,ss	3	0	1	2	2	Schneider,p	5	0	2	0	3
Ames,p	4	0	1	0	2						
aButler	0	0	0	0	0						
bWilson	0	0	0	0	0						
cHornsby	1	0	1	0	0						
Totals....	37	4	9	33	13	Total...	43	3	10*	31	17

*One out when winning run was scored.
a-Batted for Corhan in eleventh inning.
b-Batted for Ames in eleventh inning.
c-Batted for Huggins in eleventh inning.
Errors—Corhan, (2,) Ames, Fisher.

St. Louis..........0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Cincinnati.........1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hit—Gonzales. Three-base hit—Snyder. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Bescher, (2,) Herzog. Sacrifice hits—Neale, Groh, Mollwitz. Double play—Herzog, Wingo, and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 13; St. Louis, 11. Bases on balls—Schneider, 9; Ames, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 9 hits, 4 runs in ten and one-third innings; off Ames, 10 hits, 1 run in eleven innings. Hit by pitcher—By Ames, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Schneider, 6; by Ames, 3. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

CORK DEFEATS KILDARE.

Two Other Gaelic Football Matches Also Played at Celtic Park.

The Gaelic football matches and hurling games attracted a crowd of more than 6,000 to Celtic Park yesterday. Three football matches were played. The Louth and Orange, N. J., teams played to a 6 to 6 tie. Cavan defeated Longford by a score of 7 to 5, and Cork beat Kildare 2 to 1.

One exciting hurling match was played, the Cork team easily defeating the Limerick team by a score of 6 to 2. The games were held under the auspices of the Irish-American Athletic Club, and the proceeds were turned over to the Irish Relief Fund.

A flag of the Irish Republic which was carried in the recent Irish rebellion in Dublin attracted much attention at the park.

DU BOIS LEADS HARRIERS.

Wins Road Run from a Field of Fifty-seven Starters.

Cherley Du Bois of the Hollywood Inn A. A. sprung a surprise by defeating a fine field of harriers in winning the three-and-a-half-mile scratch road run held by the town of Yonkers, yesterday afternoon. His time for the distance was 19 minutes and 50 seconds. Russell Springsteen of the Yonkers Y. M. C. A., the junior Metropolitan cross country champion, who was expected to be the winner had to be content with the second honors. K. Johnson of the Swedish-American Athletic Club was the third to cross the line.

The Swedish-American Club won the team honors with the low score of 33 points. Yonkers Y. M. C. A. and the Morningside Athletic Club were second and third, with 48 and 54 points, respectively. Of the 57 starters only 37 of them possessed the necessary grit and stamina to journey the full distance. The order of the finish of the first 25 and their time follows:

C. Du Bois, Hollywood Inn A. A., 19:50; R. Springsteen, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 19:52; K. Johnson, Swedish-American A. C., 19:55; T. Halpin, Morningside A. C., 19:57; H. Schussler, Swedish-American A. C., 19:58; O. Jansen, Swedish-American A. C., 19:59; L. Metzer, Morningside A. C., 20:02; R. Vickstrom, Swedish-American A. C., 20:03; Lew Heydst, Morningside A. C., 20:04; H. McClusky, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:06; J. Brooks, Mohawk A. C., 20:07; C. Richards, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:09; H. Russell, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:10; N. C. Massee, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:11; J. McGuiness, Mohawk A. C., 20:12; A. Selmer, Swedish-American A. C., 20:14; A. Furlong, Hollywood Inn A. A., 20:15; E. Teige, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:17; M. Rainey, Swedish-American A. C., 20:19; E. Borjessas, Swedish-American A. C., 20:21; E. Bensen, Swedish-American A. C., 20:22; G. Mazzucca, Mohawk A. C., 20:25; W. Scholding, Yonkers Y. M. C. A., 20:27; E. Lucy, Alpha Physical Culture Club, 20:28; H. Nichals, Morningside A. C., 20:29.

Crescents Defeat New York A. C.

The Crescent Athletic Club baseball team made it three straight over the New York A. C. nine by winning yesterday's contest at Bay Ridge by a score of 3 to 2. The New York men jumped into the lead by scoring a run in the fourth and another in the fifth inning. A rally by the Crescents in the sixth inning, however, wiped out the advantage, three runs being sent across the plate, enough to clinch the contest. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Crescent A. C.	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 .—	3	3	3
New York A. C.	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—	2	5	2

Batteries—Crescent A. C., Turnure and Reid; New York A. C., Williams and Tiourich.

ROCKAWAY WINS AT POLO.

Takes Two Matches for Independence Day Cups.

Play for the Independence Day Cups resulted in two fine polo games at the Rockaway Hunting Club yesterday. The winners were both representatives of the home club—the Rockaway Blues and Rockaway Whites. There was a throng on the clubhouse verandas to watch the games, which lasted almost from luncheon to time for dinner cocktails, and many of the members and their guests stayed for the night fireworks managed by the club committee, headed by John G. Livingston. Some 400 or 500 persons from the nearby villages watched the players from the free field at the west end of the grounds.

The first game was won by the Rockaway Blues, who received one goal by handicap, from the Coronado third team by 10½ to 4½ goals, while in the second the Rockaway Whites conceded one goal to the Whippany River team of Morristown, N. J., and won by 6 to 5 goals in the extra period that followed a tie at 5 all.

W. A. Hazard, Jr., made seven goals for the Blues and he was often aided by hit-ups from his brother's mallet. Charles R. and Edgar Leonard made their début in tournament polo in this game and did good work, the former gaining three tallies. For the Coronado team E. S. Voss and Lydig Hoyt were at the ends, but the hard work of the game devolved upon the two flying men, G. M. Heckscher and J. L. de Saulles, who between them piled up five goals in good style.

The conditions of the Independence Day Cups provide that no member of a team shall exceed two goals, and when this is considered good polo was played. The mounts were handy and many of the combination plays well carried out.

At half time in the second game the score was 5 to 3 goals in favor of the Rockaway Whites, but in the fifth and sixth periods both Cary and Pratt made tallies. Try as they might neither team could gain a goal in either the seventh or the eighth period. In the last the eight men played with the dash of high goal teams and the play was fast and exciting. Whippany River kept the ball for the greater part of the eighth period, and five times hit it over the Rockaway goal line in tries for tallies. Then the White team caried the ball to the New Jerseymen's end and had two tries for goals that barely missed.

The ninth period did not last long, for Metcalf caught the ball at the throw-in, and, racing away after it, made goal in three more hits, all within fifty-five seconds. This afternoon the Coronado first and Meadow Brook teams will meet in the final for the Governors' Cup.

The scores:

First Game, Independence Day Cups.

ROCKAWAY BLUES.	Hdcp.	CORONADA 3D.	Hdcp.
1—W. A. Hazard, Jr.	0	1—E. S. Voss	0
2—C. R. Leonard	0	2—G. M. Heckscher	1
3—E. W. Leonard	0	3—J. L. de Saulles	0
Back—W. T. P. Hazard	0	Back—Lydig Hoyt	0
Total	0	Total	1

Blues.—Goals earned, 10; by handicap, 1; less penalty, foul by Hazard, Jr., ½; total, 10½.

Coronado Third.—Goals earned, 5; less penalty, foul by Heckscher, ½; total, 4½.

Individual Goals.—For Blues: Hazard, Jr., 7; C. Leonard, 3. For Coronado: Heckscher, 3; de Saulles, 2.

Referee.—J. L. de Onativia. Timer—Albert Hunter.

Second Game, Independence Day Cups.

ROCK'W'Y WHITES.	Hdcp.	WHIPPANY RIVER.	Hdcp.
1—J. P. Kane	0	1—G. G. Henry	0
2—J. Cary	1	2—L. H. Ross	1
3—J. Metcalf	0	3—M. Robinson	1
Back—A. D. V. Pratt	2	Back—W. B. Boulton, Jr.	2
Total	3	Total	4

Whites.—Goals earned, 5; by handicap, 1; total, 6.

Whippany River.—Goals earned, 5; total, 5.

Individual Goals.—For Whites: Cary, 2; Pratt, 2; Metcaf, 1. For Whippany River: Henry, 3; Ross, 2.

Referees.—Benjamin Gatin and J. C. Cowdin.

FREEBOOTERS WIN AT POLO.

Rumson Four Lose Fast Match for Waters Cups.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 4.—In a fast polo match for special cups presented by G. Jason Waters, the Rumson Freebooters defeated the Rumson Four by the score of 9½ goals to 6½. J. B. Waters, who played a strong game for the Four, was unmounted twice by the breaking of stirrup straps, but he escaped injury. A large gathering of society folk watched the game from the clubhouse veranda and automobiles. Among the spectators was Howard S. Borden, who is out of the game for the season with a fractured collar bone, sustained in a recent fall. The score:

Rumson.	Position.	Freebooters.
A. S. P. Jones	1	Hugh J. Barrett
Thomas S. Field	2	James Minnick
J. Berens Waters	3	Buster Williamson
W. S. Jones, Jr.	Back	Peter Hauck, Jr.

Goals—Freebooters: Williamson, (6,) Minnick, (3,) Barrett. Lost on foul—By Hauck, ½. Total—9½. Rumson: W. S. Jones, Jr., Waters, (4,) A. S. P. Jones, Field. Lost on safeties—By Jones, Jr., ½. Total—6½. Referee—G. Jason Waters. Timer—B. W. Brown.

BROOKLYN CRICKETERS WIN

Defeat Columbia Oval by 125 Runs —Other Games.

Brooklyn treated Columbia Oval to a rare dose of leather-hunting in the Metropolitan League cricket game at Pelham Bay Park yesterday and scored an easy victory by 125 runs. Owing to the exceptional hitting indulged in by H. A. Meyer, H. Poyer, and C. M. Lauder—each running up a score of fifty or more—the Brooklyns were enabled to declare their innings closed when the total reached 208 for 6 wickets. Meyer hit thirteen boundaries in his innings of 62, while H. Poyer was not out for 55 and Lauder scored an even half-century. The Columbia Oval total was 83.

Over a thousand enthusiasts congregated at Lenox Oval to witness the match between the Spartans and a team captained by B. Kortlang, the Halifax Cup batting champion. The result was a draw, but the Spartans had much the better of the game throughout and were only short of victory when stumps were pulled by a single wicket. The Spartans totaled 225. Kortlang's team totaled 81 with one wicket to fall when the game was declared drawn.

Big scoring on both sides characterized the association game between Bensonhurst and the Rovers at Bensonhurst, and nearly 500 runs were made during the course of the match. The Rovers repeated their victory of Memorial Day and defeated Bensonhurst by 77 runs. Chief figures on the winning side were: F. Gautier, 42; D. G. Birkett, 38; A. Evelyn, 37; J. C. K. Jordan, 36; S. Spaeth, 33, not out, and C. Pearson, 30. For Bensonhurst R. Belgrave was top scorer, with 41, while J. H. Briggs, with 33; H. L. Woodroffe, 35, and C. E. Marshall, 30, were all seen to advantage. The totals were, Bensonhurst, 197; Rovers, 274.

J. D. Keenan, who saved the game for New York in the last Halifax Cup match against Frankford, scored a century on the grounds at Livingston yesterday in the association game between Staten Island and Paterson. His batting was the distinguishing feature of the match, which was won by Staten Island by the margin of 88 runs. The totals were, Staten Island, 223 for three wickets; Paterson, 135.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 2; Birmingham, 1.
Birmingham, 2; Nashville, 0.
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 4.
Little Rock, 5; Mobile, 2.
Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 2.
Chattanooga, 7; Atlanta, 4.
Memphis, 2; New Orleans, 1.
Memphis, 1; New Orleans, 0.

CARTER HANDICAP TO TRIAL BY JURY

Cassatt's Horse Takes Chief Aqueduct Event — Bonnie Witch Ties Track Record.

By way of making his first appearance of the season the more impressive, Captain E. B. Cassatt's four-year-old Trial by Jury yesterday won the Carter Handicap, at seven furlongs, from as high class a field of thoroughbreds as the son of Fair Play has ever met. R. T. Wilson's Ormesdale was second, a nose in front of Emil Herz's imported Short Grass, winner of the Queens County Handicap on Saturday.

The seventeenth running of the Carter Handicap, one of the most important of the shorter turf events of the year, was the main attraction offered by the Queens County Jockey Club at the Aqueduct track yesterday, where a holiday crowd of 25,000 persons congregated to enjoy the sport. It was one of the largest attendances at any of the courses around the metropolitan circuit this season, and the enthusiasm has rarely been equaled.

One of the remarkable features of Trial by Jury's victory was the class of horses he defeated. The field included some of the fastest sprinters in the older divisions which have come together this season. Among them were George Smith, winner of the Kentucky Derby; High Noon, Gainer, Coquette, and Phosphor, who captured the event in 1915.

The time of the race was 1:25 2-5. Phosphor's victory last year was over a muddy track, and consequently the time was slow. Beldame, Roseben, Glorifier, and Jack Atkin are a few of the other prominent thoroughbreds which have hung up fast time in the Carter Handicap. The race has been run at various distances, but since 1903, when it was won by Ahumada, it has been for seven-eighths of a mile.

There were eleven starters yesterday, all those listed on the program going to the post. The horses were none too well behaved at the barrier, High Noon, Sand Marsh, and Coquette cutting up capers and trying to get away in front of the others. When the barrier was sprung it was seen that Short Grass was the last to get away. The other horses were five or six lengths ahead before the Herz entry got into stride. George Smith was almost in the same predicament. High Noon was the first really to settle into his racing stride, and his jockey, Loftus, sent him right into the lead, with Trial by Jury, Gainer, and Phosphor in a bunch, lying close behind. George Smith was the leader of a second division, which included Coquette, Harry Shaw, Gillies, and Ormesdale.

By the time the first turn had been reached, Short Grass had made up a lot of ground and was beginning to show a glimpse of his wonderful speed. George Smith had also improved his position, and was racing along at the tail of the first division. The real test came on entering the long stretch for home.

L. Lyke, on Gillies, was in the lead momentarily, but the Madden entry was soon raced off his feet, and Phosphor, Sand Marsh, Short Grass, Trial by Jury, and Ormesdale came speeding up the course with less than a length between them.

It would have been impossible to predict the winner seventy-five yards from the finish. The winner apparently had the fewest supporters, as the riders of the other thoroughbreds received the most encouragement from the crowd. Suddenly a yell went up.

"Here he comes; Trial by Jury wins!" Another uproar followed as the red, white, and blue thirds of Captain Cassatt's colors were seen to flash pass the judges' stand a half a length in front of Richard T. Wilson's Ormesdale, who had a nose lead on Short Grass. It was one of the greatest races of the year, and, although Trial by Jury was an outsider, being quoted at 20 to 1, the victory was popular.

George Smith, the favorite, could not finish better than sixth. Phosphor ran a good race, but was three lengths behind Short Grass.

Equaling the track record of 0:59, Harry Payne Whitney's Bonnie Witch won the Clover Stakes, an event for two-year-old fillies, over a five-furlong route. This race, which has been in existence for the last twenty-five years, was formerly one of the features held at the Gravesend course, and was transfered to Aqueduct in 1914.

Nine of the ten entries went to the post, the only withdrawal being Madeira, from the Cochran Stable, which left Genesis and Queen of the Water to represent the owner of the green and gold colors. The race in itself was an easy contest for the winner. At no time was the result seriously in doubt, and at the finish Mink, her jockey, was easing her up.

Yankee Witch, who came in second, held third position at the turn, and at the quarter of a mile was sent up to second. Butwell, seeing that he could not catch the winner, went after the place and was able to beat out Kittenish by a length.

Mrs. Philip Stevenson scored another victory with Repentant in the handicap steeplechase, which was a selling affair for four-year-olds and upward over a two-mile course. Kohler, her jockey, did not hurry the mare at first, but was content to follow the early pace, which was set by Sorrento.

Repentant was not sent into the lead until coming to the last jump out of the backstretch, when Kohler let the mare down. She flew over the brush and easily caught up with the leaders. From then on it was hardly a contest. Coming out of the field to the regular course, the winner was a good length ahead of the others. At the finish the Stevenson colors passed the judges' stand three length ahead of the nearest contender, which was Choice. The latter was a trailer at the start of the race, but came on toward the end and took the place from Harry La Montagne's Traditioner, who was a length in front of Mo.

Fifteen three-year-olds and upward went to the post in the selling race, at five furlongs. The first to be seen out of the bunch was G. F. Johnson, Jr.'s Kings Oak, who led the procession for the first quarter. Then Little Dipper got a chance to make the pace. The winner, True as Steel, was coming right along and, although ridden out almost to the limit, was able to get down in front and take the race with two lengths to spare. Mr. Specs, always a contender, finished strongly and came through the field to take the place by a length from Buck Shot.

The mile event was a hollow victory for James Butler's Kilkenny Boy, who easily disposed of his field. After the race the winner was bid up to $2,000, I. M. Hedrick and G. Alexandra doing the bidding. The horse was protected by the stable.

A two-year-old consolation event for youngsters that have not won at this meeting went to the 'Dean Crossways stable.

The summaries, with the straight, place and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since May 25; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—0:59 2-5.

True as Steel, P. S. P. Randolph's b. g., 5 years, 110 pounds, by Broomstick-Loyal, 2 to 1, 4 to 5, and 2 to 5, (E. Haynes)..1^{3}
Mr. Specs, Mrs. A. C. Blume's ch. g., aged, 110, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1, (M. Buxton) ....2^{4}
Buck Shot, F. W. Speer's b. c., 3, 103, 8 to 1, 3 to 1, and 3 to 5, (A. Collins)......3^{1}
Kings Oak, Malabar, My Donnie, Lady Windermere, Chesterton, Garnet, Little Dipper, Heenan, Excelsior, Sol Vanity, and Maldon also ran. Jesse, Jr., Preston Lynn, Meelicka, Alberta True, Belle of the Kitchen, Ataka, Rae B., Linda Payne, and Stellarina scratched.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Time—4:25.

Repentant, Mrs. P. Stevenson's b. m., 8 years, 146 pounds, by Migraine-Rapine, 5 to 2, even, 1 to 2, (W. Kohler)........1^{3}
Choice, A. C. Burrage's b. g., aged, 133, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (H. Williams)....2$^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Traditioner, H. La Montagne's blk. g., 4, 135, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (E. Woeke)..3^{1}
Mo, Agon, Zellwood, Sorrento, and Cloud also ran. Aberfeldy and Sandow scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Clover of $2,500, for two-year-old fillies, five furlongs. Time—0:59.

Bonnie Witch, H. P. Whitney's b. f., 105 pounds, by Broomstick-Bonnie Star, 9 to 5, 7 to 10, 1 to 4, (L. Mink)..........1$^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Yankee Witch, Glen Riddle Farm's br. f., 115, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (J. Butwell)..2^{1}
Kittenish, (imp.,) A. K. Macomber's b. f., 105, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, 2 to 5, (A. Scuttinger) ....3^{4}
Genesis, Queen of the Water, Vague, Wistful and Tragedy also ran. Madeira and Mae Murray scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—The Carter Handicap of $2,500, for three-year-olds and upward; seven furlongs. Time—1:25 2-5.

Trial by Jury, Captain E. B. Cassatt's ch. c., 4 years, 121 pounds, by Fair Play-Princess Chic, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, 4 to 1, (E. Campbell) ....1^{1}
Ormesdale, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 3, 105, 15 to 1, 6 to 1, 3 to 1, (J. McTaggart)....2^{n}
Short Grass, (imp.,) Emil Herz's b. h., aged, 120, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (F. Keogh).3^{3}
Phosphor, Sand Marsh, George Smith, Harry Shaw, High Noon, Gainer, Coquette, and Gillies also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; selling; with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:40.

Kilkenny Boy, J. Butler's ch. g., 4 years, 125 pounds, by Hippodrome-Maid of Erin, 8 to 5, even, 1 to 3, (J. Loftus)..1^{1}
Saratoga, I. M. Hedrick's b. c., 4, 117, 5 to 1, 8 to 5, 7 to 10, (R. Troxler)....2$^{1\frac{1}{2}}$
Pullux, J. Whalen's b. g., 4, 118, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (C. Fairbrother)........3^{3}
Spearhead, Brooks, and Superintendent also ran. Paddy Whack, Fair Count, Blue Thistle, Sky Pilot, and Voluspa scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won at Aqueduct meeting; five furlongs. Time—0:59 3-5.

The Dean, The Crossways Stable's b. f., 100 pounds, by Bryn Mawr-Single Shot, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (L. Lyke)........1^{1}
Cheer, Brighton Stable's br. f., 109, 11 to 5, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (E. Taplin)............2^{3}
Bright Star, R. F. Carman's ch. f., 109, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 6 to 5, (J. Butwell)...3^{3}
Kathryn Gray, Spectre, Mirza, Melting Moments, (imp.,) Radiant Flower, Bendlet, and Doc Meals also ran. Douglass S, Lady Rowena, Running Shot, Tootsie, and Moonlighter, (imp.,) scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six and a half furlongs. Brighouse, 110 pounds; Benjamin, 98; Gloaming, 110; Bob Hensley, 100; Plumage, 93; Virginia W., 103; Day Day, 110; Lily Heavens, 103; Humiliation, 105; Dervish, 110; Salon, 110; Flag Day, 93; Fairweather, 93; Broomvale (imp.), 98; Presumption, 115.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; steeplechase handicap, about three miles. Dixon Park, 156 pounds; Duke of Duluth, 146; Footlights, 144; White Metal, 130; Chivalry, 134.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; the Rockaway Selling Stakes; six furlongs. J. J. Lillis, 110 pounds; Bonnie Tess, 102; Hauberk, 106; Benevolent (imp.), 118; Bac, 118; Fenmouse, 113; Sir William Johnson, 114; Sandman II., 110; True as Steel, 111; Hanson, 120; Libyan Sands, 105; Broomvale (imp.), 100; Startling, 122.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Gunbearer (imp.), 98 pounds; Borrow, 127; Rhine Maiden, 97; Grumpy, 106; Bayberry Candle, 120; Sun God, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; conditions; five furlongs. Merry Thought II. (imp.), 110 pounds; Madeira, 115; Storm Nymph (imp.), 110; Sky, 115; Hussy, 110; Serenest, 115.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Springmass, 100 pounds; Malabar, 105; Col. Holloway, 115; Sam Slick, 105; Golden Gate, 100; Blackford, 105; Burglar, 95; Flag Day, 95; Dr. Gremer, 90; Royal Meteor, 100; Piquette, 85; Jesse Jr., 105; G. M. Miller, 105; Glint, 105; Narmar, 90; Ahara, 115; Alston, 105.

Pitcher Dale Is Suspended.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals has announced that he has indefinitely suspended Pitcher Jean Dale, who, he said, had disobeyed orders to remain in Cincinnati and had gone to his home in St. Louis. Dale did not go with the team to St. Louis, but left for his home after declaring he was through with baseball.

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In other words, the merit of a thing will outlive the money which the transaction involves.

We give an owner the most we can and get the least consistent with a legitimate reward for our labors.

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TODAY
INCLUDING THE $1,500
Rockaway Stakes and
3 Mile Steeplechase
FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS
leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Av., also from Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, at 12:30, and at intervals up to 3 P. M. Also reached by Fulton St. "L" (Lefferts Av. Branch) to Greenwood Av. Station and by trolleys.
GRAND STAND $3. LADIES $1.50.

Tick off the items you missed over the Fourth—

Flannel trousers.
Blue serge suit.
Norfolk.
"Coast" one-piece bathing suit.
Silk socks.
*"Gymkhana" golf shoes.
Bow ties.
Silk shirts—soft collared.
*"Gymkhana" tennis shoes.
Fishing rods, lines, etc.
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Then buy 'em to-day, and so surely have 'em next week-end.

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Broadway at 13th St. | "The Four Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.
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MORE THAN 20,000 SCHOOLBOYS COMPETE IN INDEPENDENCE DAY GAMES IN CITY'S PARKS

PARK GAMES DRAW HOST OF ATHLETES

Over 20,000 Lads Revel in Tests of Physical Prowess on Track and Greensward.

A FEW VETERANS PERFORM

Ages of Competitors Range from Six to Seventy-three—Tiny Orientals in Contests.

Young America, as well as old America, had its fling yesterday in New York's safe and sane celebration of Independence Day. In thirty-six public parks and playgrounds throughout the greater city it is estimated that more than 20,000 youthful athletes, as well as several who have long since earned their brackets as champions, participated in the athletic competitions arranged by the Mayor's Independence Day Celebration Committee. More than 200,000 persons, unable or unwilling to leave behind the din and dust of the great city for a holiday by the sea or in the mountains, witnessed the sports, and in some instances an east side playground held 15,000 to 20,000 persons jammed within its narrow confines. In the public baths there were municipal sports, too, and these attracted crack fields of amphibians.

Boys and girls of the exceedingly tender age of 6 shared the limelight with at least one veteran nearly three score years and ten older than themselves. D. W. Read, who confesses, it was reported, to 73 years, sprinted to a victory in a 50-yard dash over a twenty-seven-year-old rival, J. McMahon, at Isham Park, 242d Street, where all of the neighbors and their children had something of a family struggle on the cinder path. At this park married women under 150 pounds in avoirdupois raced for silk stockings and other wearables dear to the feminine heart, while children competed for toys and knicknacks contributed by the merchants of the district. When William J. Lee, Chairman of the Athletic Committee of the Mayor's celebration board, made up his schedule of meets Isham Park was not included in it, so the people of the section simply went ahead and arranged one of their own. And it was perhaps the most unusual one in the city. Down at Hollis Field, Hollis, L. I., they put on a few races for boys and girls from 6 years up, and it was the youths still to attain their teens who made the spectators stand up and root with all the vim and vigor they possessed.

Tiny Orientals Win Honors.

At Columbus Park, in Mulberry Bend, there were nearly a score of Japanese and Chinese youngsters among the contestants, and they gave their American rivals about all the competition they wanted. Several of them were prizewinners, too. A little straight-haired celestial, Wing Lee by name, showed his tiny yellow legs to all his opponents in the one-lap race for boys up to 110 pounds, and then took second place in the sixty-yard dash for youths of the same weight limit.

Non Lee took a second place in the sixty-yard dash for eighty-five-pounders and in the eight-pound shot-put. Roy Ank, another slant-eyed lad of the Orient, tossed his way into the place position.

Around Seward Park the surrounding housetops were black with spectators, and easily 20,000 persons viewed the bitter battles which were waged by the east side youngsters on the cinderpath beneath their gaze. At De Witt Clinton Park and at Chelsea Park, in the heart of the middle west side, there were 10,000 and 15,000 persons, respectively.

Pat McDonald, the big traffic guardian of Times Square, gave an exhibition of his ability at De Witt Clinton, tossing the fifty-six-pound weight and the sixteen-pound shot, with which he is the world's champion. Jack Cahill of the Millrose A. A., the Irish-American A. C. giant, and Eddie Emes, Bronx Church House, also gave exhibitions.

One Race Has 935 Starters.

Small armies of boys competed in some of the events, and in one, a forty-yard dash, at Tompkins Square Park, there were 992 entrants and 935 starters. This was the record of the day.

Speed was a dominant factor in the work of the officials in charge of the games. Some of the meets were run off in an hour and a half, and in such a manner that there was no just cause for complaint.

Because of the absence of the hundreds of soldier-boy athletes, the Amateur Athletic Union events did not bring out the high grade of performers seen in recent years. But there was one good point about this—it gave the lesser lights a chance to come to the front as prize winners. The summaries:

Seward Park.

60-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by Abe Richman; H. Gold, second; Al Richman, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by J. Gross; Al Richman, second; S. Wohl, third. Time—0:32.

Running Broad Jump, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by L. Zalofsky; J. Gross, second; A. Bridgman, third. Winner's distance—13 feet 9 inches.

60-Yard Dash, 110-Pound. Class.—Won by J. L. Pike; H. H. Domashefsky, second; C. Hecht, third. Time—0:08.

One-Lap Run, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by L. Pike; H. Domashefsky, second; C. Maizel, third. Time—0:23.

8-Pound Shot Put, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by M. Cohn, 41 feet 9 inches; C. Hecht, 34 feet 10 inches, second; S. Shapiro, 34 feet 1 inch, third.

Half-Mile Run, Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by A. Fried; S. Rabinowitz, second; H. Glick, third. Time—2:24.

100-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by S. D. Schuval; J. Dipsiner, second; L. Margoles, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by S. D. Schuval; J. Dipsoner, second; L. Margoles, third. Time—0:28.

One-Mile Run, Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by A. Fried; G. Rudin, second; M. Seinfeld, third. Time—5:07.

Hamilton Fish Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Willner; E. Wolff, second; N. Gottlieb, third. Time—0:05 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Goldfisher, with 14 feet 8 inches; L. Miller, with 13 feet 4 inches, second; L. Greenfield, with 13 feet 2½ inches, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Closed to P. S. A. L.)—Won by S. Goldesmar, Stuyvesant H. S.; M. Feinstein, second; E. Teder, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Goldesmar; A. Cedar, second; J. Horowitz, third. Time—0:28.

60-Yard Dash, (Open to A. A. U.)—Won by F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; B. Liffner, unattached, second; J. Lichtman, unattached, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Open to A. A. U.)—Won by F. Teschner, Glencoe A. C.; B. Liffner, unattached, second; J. Bartsch, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—0:26.

880-Yard Run, (Open to A. A. U.)—Won by C. Burris, Glencoe A. C.; Finkenagel, second; M. Zucker, Public Service Commission, third. Time—2:15.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Open to A. A. U.)—Won by George Bronder, Irish-American A. C., with 45 feet 4 inches; Jim Lincoln, New York A. C., with 42 feet 9½ inches, second; J. Lichtman, Clark House A. A., with 42 feet 5½ inches, third.

Running High Jump, (Open to A. A. U.)—Won by W. Fingernagel, Boys' Club, with 5 feet 7 inches; L. Reicher, Mohawk A. C., with 5 feet 6 inches, second; L. Schubert, Boys' Club, with 5 feet 4 inches, third.

440-Yard Run, (Closed to Intersettlement A. A.)—Won by M. Schipper, Clark House A. A.; S. Conwickie, second; J. Lichtman, Clark House A. A., third. Time—0:56.

Cherry and Market Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Livingston; C. Tanahey, second; C. Fowler, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Griff; C. Morse, second; C. Tanahey, third. Time—0:24.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Kokeil, with 10 feet; R. Reynolds, second, with 9 feet 6 inches; B. Wdowitz, with 9 feet 2 inches, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.—Won by R. Reisman; W. McTiernan, second; T. Siry, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Karrol; J. Lombardo, second; M. Edson, third. Time—0:30.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Ain, with 8 feet; S. Miller, second, with 7 feet 9 inches; M. Arcel, third, with 7 feet 7 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Cassilo; W. Linder, second; L. Wiener, third. Time—0:13.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Reynolds; C. White, second; M. Manik, third. Time—0:35.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Reynolds; B. Daly, second; W. McTiernan, third. Time—2:05 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Reynolds; B. Schwartz, second; B. Daly, third. Time—5:00.

Cherry Street Park.

50-Yard Dash (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Brody, P. S. 26; Max Weiss, P. S. 147, second; I. Rosenberg, P. S. 31, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Two-Lap Run (P. S. A. L.)—Won by B. Hudes, De Witt Clinton High; S. Trachtenberg, P. S. 26, second; H. Silverstein, De Witt Clinton, third. Time—2:30.

60-Yard Dash (Parochial Schools)—Won by John Ryan, Immaculate Conception; J. Safronowsky, St. Mary's, second; Henry Toner, St. Mary's, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Lap Run (Parochial Schools)—Won by Charles Reilly, St. Agnes; William Desmond, St. Teresa's, second; Patrick McAvoy, St. Teresa's, third. Time—1:00 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Catholic A. L., Novice—Won by Peter Rogers, Paulist A. C.; Charles Reilly, St. Agnes, second; Walter Reilly, Ozanam A. A., third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Three-Lap Run (Intersettlement A. A.)—Won by Arthur Primack, Knights of Progress; M. Wiener, Educational Alliance, second; B. Simon, Knights of Progress, third. Time—3:06.

One Mile Run (A. A. U. Novice)—Won by A. Sarachok, Educational Alliance; C. Abbott, Carlton Y. M. C. A., second; A. L. Schuszler, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time—5:05.

65-Yard Dash, Playground Boys—Won by E. Carberry, P. S. 147; A. Brody, second; S. Leventhal, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

300-Yard Dash, Playground Boys—Won by S. Clayman; I. Kimmel, second; C. Rieff, P. S. 62, third. Time—0:36 4-5.

Columbus Park.

Forty-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Klatzkow; Nom Lee, second; F. Ferrara, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class, Playground Boys.)—Won by P. Klatzkow; R. Amodeo, second; H. Buono, third. Time—0:35.

Running Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by L. Gentile; M. Simon, second; M. Serretella, third. Time—0:12.

Sixty-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class, Playground Boys.)—Won by D. De Forge; Wing Lee, second; A., Sirignamo, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class, Playground Boys.)—Won by Wing Lee; D. Deforlio, second; E. Scinto, third. Time—0:18 3-5.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Boys, Playground Boys.)—Won by B. Viverito; D. Pacello, second; F. Venerose, third. Time—0:33.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class, Playground Boys.)—Won by J. Reiss; M. Gross, second; D. Fressl, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class, Playground Boys.)—Won by P. Coevillo; Irving Smith, second; S. Carillo, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. L. Weschler; A. Freddo, second; Irving Israel, third. Time—2:05 1-5.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Irving Israel, with 33 feet 9 inches; Roy Ank, second; P. Gentilla, third.

Queensborough Bridge Playground.

40-Yard Dash, Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by William McNamara; I. Booord, second; John McDevitt, third. Time—0:05.

Running Broad Jump, Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by W. McNamara, 14 feet 9 inches; James Owens, 14 feet, second; Walter Cooney, 13 feet 7 inches, third.

880-Yard Run, Intersettlement A. A.—Won by R. Lattimer, Hartley House; C. Reynolds, Union Settlement A. A., second; J. H. Sulley, Hartley House, third. Time—2:25.

70-Yard Dash, Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by F. McNamara; A. Lastfogel, second; N. M. Fishman, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by A. Lastfogel; G. Eldt, second; J. Cass, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, Parochial Schools.—Won by M. Roche, St. Charles's; R. Love, St. Paul's, second; R. Perry, St. Ann's third. Time—0:07 4-5.

880-Yard Run, Church A. L.—Won by J. De Witt, St. Bartholomew's A. C.; C. Eldt, St. Bartholomew's, second; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—2:36.

220-Yard Dash, Catholic A. L.—Won by M. Finn, St. John's Club; J. Kiligrew, Holy Cross Lyceum, second; A. Metzler, St. John's Club, third. Time—0:27.

60-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by C. Mundt, unattached; M. Finn, St. John's Club, second; O. Perlini, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

300-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by C. Mundt, unattached; D. J. Quinlan, unattached, second; C. Erlenbach, St. John's Club, third. Time—0:38.

880-Yard Run, A. A. U.—Won by T. F. Lockhart, St. John's Club; C. Erlenbach, St. John's Club, second; J. Cunningham, Holy Cross Lyceum, third. Time—2:22.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, A. A. U.—Won by G. Kuell, Anchor A. C., 45 feet; G. Faust, Bronx Church House, second; H. M. Wanner, Bronx Church House, third.

Running High Jump, A. A. U.—Won by H. W. Wanner, Bronx Church House, 5 feet 4 inches; J. Lonicky, First Bohemian A. C., second; E. Seidl, First Bohemian A. C., third.

Yorkville Playground.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by William Goldstein; Thomas Saunders, second; Louis Lefkow, third. Time—0:05.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Deutsch; Eli Horiss, second; Abe Einbinder, third. Time—0:20 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Thompson, with 15 feet 8 inches; Joseph Frankel, second; J. Wartovsky, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Babushkin; William French, second; Julius Ritter, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Lap Run, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by William French; Samuel Rashkin, second; Solomon Milefsky, third. Time—0:22.

Standing Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Babushkin, with 8 feet 11 inches; Julius Ritter, second; Harry Spinner, third.

100-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Sheppard S. Polvin; Barnet Levy, second; William Neckman, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Sheppard S. Polvin; Barnet Levy, second; Thomas Salerno, third. Time—0:27.

880-Yard Run, 130-Pound Class—Won by S. Donchy; Samuel Rosansky, second; Jack McMahon, third. Time—2:40.

12-Pound Shot Put, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Joseph Rudnik, with 39 feet 8 inches; Julius Markowitz, second; Jack Flank, third.

McCarren Park.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by W. J. Banfield, Knights of St. Antony; F. Schuler, Loughlin Lyceum, second; John OBrien, Irish-American A. C., third. Time—4:53 4-5.

Potato Race, (Boys.)—Won by J. Roherick; V. Fitzgerald, second; R. Moore, third.

Running High Jump, (Boys.)—Won by R. Hamilton, 4 feet 6 inches; M. Weinberger, 4 feet 5 inches, second; M. Gomrat, 4 feet 4 inches, third.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony; C. Hill, Alpha P. C. C., second; R. A. Dalton, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—0:11.

Three-quarter-Mile Run, (Boys.)—Won by A. Harrison; T. Morgan, second; E. Ruhl, third. Time—4:08 1-5.

600-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum; M. S. Hunter, Knights of St. Antony, second; C. Hill, Alpha P. C. C., third. Time—1:20 1-5.

40-Yard Dash, (Boys.)—Won by S. Baer; W. Hill, second; V. Fitzgerald, third. Time—0:05 1-5.

70-Yard Dash, (Boys.)—Won by A. Rosenthal; T. Faber, second; M. Krassner, third. Time—0:08 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Boys.)—Won by P. Goodman; M. Krassner, second; M. Burger, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by I. Potash; S. Baer, second; J. Barsky, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by P. Goodman; J. Lotwis, second; E. Moody, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Sunday Schools.)—Won by E. Moody; J. Lotwis, second; V. Adamisky, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot.—Won by W. Breslin, 36 feet 6 inches; J. Walsh, 29 feet 8½ inches, second; A. Harrison, 28 feet, third.

220-Yard Dash, (Catholic A. L.)—Won by J. F. Ryan, Knights of St. Antony; J. J. O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, second; S. F. Blakely, Knights of St. Antony, third. Time—0:24.

300-Yard Dash, (Y. M. C. A.)—Won by P. O. Wood; C. A. Jackson, second; C. Hill, third. Time—0:33.

Macomb's Dam Park.

600-Yard Run, (Playgrounds.)—Won by Dudley E. Hart; Leo C. Silverstein, second; A. G. Raltz, third. Time—1:22 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (Playgrounds.)—Won by T. Halpine; Bernard Schiller, second; William L. Russell, third. Time—5:05 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Ed Coyle, Irish-American A. C.; Frank Richter, second; Max Ornstein, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., third. Time—2:06 4-5.

300-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Ed Coyle, Irish-American A. C.; J. E. Jones, Jr., Salem-Crescent, second; C. Vesta, Salem-Crescent, third. Time—0:33.

600-Yard Run, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by T. Alpine, East Side Y. M. C. A.; A. G. Paltz, second; Harold Van Gelder, East Side Y. M. C. A., third. Time—1:25 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (Recreation Centre A. L.)—Won by Dudley E. Hart; William Caines, second; Howard K. Storms, third. Time—0:11.

Corlears Hook Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground, Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Powers; L. Goldberg, second; H. O'Connor, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Potato Race, (Park Playground, Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Laces; D. Miller, second; L. Feldman, third. Time—0:47.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playground, Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Salzman, with jump of 13 feet; M. Grossman, second; J. Miller, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground, Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Philip Pinnes; S. Himmelstein, second; F. Gertisser, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground, Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Cohn; T. Kelly, second; W. Malamud, third. Time—0:39 1-5.

Eight-Pound Shot Put, (Park Playground, Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Lepson, with put of 32 feet 9 inches; A. Kohn, second; A. Stockner, third.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground, Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Wuchner; Edward Darragh, second; M. Shayer, third. Time—0:12 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground, Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Wuchner; Edward Darragh, second; M. Shayer, third. Time—0:32 4-5.

Half-Mile Run, (Park Playground, Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Hug; L. Gold, second; Benjamin Rosenzweig, third. Time—3:27.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground, Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Pinnis; R. Hug, second; Isidor Berjensky, third. Time—7:32.

Chelsea Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Filomena; second, Philip McMahon; third, M. J. O'Meara. Time—0:05.

110-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Getty; second, M. J. O'Meara; third, R. McDonald. Time—0:12.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by W. McMahon; second, R. McDonald; third, L. Meyer. Time—0:08.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by P. McDonald; second, N. Lakes; third, L. Kappner. Time—0:26 3-5.

70-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by B. Baron, Intersettlement A. C.; second, L. Mack, Salem Crescent; third, M. Slapman, unattached. Time—0:07 3-5.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by P. Keating, unattached; second, E. J. Kelly, Knights of St. Antony; third, M. J. Sullivan, unattached. Time—2:16 1-5.

300-Yard Run, (Special.)—Won by G. Williams, Hudson Guild A. A.; second, C. Gibson, Holy Cross Lyceum; third, D. Scanlon, Ozanam A. A. Time—0:37 1-5.

Betsy Head Park.

50-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Hyman Goldberg; Joseph Bass, second; Morris Dolgow, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Ryckoff; Hyman Goldberg, second; Morris Dolgow, third. Time—0:26 4-5.

Putting Eight-Pound Shot, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Edgar Zager, with 34 feet 4½ inches; Solomon Bressler, second, with 31 feet 4 inches; Frederick Feldman, third, with 31 feet.

70-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.— Won by Rueben R. Fried; A. Strauss, second; Sam Littwin, third. Time—0:09.

440-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Charles Shapiro; Maxwell Dubroff, second; A. Strauss, third. Time—0:57.

800-Yard Run, (Young Men's Hebrew Association.)—Won by Rueben R. Fried, Brownsville Y. M. H. A.; Hyman Kroffsky, Brownsville Y. M. H. A., second; R. Fried, Brownsville Y. M. H. A., third. Time—0:34 4-5.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Warshawsky; Morris Kraus, second; Benjamin Lipshitz, third. No time taken.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Kroffsky, with 33 feet 4 inches; Berman, second, with 33 feet; Milton Finkelstein, third, with 32 feet 4 inches.

Running High Jump, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Genndt, with 5 feet 2 inches; Louis Fabricant, second, with 5 feet 1 inch; Max Diamond, third, with 5 feet.

Potato Race, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Isidore Lepofsky; Benjamin Lipschitz, second; M. Moskowitz, third. Time—0:21.

100-Yard Dash, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by James McGuire, Long Island A. C.; E. Sherwood, Brooklyn A. A., second; S. Greenberg, unattached, third. Time—0:11.

880-Yard Dash, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by James McNeil, Jr., Presentation Club; William Shannahan, Brooklyn A. A., second; W. Henry, Brooklyn A. A., third. Time not taken.

Three-Mile Run, (Amateur Athletic Union.)—Won by H. Christian, Brooklyn A. A.; William Lindfoes, Kaleva A. C., second; Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., third. Time not taken.

West Fifty-ninth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Landarsky; Henry Clark, second; A. Berkowitz, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Potato Race, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by V. Evelich; D. Merkler, second; M. Landarsky, third. Time—0:46 1-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by John Netter, with 14 feet; H. Buckholtz, second; Washington Jones, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Lehrer; I. M. Eskay, second; John Hilich, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Lap Run, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Mitchel; A. Marbach, second; I. M. Eskay, third. Time—0:16.

Putting 8-Pound Shot, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Nowak, with 33 feet 7 inches; F. Lombarde, second; W. Kelly, third.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Tom Finley; M. Libien, second; A. Shapiro, third. Time—0:11 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by V. Aurillo; Tom Battle, second; Frank Vamacello, third. Time—0:25 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Tom Dugan; Tom Finley, second; Sol Kirsch, third. Time—5:08.

Running High Jump, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Fouhy, with 4 feet 7 inches; O. Esselborn, second; S. Rybacki, third.

Carmansville Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by John Chartress; A. Liebgold, second; Harry Schmidt, third. Time—0:09.

Potato Race, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Liebgold; R. Jackson, second; J. Casella, third. Time—0:19.

One-half Lap Run, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Petrocelli; V. Reilly, second; John Mackey, third. Time—1:16.

Running Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Hayden; L. Walker, second; A. Swartz, third. Winner's jump—15 feet 1 inch.

60-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Joe McGrath; B. Bendetson, second; Halsey Carr, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Sam Blatt; F. Carney, second; A. Lusher, third. Time—0:22 1-5.

Standing Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Bendetson; K. Sachs, second; Ray Quinn, third. Winner's jump—8 feet 8 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank O'Brien; R. Cawley, second; A. Kurzman, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by John Early; Rich Nodine, second; Frank O'Brien, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Kurzman with 40 feet; B. Kennedy, second; R. Cawley, third.

Hudson Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by C. Sherman; H. Reo, second; W. Flynn, third. Time—0:06.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Padula; J. Lagrutta, second; J. Grella, third. Time—1:38.

Standing Broad Jump, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Bracken; D. Anderson, second; W. Murphy, third.

60-Yard Dash, (110-pound Class.)—Won by H. Braverman; A. Marzano, second; J. Paruolo, third.

Running Broad Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by H. Braverman; A. Finnocciaro, Second; H. Smith, third.

Putting the 8-Pound Shot, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Fred Martin, 35 feet; C. Serembe, second; M. Mocra, third.

75-Yard Dash, (135-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Belmonte; J. Pastore, second; G. Robinson, third.

One-Lap Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Belmonte; J. Murphy, second; A. Rivara, third.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. C. Lombardi, Ozanam A. A.; V. Rossi, second; C. Frascatti, third.

Running High Jump, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by E. Trainor; H. Finocciaro, second; V. Rossi, third.

Crotona Athletic Field.

50-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by F. Schmidt; S. Diamond, second; L. Rosenberg, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

50-Yard Dash, Playground.—Won by Jack Goldberg; A. Greenstein, second; Walter Rosenblum, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

30-Yard Dash, Parochial School.—Won by Edward Griffin; A. Speranza, second; no third. Time—0:06 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, P. S. A. L.—Won by Herbert Weill; Warrington Byard, second; Arthur Levy, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Playground.—Won by E. Perelman; Jack M. Goldberg, second; Joseph A. Tighe, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, A. A. U.—Won by A. Gockler; L. Lewin, second; Joseph A. Tighe, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run, Playground.—Won by E. Perelman; Walter Rosenblum, second; Morris Cohen, third. Time—0:56 3-5.

Four-Lap Run, A. A. U.—Won by E. S. Rixson; J. P. Thorne, second; Reuben Lowenthal, third. Time—3:49 2-5.

Standing Broad Jump, P. S. A. L.—Won by Julius Reicher, with 8 feet, 8½ inches; L. Rosenberg, with 8 feet, 1 inch, second; R. Curran, with 7 feet 9 inches, third.

Three Standing Broad Jumps, Church A. L.—Won by E. Emes, with 33 feet, 7 inches; W. Rosenberg, with 27 feet, 5 inches, second; H. Spire, with 27 feet, 1 inch, third.

Hop, Step, and Jump, A. A. U.—Won by H. Fox, with 39 feet, 5 inches; W. Rosenberg, with 39 feet, 1 inch, second; D. Cohen, with 38 feet, 5 inches, third.

St. Gabriel's Park.

40-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by A. Bosco; A. Harrington, second; J. Twohig, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Potato Race, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by J. O'Brien; J. Brennan, second; T. Herliby, third. No time taken.

Running Broad Jump, Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.—Won by A. Harrington; J. Curley, second; G. Finnocchiaro, third. Distance—13 feet 10 inches.

60-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by E. Hosmer; O. Loughlin, second; R. Parisi, third. Time—0:07.

One-Lap Run, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by E. Hosmer; T. Hoar, second; M. Rothner, third. Time—0:22.

Standing Broad Jump, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.—Won by O. Loughlin; H. G. Greenwald, second; H. Nichols, third. Distance—8 feet 2½ inches.

100-Yard Dash, Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Bellew; J. Dodd, second; J. Denaney, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by J. Bellew; J. Dodd, second; T. Smith, third. Time—0:35.

One-Mile Run, Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by W. F. Hills; M. Schwarz, second; G. Griffin, third. No time taken.

12-Pound Shot-Put, Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.—Won by E. Moran; J. Delaney, second; H. Nipper, third. Distance—35 feet 8 inches.

Astoria Field.

100-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by R. Jewell, H. Dwyer, second; F. Lehmann, third. Time—0:12 1-5.

Running High Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by R. Jewell, with 5 feet 2 inches; M. Callahan, with 4 feet 10 inches, second; H. Hansel, with 4 feet 8 inches, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by R. Squerciatti; R. Reilly, second; W. McNamara, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by R. Reilly; R. Squerciatti, second; J. Partington, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Gus Jookers, Irish-American; Otto Rettig, Pennant A. C., second; H. W. Schell, Steinway Club, third. Time—4:53.

Running High Jump, (A. A. U.)—Won by L. Laznovsky, with 5 feet 6 inches; H. Feigenbaum, with 5 feet 1 inch, second; J. Richletsky, with 5 feet, third.

440-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by H. Feigenbaum; O. Rettig, second; P. J. Dienier, third. Time—0:57 1-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys.)—Won by A. Quatfasel; A. Stamm, second; H. Karger, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

440-Yard Run, (Playground Boys.)—Won by P. Rodins; W. Wirth, second; A. Dutschke, third. Time—1:02 2-5.

Hollis Field.

100-Yard Dash, (Boys 14 to 16 Years.)—Won by G. Maxwell; A. Fleischauer, second; W. Colleman, third.

100-Yard Dash, (Boys 10 to 18 Years.)—Won by R. Dunn; H. Wennrick, second; R. Warren, third.

60-Yard Dash, (Boys 8 to 10 Years.)—Won by Fred Huber; J. Fitzgerald, second; E. Warren, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Boys 6 to 8 Years.)—Won by H. Carmody; H. Kahl, second; P. Emerick, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Girls 10 to 13 Years.)—Won by A. Sweet; M. Nerger, second; E. Campbell, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Girls 8 to 10 Years.)—Won by E. Sweet; M. Keith, second; N. Nerger, third.

40-Yard Dash, (Girls 6 to 8 Years.)—Won by O. Adler; C. White, second; E. Ortloff, third.

40-Yard Dash, (Boys and Girls 6 to 8 Years.)—Won by R. Carmody; H. Kahl, second; R. Williams, third.

Shoe Race, (Boys Under 12 Years.)—Won by H. Nobbs; R. Grant, second; A. De Risthal, third.

Potato Race, (Girls 8 to 11 Years.)—Won by E. Sweet; G. Wegger, second; E. Greguri- ous, third.

Potato Race, (Boys 12 to 16 Years.)—Won by W. Collum; H. Collum, second; F. Beam, third.

Potato Race, (Boys 8 to 11 Years.)—Won by R. Hunt; F. Huber, second; E. Warren, third.

New Lots Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Strauss; Meyer Sculmick, second; Sol Smith, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

Potato Race, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Chopnick; Harry Salzman, second; L. Rabinowitz, third. Time—0:14 1-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Open to P. S. A. L.)—Won by Max Rubin; L. Schaeffer, P. S. 144, second; M. Moskowitz, third. Time 0:06 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Open to P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Greenblatt; L. Schaeffer, P. S. 144, second; S. Asper, P. S. 144, third. Winner's distance, 15 feet 4 inches.

50-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Joe Carlins; P. Almeas, second; George Kerr, third. Time—0:06.

220-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by N. Silbert; Joe Carlins, second; George Kerr, third.

Running High Jump, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Tretsky, with 4 feet 7 inches; I. Bietz, second; Max Printz, third.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by I. M. Pollakoff; N. Hurwitz, second; S. Lepofsky, third. Time—0:11 3-5.

880-Yard Run, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by S. Norsig; S. Lepofsky, second; H. Hurwitz, third. Time—2:06 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Wollis, with 35 feet; M. Levine, second; Enkel, third.

Astor Field.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Kisselstein; J. Reilly, second; J. Kiernan, third. Distance—6 feet 11 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by R. Logan; T. Younger, second; A. Mattenberg, third. Time—0:08 4-5.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Mattenberg; R. Green, second; N. Tuvim, third. Time—0:29.

Running High Jump, Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by T. Younger; E. Forgach, second; R. Rowland, third. Height—4 feet 9¼ inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by N. Drucker; J. O'Leary, second; A. Yurdin, third. Time—0:12.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Deering; T. Tully, second; A. Yurdin, third. Time—0:27.

Half-Mile Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Bergen; F. Gordon, second; P. Coffee, third. Time—2:42 1-5.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Roche; B. Case, second; B. Sheer, third. Time—0:08.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Roche; B. Case, second; B. Sheer, third. Time—0:22.

12-Pound Shot-Put, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by W. Murphy; W. McCann, second; E. Hunt, third. Distance—34 feet 10 inches.

John Jay Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Carrol; R. Rice, second; J. Kassig, third. Time not taken.

Potato Race, (Park Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by P. Carrol; E. Gould, second; I. Schwartz, third. Time not taken.

One-Mile Run, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rose; H. Vangelder, second; A. Russmann, third. Time not taken.

880-Yard Run, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Walter Rose; A. Russmann, second; L. Eagan, third. Time not taken.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 120-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Brennan; Joseph Appel, second; I. Feinberg, third. Time not taken.

100-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by I. Feinberg; F. Brennan, second; L. Alexander, third. Time not taken.

One-Lap Run, (Park Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by D. Torshinsky; James Walters, second; R. Silberkraus, third. Time not taken.

De Witt Clinton Park.

Putting the 16-Pound Shot, (A. A. U.)—Won by N. Yahannis, Pastime A. A.; H. Schellenberg, second; L. Washington, third.

Pole Vault, (A. A. U.)—Won by F. Nolte; H. Schellenberg, second; C. Mulcahy, third.

100-Yard Dash; (Intersettlement A. A.)—Won by Al Lissner; F. Hartman, second; W. Hampson, third. Time—0:10 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. Semminger; H. Schellenberg, second; L. Washington, third. Time—0:55 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. Bash; A. Semminger, second; H. Werner, third. Time—0:10 4-5.

Two-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by Walter Johnson, Swedish-American A. C.; W. Selover, second; S. Scheppel, third. Time—10:35.

880-Yard Walk.—Won by J. Goldstein, Pastime A. C.; O. Jansen, second; W. Mulcahy, third. Time—8:39.

60-Yard Dash, (Catholic A. L.)—Won by J. Bash; J. Bosley, second; J. Reardon, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by J. McGovern; L. Clarke, second; W. Monagle, third. Time—0:06 2-5.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by W. De Vine; W. Hampson, second; G. McElroy, third. Time—0:07 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by J. Bosley; W. Hampson, second; L. Burnick, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

Isham Park.

40-Yard Dash, for Boys 6 and 7 Years.—Won by M. Maughlen; C. Dayostine, second; Ed Fleming, third.

40-Yard Dash, for Girls 6 and 7 Years.—Won by Marguerete McNaughton; Josephine Attardo, second; Rose Whitney, third.

50-Yard Dash, for Boys 8 and 9 Years.—Won by L. Cypress; Harry Tables, second; William Woodward, third.

50-Yard Dash, for Girls 8 and 9 Years.—Won by Daisy Preston; Alice Frey, second; Agnes Francis, third.

60-Yard Dash, for Boys 10 and 12 Years.—Won by E. Wright; John Smith, second; Sam Airdon, third.

60-Yard Dash, for Girls 10 Years and over.—Won by Sarah Pryr; B. Siegel, second; Mary McLoughlin, third.

75-Yard Dash, for Boys 13 years and over.—Won by S. Airdon; Leonard Murphy, second; John Kent, third.

50-Yard Dash, for Mothers, 150 Pounds and Over.—Won by Mrs. Walled; Mrs. J. Daniell, second; Mrs. Kiernan, third.

50-Yard Dash, for Mothers under 150 Pounds.—Won by Mrs. M. Ollinberg; Mrs. Bennet, second; Mrs. E. F. Gardiner, third.

Potato Race for Boys.—Won by McAnally; James Beck, second; D. Trant, third.

Potato Race for Girls.—Won by M. Mangler; E. McDonald, second; H. Miller, third.

Shoe Race for Boys Under 10 years.—Won by P. Potter; Thomas Knight, second; M. Abraham, third.

Shoe Race for Girls Under 10 Years.—Won by M. Kemp; Rose O'Connor, second; E. Lawson, third.

Men's Race.—Won by W. Read; J. McMahon, second; J. Hartz, third.

Brooklyn Athletic Field.

100-Yard Dash.—Won by Arthur Davis; second, Harry Edelson; third, Abraham Siegel. Time—0:11.

Running High Jump.—Won by Joseph McVeigh, P. S. 73; second, Charles Steinman, C. H. S. Height—4 feet 7 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools).—Won by Thomas Argue, Young Men's Club. Time—0:07 4-5.

One-Mile Run, (Church A. L.)—Won by A. J. Haack, Knights of St. Anthony; second, J. G. Timko, Knights of St. Anthony; third, D. Scheffbuch, Bronx Church House. Time—5:17.

Quarter-Mile Novice Run.—Won by E. W. Barringtine, Alpha, P. C. C.; second, H. W. Hecht, unattached; third, J. F. De Hoog, Central Congregational A. A. Time—10:56 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C.; second, King; third, Frank Ruddy, Brooklyn A. A. Time—4:52.

Two-Mile Run, (Novice).—Won by J. L. Deutsch, Brownsville Y. M. H. A.; second, James Kane, unattached; third, A. Skeer, Brooklyn, Y. M. H. A. Time—11:23.

Half-Mile Run, (S. S. A. L.)—Won by J. Sellers, Tompkins Cong. Club; second, Arthur Wild, Parkville Cong. Church; third, William Maguire, H. P. S. S. Time—2:10.

Twelfth Street Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Charles Rosenthal; Cormelo Subindo, second; I. Miller, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

Potato Race, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Benjamin Simonowitz; George Rosenbach, second; Jacob Stamm, third. Time—1:00.

Standing Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Benjamin Wohlberg, with 7 feet 7 inches; Frank Plaia, second; Michael Stock, third.

50-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Weiss; Antony Porazzo, second; Sam Vogel, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Weiss, with 16 feet 3 inches; Joseph Accader, second; S. Golfman, third.

Sack Race, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Frank Leopardo; David Mostman, second; Philip Pollio, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Santo Finnochao; Nicholas Palensear, second; Louis Mostman, third. Time—0:09 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Santo Finnochao; Louis Mostman, second; Charles Pascalella, third. Time—0:27 1-5.

880-Yard Run, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Julius Kiraly; Joseph Lichtman, second; Hyman Levingrub, third. Time—2:07.

Putting Twelve-Pound Shot, (Park Playgrounds Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Morris Halpern, with put of 31 feet 3 inches; Julius Kiraly, second; Tony Pascarella, third.

Red Hook Park.

60-Yard Dash, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by William Cadarr, St. Mary's; Lawrence Lee, St. Mary's, second; B. Moran, Visitation, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

One-Lap Run, (Parochial Schools.)—Won by M. Masita; Edward Shields, second; A. Esposito, third.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by E. Regan, P. S. 142; P. Genallo, P. S. 13, second; Albert Esposito, P. S. 30, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

70-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Alex Augustine; Thomas Mack, second; J. Smith, third. Time—0:09 3-5.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Fred Thompson, with 4 feet 6 inches; P. Conley, with 4 feet 5 inches, second; John Doyle, with 4 feet 2 inches, third.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Michael Tully; Edward Mesita, second; E. Shields, third. Time—0:05 4-5.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Michael Tully; Fred Mesita, second; Edward Mesita, third.

80-Yard Dash, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Cohen; Louis Steinman, second; A. Seavers, third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Seavers; Louis Steinman, second; A. Cohen, third. Time—3:41.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Sam Newman, with 39 feet 6 inches; Jack Stein, with 39 feet 1 inch, second; Edward Wright, with 38 feet 7 inches, third.

Tompkins Square Park.

40-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Abramonitz; S. Slutsky, second; M. Nussbaum, third. Time, 0:05.

Potato Race, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Lapofsky; Jacob Nachman, second; Eddie Schwartz, third. Time, 0:11

Running Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 85-Pound Class.)—Won by B. Abramowitz; B. Greenstein, second; S. Slutsky, third. Winner's distance, 14 feet 1 inch.

60-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Choda; L. Feuerstein, second; Max Stelzer, third. Time, 0:06 4-5.

One-Lap Run, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Choda; B. Schwartz, second; L. Feuerstein, third. Time, 0:10.

Standing Broad Jump, (Playground Boys, 110-Pound Class.)—Won by Max Stelzer; A. Halpern, second; S. Elkin, third. Winner's jump, 8 feet 10½ inches.

100-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by Henry Weil; A. Batkay, second; N. J. Boldt, third. Time, 0:11 2-5.

220-Yard Dash, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by A. Devlin; Henry Weil, second; T. Schlesinger, third. Time, 0:20.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by M. Halpern, with 31 feet 5 inches; D. Kiraly, second; L. Tannenbaum, third.

One-Mile Run, (Playground Boys, 130-Pound Class.)—Won by C. Schultz; A. Ruppel, second; B. Goecking, third. Time—6:22.

McKibben Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by F. Siegle; Fred Schaild, second; Abe Nadler, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Ellis Reichin; H. Bloom, second; Isidor Goldstein, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Running Broad Jump, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by A. Yuskowitz, with 15 feet 2 inches; W. Feinberg, second; Herman Fishbein, third.

Potato Race, (85-Pound Class.)—Won by Louis Gilman; Abe Nadler, second; H. Daniel, third. Time—0:13 2-5.

75-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Bergman; Abraham Lipshitz, second; Al Garbowsky, third. Time—0:06 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Jacob Jampole; A. Braunstein, second; Morris Schaikowitz, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

Running High Jump, (110-Pound Class.)—Won by Harry Blum, with 4 feet 9¾ inches; William Klein, second; Philip Friedheim, third.

100-Yard Dash, 130-Pound Class.—Won by Joseph Brill; Sigmund Freisinger, second; M. Julius Cohen, third. Time—0:12.

880-Yard Run, (130-Pound Class.)—Won by Paul H. Cohen; S. R. Sanacore, second; Sigmund Freisinger, third. Time—2:25.

12-Pound Shot Put.—Won by Frank Wall, with 39 feet 9 inches; Paul H. Cohen, second; Al Garbowsky, third.

Battery Park.

40-Yard Dash, (85-pound Class).—Won by Joseph Klusick; second, Andrew Squazzo; third, John Krioski. Time—0:06 3-5.

Potato Race, (85-pound Class).—Won by Joseph Latko; second, Stephen Ryan; third, Andrew Squazzo. Time—0:30 2-5.

Running Broad Jump, (85-pound Class).—Won by Andrew Strenk; second, Joseph Pereskernski; third, John Krioski. Distance—13 feet 5 inches.

60-Yard Dash, (110-pound Class).—Won by Philip Torocco; second, S. Sodilsky; third, Eugene Zorn. Time—0:07 2-5.

One-Lap Run, (110-pound Class).—Won by Vincent Squazzo; second, John Reimers; third, Robert Shutter. Time—0:24 1-5.

Putting the 8-Pound Shot, (110-pound Class).—Won by John Hick; second, Raymond Crennen; third, Isidore Jacobson. Distance—24 feet 5 inches.

100-Yard Dash, (130-pound Class).—Won by Joseph Shea; second, Antonio Rentis; third, Abe Silverstein. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash, (130-pound Class).—Won by W. Braunstein; second; Joseph Shea; third, Howard Beck. Time—0:25 3-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by W. Braunstein; second, Arthur Hirsch; third, S. Kavesh. Time—2:08.

Putting the 12-Pound Shot, (130-pound Class).—Won by H. W. Elsfeld; second, W. Terroco; third, Russell Nicholson. Distance—39 feet 3 inches.

Special, 150-Yard Run.—Won by J. Reimers; second, V. Squazzo; third. I. Jacobson. Time—0:23 1-5.

Thomas Jefferson Park.

60-Yard Dash, (A. A. U.)—Won by A. J. Washington; F. Martin, second; A. Deamiond, third.

Half-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by S. Frerich; H. Thyger, second; J. Hand, third.

Interpark Half-Mile Run.—Won by W. Clarkin; J. Grass, second; A. Hartley, third.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by F. Martin; A. Deamiond, second; —— Stamis, third.

50-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by D. Selkowitz; E. Sharp, second; H. Friedland, third.

One-Mile Run, (A. A. U.)—Won by K. Zulch; H. Lederer, second; W. Ashare, third.

220-Yard Dash, (Catholic Athletic League.)—Won by W. Bartels; J. Giannatasio, second; J. Sugila, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Wlinsky; Rosenzweig, second; Benjamin, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. Trefry; W. Bartels, second; J. McLaughlin, third.

Commercial Field.

100-Yard Dash, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by Abraham Gross; Morris Meltzer, second; Harry M. Silverstein, third. Time—0:11 1-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Abraham Gross, with 18 feet 1 inch; I. Perlmutter, second.

880-Yard Dash, (Catholic A. L.)—Won by F. P. Flynn; W. F. Wallace, second. Time—2:16 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (A. A. U., Novice.)—Won by James Pinder; Harry Rubin, second. Time—3:15 1-5.

440-Yard Run, (Church A. L., Novice.)—Won by T. A. Thornton; James Pinder, second; Fred Immen, third. Time—1:06 2-5.

60-Yard Dash, (Park Playground Boys.)—Won by Victor M. Sands; William Ball, second; Mack Tunick, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Two-Lap Run.—Won by Victor M. Sands; Mack Tunick, second; William Ball, third. Time—1:40.

440-Yard Run, (P. S. A. L.)—Won by M. Steljes; R. C. Wendling, second. Time—1:00 1-5.

SWIMMING MEETS.

East Fifty-fourth Street Bath.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by John J. Curren, New York A. C.; John W. Newnam, unattached, second; A. J. Palenscar, Hungarian-American A. C., third. Time, 0:33.

50-yard Breast Stroke Swim.—Won by E. Kotner, Hungarian-American A. C.; B. Kotner, Hungarian-American A. C., second; R. Hemmer, unattached, third. Time, 0.43.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by John W. Newnam, unattached; A. J. Palenscar, Hungarian-American A. C., second; John J. Curren, New York A. C., third. Time, 1:08 2-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by J. May, Ninety-second Street, Y. M. H. A., 45 feet; J. McDonnell, second; M. Langer, third.

50-Yard Swim, Boys.—Won by M. Schwarz; B. Baranowski, second; M. Trebasky, third. Time, 0:32 3-5.

Rutgers Place Bath.

Fancy Dive, (Playground Boys.)—Won by H. Kelman; J. Greenberg, second; B. Smith, third.

50-Yard Swim, (Playground Boys.)—Won by H. Kelman; J. Greenberg, second; L. Huntman, third. No time taken.

50-Yard Swim, (Novice.)—Won by W. Katz; R. Coler, second; R. Zatz, third. Time, 0:29 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by C. Neustein, with 50 feet; J. Goucher, with 48 feet, second; S. Pepkin, with 45 feet, third.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by B. Isler; W. Katz, second; J. Goucher, third. Time, 1:17 1-5.

Betsy Head Baths.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by Fred Kaufman; Greenberg, second; Nelson, third.

50-Yard Swim, Breast Stroke.—Won by Ladolse; Kaufman, second.

Fancy Diving Contest.—Won by Morris Nelson; G. B. Matschke, second; George E. Rosenlicht, third.

50-Yard Swim, Playground.—Won by Hyman Sacrowitz; Caplin, second; Shilacoff, third.

West Sixtieth Street Bath.

50-Yard Breast Stroke.—Won by A. Newman, C. Hammer, second; H. Murray, third. Time—0:41 1-5.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by H. Knecht; L. Geibel, second; C. Hammer, third. Time—1:01 4-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by L. Geibel, with 59 feet; H. Knecht, with 54 feet, second; F. Leonard, 34 feet, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by A. M. Polk; E. Conway, second; E. Wickfors, third. Time—0:28 4-5.

50-Yard Swim for Boys.—Won by W. Farren; L. De Pace, second; J. O'Shaughnessy, third. Time—0:29 1-5.

DERNELL GETS TWO RACES.

N. Y. B. C. Lad Takes 100 and 220 Yard Dashes at New Brunswick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 4.—George Dernell of the Boys' Club, New York, carried off two first prizes at the Safe and Sane Games held at Rutger's College Field here this afternoon, winning both the 100 and 220 yard dashes.

In the century affair Dernell was accorded a handicap of four and one-half yards, and won by almost a yard. Roy Morse of the Salem Crescent A. C., the outdoor national champion, who was the scratch man, gave Dernell trouble in winning the furlong event.

Hector Auray of the New Haven Athletic Association ran well and captured the quarter-mile race. He shared the scratch mark with Frank Lagay, Jr., unattached, a graduate of Dartmouth College. Auray by some hard sprinting at the start shook off Lagay, and as the last post was reached the New Haven boy advanced to the front. Lagay made a strong and game finish in the last seventy yards, securing second honors, five yards behind the winner. The victor's time was 50 3-5 seconds.

The 1,000-yard handicap was keenly contested and ended in an exciting manner. The lead alternated several times in the early stages of the race. James Powers, unattached, of Boston, was leading about the half-way mark by a fair margin. Joe Higgins of Holy Cross College, the New England Association half-mile champion, at this point started to pass his rivals quickly. About 200 yards from the end he moved into second place, and was closing up the gap on the fast tiring Powers. As Higgins reached the home stretch, seventy yards from the goal mark, he made a keen sprint, and fifteen yards from the tape he caught Powers to pass him and win by three yards.

Some brisk competition was seen in the running high jump handicap. Five of the seven contestants cleared the bar at 6 feet. Wesley Oler of Yale, the intercollegiate champion, was the scratch man in this contest, but the handicaps proved too great for him to overcome. He was placed just outside of the prizes. D. W. Walker of the New York Athletic Club, with a handicap of 3 inches, and an actual jump of 6 feet 6 inches, proved the winner. The summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Open, Handicap.—Won by George Dernell, Boys' Club, (4½ yards;) B. Harvey, unattached, (5 yards,) second; Paul Bolin, St. Christopher A. C., (8 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by George Dernell, Boys' Club, (6 yards;) Roy Morse, Salem Crescent A. C., (scratch,) second; John Kolb, Knights of St. Peter, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:22 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, Local, Handicap.—Won by Frank Reynolds, P. A. Y. M. C. A., (5 yards;) John Kolb, Knights of St. Peter, (1½ yards,) second; C. Ivey, Manhattan A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Hector Auray, New Haven A. A., (scratch;) Frank Lagay, Jr., unattached, (scratch,) second; Louis Windmuller, Pennant A. C., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:50 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Local.—Won by T. A. Renish, unattached; George McDonald, New York A. C., second; Henry Carleton, Knights of St. Peter, third. Time—4:36 3-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Joseph Higgins, Holy Cross College, (scratch;) James Power, unattached, (8 yards,) second; Syd. Jackson, St. Christopher A. C., (40 yards,) third. Time—2:18 3-5.

High Jump, Handicap.—Won by D. W. Walker, New York A. C., 6 feet 6 inches, (3 inches;) Ralph Runyon, unattached, 6 feet 6 inches, (5 inches,) second; Emil Loescher, New York A. C., 6 feet 4 inches, (1 inch,) third.

Elf Wins on the South Shrewsbury.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., July 4.—In a strong northwesterly breeze eight one-design knockabouts of Rumson Country Club members competed in a special eight-mile race on the South Shrewsbury today for special prizes presented by Hugh N. Camp, Jr. Commodore William B. Potts's Elf defeated Samuel Riker, Jr.'s Frances for first honors by 48 seconds. A. V. Stout's Trouble justified her name when a peak halyard parted and she withdrew.

CAROLINA VICTOR IN BRISK BREEZE

Long Absent Wind Brings Joy to Yachtsmen in the Larchmont Regatta.

After many days of weather that would try the patience of Job, the yachtsmen of Long Island Sound had a real race yesterday which was a recompense for the flukes and calms they have had to put up with. The annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club—one of the classics of the yachting season—was sailed under clear skies and in a splendid breeze from the northwest, which varied in strength from 15 to 20 miles, but which held true from start to finish.

Eighty-six yachts crossed the starting line off the Larchmont Breakwater, making a picture to quicken the blood of a sailor, as with every stitch of canvas spread they sped away to the eastward in twenty classes, each skipper and crew fighting for first place.

George Nichols's Carolina, the winner among the fifties, with William Butler Duncan at the tiller, sailed a close contest over the 20¾-mile course. Leading Barbara, Grayling, and Ventura by a length or two at the beginning, she had it nip and tuck with them from the start to finish, winning from the Barbara by the small margin of 36 seconds.

Commodore James B. Ford's flagship, the schooner Katrina, raced over a 15¾-mile course against George W. Scott's Miladi and was beaten on time allowances by Miladi by 5 minutes and 39 seconds. Of the three class P. sloops which started, Addison G. Hanan's Nahma, sailed by Butler Whiting, proved the winner by 6 minutes and 6 seconds over Clifford Mallory's Joyant. Aleda was third.

The forties, nine of which came to starting line, had one of the best races of the season so far, and Zilph, owned by J. E. Hayes, captured another prize, winning from H. B. Plant's Maisie by 1 minute and 8 seconds.

Nine thirties did some close work over the same course. L. G. Hamersley's Okee III., guided by Robert Mahlstedt, won from Silhouette by 21 seconds, with Minx third.

The winners in the other classes were: Arvia, Ariel, Wild Thyme, Robin Hood, Snapper, Widgeon, Virginia, Yan, Mingo, Brilliant, Eaglet, and Little Bear.

The starts were the most spirited seen on the Sound thus far this season. With the wind about beam to port, and carrying their big reaching jib topsails, the schooners came for the line, leading the fleet. Katrina crossed it under splendid headway, ten seconds after the whistle. Miladi was only a few lengths astern off her weather quarter. A big main topmast staysail was sent up on the Katrina at once, and she began her twenty-mile race under the most favorable conditions.

The fifties approached the line from the west, all four having club topsails and reachers on. Carolina luffed as the whistle blew, and was first away, with Grayling on her lee quarter, Ventura off her weather quarter, and Barbara fifty yards astern. All had their wind clear, and they heeled to their rails in the squalls that hit them soon after the start.

The forties crossed in two divisions, Alexander S. Cochran's Dolly Bowen leading the windward division, which included Rowdy, Black Duck, and Mistral. Of the P sloops, Nahma got the best of the start, with Joyant close under her lee.

The thirties were led by Silhouette. Adios, Lena, and Banzai indulged in a luffing match right after the start, and Lena came out ahead. The summary:

SCHOONERS.

Course, 20¾ Miles. Start, 12:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Katrina, James B. Ford	2:41:31	2:31:31
Miladi, George W. Scott	2:55:25	2:45:25

Corrected times—Miladi, 2:25:52; Katrina, 2:31:31.

N. Y. Y. C. "FIFTIES."

Course, 20¾ Miles. Start, 12:15.

Grayling, J. P. Morgan	2:51:36	2:36:36
Ventura, George F. Baker, Jr.	2:50:01	2:35:01
Carolina, George Nichols	2:47:46	2:32:46
Barbara, H. P. Whitney	2:48:22	2:33:22

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

Course, 15¾ Miles. Start, 12:25.

Nahma, A. G. Hanan	2:36:32	2:11:32
Joyant, C. Mallory	2:42:38	2:17:38
Aleda, J. W. & E. P. Alker	2:43:59	2:18:59

N. Y. Y. C. "FORTIES."

Course, 20 2-3 Miles. Start, 12:20.

Dolly Bowen, A. S. Cochran	3:17:49	2:57:49
Maisie, H. B. Plant	3:15:21	2:55:21
Zilph, J. E. Hayes, Jr.	3:14:13	2:54:13
Rowdy, H. S. Duell	3:16:10	2:56:10
Black Duck, A. K. Bourne	3:19:10	2:59:10
Mistral, G. M. Pynchon	3:22:44	3:02:44
Jessica, Wilson Marshall	3:22:12	3:02:12
Pauline, O. G. Jennings	3:17:16	2:57:16
Pampero, Dr. James Bishop	3:19:11	2:59:11

N. Y. Y. C. "THIRTIES."

Course, 15¾ Miles. Start, 12:30.

Minx, J. De Forest	2:53:46	2:23:46
Lena, O. M. Reid	2:56:08	2:26:08
Lesmona, G. B. Kulenkampf	2:55:20	2:25:20
Juanita, J. T. Pratt	2:58:41	2:28:41
Banzai, E. Lang	2:59:14	2:29:14
Okee III. L. G. Hamersley	2:52:51	2:22:51
Adios, F. L. Richards	2:57:45	2:27:45
Silhouette, E. H. Prentice	2:53:12	2:23:12
Alera, J. L. Cutler	2:55:40	2:25:40

HANDICAP CLASS, FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 12:35. Course, 15¾ miles.

Carolina, A. W. Lockwood	3:03:15	2:28:15
Anita, G. P. Granbery	3:08:28	2:33:28
Arvia, G. C. Molloy	3:05:47	2:30:47

Corrected times.—Arvia, 2:21:05; Carolina, 2:25:17; Anita, 2:32:19.

SPECIAL RACE.

Course, 15¾ Miles.

Comet, C. Vanderbilt, Jr.	3:15:15	2:40:15
Okee III., L. G. Hamersley	2:52:51	2:22:51

Corrected times.—Okee III., 2:22:51; Comet, 2:24:30.

HANDICAP CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 12:40. Course, 15¼ Miles.

Ariel, T. Price	3:12:13	2:32:13
Redwing, T. P. Grace	3:28:46	2:48:46
Veda, G. Chadwick	3:08:50	2:28:50
Coot, H. Wennemer	3:23:55	2:43:55
Sally IX., A. E. Black	3:13:37	2:33:37
Mediator, J. L. Mitchell	3:17:38	2:37:38
Mignon, E. G. Smith	3:11:14	2:31:14
Clare, P. C. Pfeiffer	3:19:12	2:39:12

Corrected times. — Ariel, 2:22:30; Veda, 2:24:32; Mediator, 2:27:58; Mignon, 2:28:15; Clare, 2:30:16; Coot, 2:30:31; Sally IX., 2:33:37.

LARCHMONT INTERCLUB.

Start, 12:50. Course, 15¾ Miles.

Hamburgh II., N. M. Goldschmidt	3:26:30	2:36:30
Whiff, W. R. Manny	3:31:58	2:41:58
Le Cygne, A. Walters	3:29:47	2:39:47
Skid, H. L. Curry	3:29:56	2:39:56
E'Bar, L. Valentine	3:25:57	2:35:57
Wild Thyme, A. H. Morris	3:25:31	2:35:31
Yuron, W. S. Mackintosh	3:30:36	2:40:36
Barbara, C. Shields	3:26:23	2:36:23

HANDICAP CLASS, FOURTH DIVISION.

Start, 12:55. Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Robin Hood III., G. E. Gartland	2:07:33	1:12:33
Ogeemah, A. J. Dealy	2:18:16	1:23:16

corrected times.—Robin Hood, 1:11:49; Ogeemah, 1:12:23.

STARS, FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 1 P. M. Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Snapper, A. Iselin, 2d	2:28:36	1:28:36
Star Faraway, A. B. Fry	2:31:04	1:31:04
South Wind, W. J. McHugh	2:30:20	1:30:20
Little Dipper, George Corry	2:29:34	1:29:34
Zete, G. W. Elder	2:30:12	1:30:12
Twinkle, J. G. Al[illegible]	2:29:48	1:29:48
Canis Minor, James O'Brien	2:44:51	1:44:51

MIXED CLASS R.

Start, 1:10. Course, 7⅜ Miles.

Edith, Henry T. Batten	2:44:00	1:34:00
Widgeon, Fred Gade	2:42:31	1:32:31

ORIENTA CLASS.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:15.

Thane, A. C. Snow	2:51:03	1:36:03
Teal, J. Bister	2:49:47	1:34:47
Reverie, A. Hoerr	2:53:55	1:38:55
Alice, A. N. Griffen	2:51:04	1:36:04
Alycone, R. P. Coutard	2:52:16	1:37:16

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:15.

Virginia, Boyd Decker	2:37:16	1:22:16
La Rochelle, F. W. Waldorf	2:38:42	1:23:42
Nereid, D. Girlat	2:44:49	1:29:49

AMERICAN DORIES.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:20.

Yan, A. Vanderlaan	3:01:08	1:41:08
Mae, D. C. A. Roy	3:11:42	1:51:42
Rocky, J. Haggerty	3:12:49	1:42:49
Gnat, W. B. Brooks	3:18:05	[illegible]
Petrel, E. Lascaris	Did not finish	

SONDER CLASS.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:25.

Peg, W. S. Silkworth	2:43:19	1:18:19
Mingo, H. T. Hornidge	2:39:00	1:14:00
Feather, A. Clarke	2:48:19	1:23:19

GLEN COVE CLASS.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:25.

Catseye, R. W. Fraser	2:49:08	1:24:08
Brilliant, Dr. J. C. Ayer	2:48:57	1:23:57
Turquoise, L. F. Eggers	3:17:41	1:52:41

SLOOPS, MIXED CLASS.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:25.

Eaglet, Dr. A. L. Atkinson	2:51:16	1:26:16
Kit K., J. F. J. Seifert	2:54:07	1:29:07

STAR CLASS, SECOND DIVISION.

Course, 7⅜ miles. Start, 1:50.

Little Bear, Allen Walker	3:21:11	1:31:11
Banshee, M. Egerton	3:27:11	1:47:11
Aurora, E. A. Morgan	3:22:32	1:32:32
Altair, E. V. Willis	3:22:16	1:32:16
Vega, E. G. Unitt, Jr.	3:22:00	1:32:00
Hydra, C. E. Hyde	3:22:34	1:32:34

SAGINAW AND ORIOLE WIN.

Take Handicap Division Races in Bensonhurst Regatta.

In a northwest breeze that freshened as the afternoon advanced the annual regatta of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club was decided on the lower bay yesterday afternoon. So lively was the breeze that many of the Corinthians decided not to take part in the races. In addition several of the starters came to the conclusion that there was too much wind and sea for comfort, and did not attempt to cross the finish line. The larger yachts had a good race, which included one of the best and longest thrashes to windward participated in this Summer on Gravesend Bay.

As is the custom below the Narrows, the start and finish were off the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate. The course picked for the larger classes sent the yachts from the starting line on a short reach to a mark off Norton's Point, then a run down the channel to Ambrose Channel Buoy No. 18, followed by a stiff beat up the channel to Craven Shoals, a reach on the port tack to Bensonhurst, a jibe, and another reach home.

Owing to the fresh breeze and the inability of the Regatta Committee to reach the starting line in time to set the course signals at the scheduled starting hour the starts were all postponed fifteen minutes. The first division of the handicap class led the fleet across the starting line. Although Joy was the first to finish, the prize was taken on corrected time by Saginaw. On both actual and corrected time the second division of the same class was won by Oriole.

Among the S boats the first craft home was Cyric, the property of C. Hollinshed. Poke Along won among the knockabouts of the lower bay, while in the third division of the handicap class the winner was Spider. North Star beat Mercury in the dinghy class of the New York Canoe Club.

The summary:

HANDICAP CLASS—FIRST DIVISION.

Start, 11:15. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Joy, Le Sauvage & Davis	1:39:11	2:24:11
Saginaw, J. K. Birch	1:50:24	2:35:24
Sterling, James Thompson	1:59:24	2:44:24

Corrected time—Saginaw, 2:09:36; Joy, 2:24:11; Sterling, 2:24:13.

HANDICAP CLASS—SECOND DIVISION.

Start, 11:20. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Oriole, R. W. Rummell	2:25:41	3:05:41
Frances, S. Wickes	2:30:13	3:10:13
Fram, C. L. Armstrong	2:49:22	3:29:22

Corrected time—Oriole, 2:50:50; Fram, 2:52:14; Frances, 3:05:56.

SLOOPS—CLASS S.

Start 11:25. Course, 11.80 Miles.

Cyric, C. Hollinshed	2:02:54	2:37:54
M. & F. II., J. H. Wright	2:23:39	2:58:39
Loafer, H. A. Bullock	2:35:46	3:10:46

GRAVESEND BAY KNOCKABOUTS.

Start 11:30. Course, 7.8 Miles.

Poke Along, F. L. Durland	1:29:33	1:59:33
Chico, J. F. Godfrey	1:40:05	2:10:05
X-tra, S. R. Church	Did not finish.	
An-X, R. FitzGibbon	Did not finish.	
Masque, F. L. Byrne	Did not finish.	

HANDICAP CLASS—THIRD DIVISION.

Start 11:40. Course, 7.3 Miles.

Spider, H. D. A. Martin	2:24:24	2:44:24
Bug II., H. Rettammer	2:25:52	2:45:52
Sunbeam, J. C. Peirce	Did not finish.	

NEW YORK C. C. DINGHIES.

Start, 11:40. Course, 7.8 Miles.

North Star, Maurel & Roloff	12:54:25	1:14:25
Mercury, J. J. Remmey	12:59:09	1:19:09

LITTLE HOPE IS VICTOR.

Finishes First in Race of Stamford One-Design Sloops.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 4.—Irving E. Raymond's Little Hope won this afternoon's race for the Stamford one-design sloops. The race was sailed in a fresh north-by-west breeze over a triangular course seven miles long. The first leg, a three-mile run to a stakeboat in the Sound, enabled the sloops to use their spinnakers. The second leg was a long and a short one to Greenwich Point. The sloops then reached, closed and hauled, to Black Can Buoy, off Stamford Light, a distance of 1⅞ miles. A beat to the stakeboat five-eighths of a mile up the harbor followed. The summary:

STAMFORD ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Course, Seven Miles. Start, 3:09.

Yacht and Owner.	Time.
Little Hope, I. E. Raymond	1:08:55
Cordelia, G. G. Dominick	1:10:55
Fawn, Lockwood & Bell	1:11:29
Calixa, H. H. Marion	1:12:20
Billy Boy, E. G. Draper	1:12:50
Sandy Kit, H. H. Oddie	1:13:22
Priscilla, Commodore E. Y. Weber	1:14:10
Aurelia, James S. Jenkins	1:15:40

Anna H. Gets Power Boat Cup.

Seven power boats competed in a race of the Little Neck Bay Yacht Club yesterday afternoon for a cup presented by Commodore Henry W. Medicus. The boats raced over a triangular course of five miles in Little Neck Bay and was won by Charles Hauck in his Anna H. The Alpen, owned and steered by the Rev. Father Allan Pendleton, made the best time, but the Hauck entry won on time allowance.

New Motor Cycle Record Made.

DODGE CITY, Kan., July 4.—Officials at the 300-mile motor cycle speedway races here today said that a new dirt record for 100 miles was set by Floyd Clymer of Greeley, Col., who rode the first third of the race in 1 hour 12 minutes and 45 seconds.

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MURRAY WINS SINGLES AND MATHEY AND THROCKMORTON DOUBLES ON NASSAU COURTS

MURRAY SMASHES WAY TO VICTORY

Mathey Offers Stubborn Resistance in Final of Nassau Tennis Tournament.

HARD FOUGHT DEUCE SETS

Former Princetonian and Throckmorton Defeat Johnson and Armstrong for Doubles Honors.

R. Lindley Murray, one of the most skillful of the California tennis players, won the final of the singles event of the Nassau Country Club invitation tournament yesterday morning by defeating Dean Mathey, 6—2, 7—5, 10—8. Though he was the victor in straight sets, Murray had to mount to his greatest heights to vanquish the persistent and formidable Mathey. The former Princetonian has never played better tennis in his career than in the present tournament against men of the highest rank, and his defeat in the final by Murray dims only slightly the lustre of his performance.

There was no duplication of the Sleepy Hollow conditions, when Murray was off form through lack of practice and suffered defeat at the hands of Harold Throckmorton. All those who have seen the Californian in action during the past few days have agreed that he is playing now with the same brilliance which marked his work on the courts in 1914, when he made his first Eastern appearance, and performed so admirably that he was placed fourth in the national rating. Muray's victory over Nathaniel W. Niles in the present event was accomplished with such ease that the prediction was then made that he would probably win the final.

It was hardly to be expected that Dean Mathey would prove all but a stumbling block to the Californian. In many respects, however, the work of Mathey stands out more prominently than that of Murray, the winner. The former Princetonian faced hard matches under difficult circumstances, and in making his way through to the final deserved and received great praise. It was only last week that Mathey went to Cleveland to defend the clay court doubles title with George M. Church, and after winning he came immediately to Glen Cove to compete in the Nassau tournament.

Wins Postponed Set from Pell.

Mathey's first match in the Nassau competition was against Alrick H. Man, Jr., and he won handily. In the third round he vanquished Wallace Johnson, the formidable Philadelphian, and next he outplayed one of the most brilliant as well as one of the most temperamental experts of the courts—Karl H. Behr. This match was played Monday, and immediately following its close Mathey took on Theodore Roosevelt Pell. Two sets were played in the semi-final round contest, two long sets, and each won one.

The full day for Mathey started yesterday, when the remaining set with Pell was played, and again Mathey was the victor, the decision going to him at 9—7. This made the score of this match read 13—11, 6—8, 9—7.

All that Mathey asked was a fifteen-minute rest before he faced the aggressive Murray. He was defeated, as has been told, but this defeat did not end Mathey's playing career for the day. Paired with Throckmorton, he played a semi-final round doubles match against Fred C. Inman and Edwin P. Larned. The honors went to Mathey and Throckmorton at 6—2, 6—2.

The final round of doubles was still to be contested and Walter Pate, in charge of the tournament, was of the opinion that if Mathey and Throckmorton won there would be a postponement of the final. Mathey however was ready for any fray, no matter what the consequences, and with his teammate, Throckmorton, took on the other men of the final round bracket, Wallace Johnson and J. J. Armstrong. Mathey held to his steady, if not brilliant, work of the morning and, ably assisted by the dashing Throckmorton, won the doubles event at 7—9, 6—2, 6—3, the agreement calling for two sets out of three. With such a record of performances Mathey, though defeated in the singles, has added tremendously to his lawn tennis prestige.

In the play of Mathey against Pell in the final set of the semi-final round, the first three games went against Mathey, and to attain his final round bracket he was forced to fight an uphill struggle, Pell led at 4—1 and then at 5—2, and the tournament, as far as his part in it was concerned, seemed to be about over.

However, the ex-Princetonian had reserve power, and he called it into play. He closed in at the net in the eighth game and won his own service by smashing work. He had been excellent in this particular all along but now he was almost invincible. He never hurried, taking his time to begin play, and this seemed to rattle Pell. Placement shots rattled from Mathey's racquet and he won the game, added another by the same tactics, and still another, bringing the set to deuce. Twice Pell won the vantage game only to have Mathey bring it back to deuce. The perseverance of Mathey eventually won the day, and he advanced to the final to meet Murray.

Weak Against Murray at Outset.

There was a dwindling of effectiveness on Mathey's part, when the big Californian was the opponent. Murray started immediately to bring his aspiring adversary face to face with the grim reality that he was playing against one of the native sons of the Pacific Coast. As at the outset of the set with Pell, Mathey appeared weak and ineffective against the sterling game of his opponent. Murray had his severe service flashing across with bullet speed, the first ball usually finding the desired location. Mathey pulled out the first game under this fire, but Murray ran off the next three games in which his opponent gained only two points. Mathey was double faulting a good deal during this set and particularly at the start.

On the third game Murray broke through Mathey's service, the latter sending two faults into the net for the point which gave Murray the game. The Californian was ever on the alert to take advantage of the openings, and his shots were sent true for placements. Mathey added one more game to his credit before the rush of the Palo Alto star carried him through to success. In all Mathey gathered only fourteen points in this set.

With the first set against him by such a one-sided score, the outlook must have appeared a bit gloomy to Mathey himself, as his prospects did to the big gathering of spectators, ranged three and four deep down one side of the court. Murray was playing a brilliant game, and likewise a steady one, and Mathey did not appear to be able to cross his strokes over so that they were effectual against the Californian.

Mathey, however, holds to the belief that a match is never ended until the last point has been played. Murray started the second set by breaking through Mathey's service in a deuce game and then a rally by the former Tiger player put keen interest into the competition. He broke through Murray's service in the second game, the Californian getting a single point on an out by Mathey off service. In the next game Mathey's placing, which was to be a feature of the set, began to loom up. He sent two sizzling shots to the vantage points of the court that elicited praise from Murray and applause from the spectators. Murray netted once off Mathey's service and volleyed out on the point that gave the game to his opponent. The fourth game again found Mathey invulnerable and the score was 3—1 in his favor. On this game Murray's service was again broken through by Mathey, which must have been startling to the Californian, who has had such an experience only once or twice before in the tournament.

Californian Speeds Up His Game.

To offset his rival's rally Murray put more speed into his drives, and tried the lob as an offensive stroke. Twice when Mathey, who was becoming formidable at the net, came in close to the barrier, he was met with a half lob that carried over his head to the baseline for a placement point. Brilliant placement shots drew the Californian to even terms in the next game and the score was 3 all. Again Mathey forged ahead. He made it 5-3 in his favor and gained the lead at 30-15 on his own service in the next game.

From then on the wizard which makes Murray such a formidable contestant on the courts became manifest.

He closed out this game in his favor and swept through to victory in three more which gave him the set, Mathey despite his most strenuous efforts being unable to check the drive. In the last three games he got only four points.

The third set was the most brilliantly contested of all, though Mathey's style of play slowed Murray up a bit. The former, as in the second set, gained an early lead of 4-2, but again Murray was able to interpose reserve power to hold back the progress of his rival until he had evened the score. After a fiercely contested deuce game in which each player smashed placement shots as true as bullets, Mathey went into the lead at 5-4 and the first set was duplicated in another particular. The tenth game went to 30-15 in favor of Mathey and then Murray pulled it out of the fire. Three times Mathey had the vantage game, but Murray's service always denied him further progress toward victory. On the seventh game Mathey's service was broken through and this sounded the knell of his hopes, for Murray took the next game without difficulty. The point scores:

R. Lindley Murray vs. Dean Mathey.

FIRST SET.

Murray ....3 4 4 4 1 4 4 4—28—6
Mathey ....5 0 1 1 4 1 1 1—14—2

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	4	5	6	8	0
Mathey	7	8	5	0	4

SECOND SET.

Murray..4 1 1 1 4 4 2 2 4 4 4 4—35—7
Mathey..2 4 4 4 2 0 4 4 2 1 1 2—30—5

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	8	8	10	4	2
Mathey	9	10	12	0	2

THIRD SET.

Murray—
3 4 1 4 4 2 4 4 4 5 2 5 1 4 3 4 4 4—62—10
Mathey—
5 0 4 1 6 4 2 1 6 3 4 3 4 1 5 0 2 2—53—8

STROKE ANALYSIS.

	Nets.	Outs.	Place.	S. A.	D. F.
Murray	5	20	21	2	1
Mathey	16	17	26	1	5

Recapitulation.—Nets: Murray, 17; Mathey, 32. Outs: Murray, 33; Mathey, 35. Placements: Murray, 37; Mathey, 43. Service aces: Murray, 9; Mathey, 1. Double faults: Murray, 3; Mathey, 11. Games: Murray, 23; Mathey, 14. Points: Murray, 125; Mathey, 97.

Dean Mathey and Harold Throckmorton vs. Wallace Johnson and J. J. Armstrong.

FIRST SET.

Mathey and Throckmorton—
4 4 8 4 4 0 4 0 5 2 7 2 2 4 13 6—55—7
Johnson and Armstrong—
1 2 5 6 1 4 0 4 3 4 5 4 4 1 15 4—63—9

SECOND SET.

Mathey and Throckmorton—
3 4 4 1 4 4 4 11—35—6
Johnson and Armstrong—
5 2 2 4 0 2 2 9—26—2

THIRD SET.

Mathey and Throckmorton—
9 4 4 4 3 6 4 2 6—42—6
Johnson and Armstrong—
7 2 6 2 5 4 1 4 4—35—3

BEHR AND BEHAR VICTORS.

Capture Singles Matches in University Heights Tennis.

Allan Behr and E. M. Behar came through as victors in the singles event of the University Heights tennis tournament yesterday. Behr's advance was not easy, however. He defeated J. W. Fox only after three sets, two of which went to deuce. Behr won the first set at 7—5, and lost the second, 5—7. In the third set he met with little opposition and ran it out at 6—3. Behar defeated W. N. Jennings at 6—3, 7—5.

Two teams made their way to the semi-final round in doubles, G. S. Groesbeck and E. Henderson, and Elliott Binzen and H. J. Steinkampf. Binzen and Steinkampf scored their victory over L. W. Fischer and Paul Martin at 6—1, 7—5. Groesbeck and Henderson defeated G. Mersereau and W. J. Toussaint at 7—5, 6—4. The summary:

SINGLES.—Third Round—L. H. Croley defeated N. S. Holt, 6—4, 6—3; A. D. Hammett defeated H. J. Steinkampf, 6—2, 6—4. Fourth Round—W. N. Jennings defeated M. A. Conant, 6—0, 6—1; Lieutenant W. S. Anderson defeated L. H. Croley, 6—0, 6—0. Fifth Round—Allan Behr defeated J. W. Fox, 7—5, 5—7, 6—3; E. M. Behar defeated W. N. Jennings, 6—3, 7—5.

DOUBLES.—First Round—C. Chambers and J. W. Mersereau defeated G. B. Pegram and Dr. Littell, 6—0, 7—5; G. I. Burr and H. Swain won from L. W. Fischer and M. A. Conant by default; L. Croley and Dr. Littell defeated G. Stadel and L. Perry, 6—2, 6—0; Paul Goold and E. Nolan won from E. Devlin and H. C. Tiffany by default.

Second Round—E. Binzen and H. J. Steinkampf won from J. Rothstein and L. Schlesinger by default; W. Fischer and P. Martin defeated H. S. Ronaldson and Barnes, 6—0, 6—2; L. Croley and Dr. Littell defeated Paul Goold and E. Nolan, 6—3, 6—3; G. Groesbeck and E. Henderson defeated E. Barlow and Desnoes, 6—4, 6—1; G. Mersereau and W. J. Toussaint defeated J. B. Keene and G. Rogers, 6—3, 6—4.

Third Round—E. Binzen and H. J. Steinkampf defeated L. W. Fischer and Paul Martin, 6—1, 7—5; G. S. Groesbeck and E. Henderson defeated G. Mersereau and W. J. Toussaint, 7—5, 6—4.

TWO REGATTAS AT BAYSIDE.

Yachts Sail in Both Morning and Afternoon.

Special to The New York Times.

BAYSIDE, L. I., July 4.—With a regatta in the morning and another one in the afternoon, the yachtsmen of the Bayside Yacht Club celebrated Independence Day in fitting style today. The regular classes of the club started in both races and the prizes were so well distributed that not a single division was won by the same craft. The summary of both regattas follows:

Morning Regatta.

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start 10.30. Club course.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	El.Time. H.M.S.
Curlew, C. L. Willard	12:40:08	2:12:08
Skylark, C. W. Dayton	12:42:40	2:12:40
Woof, W. R. Teller, Jr.	12:47:30	2:17:30
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	12:47:38	2:17:38

STAR CLASS.

Start 10:55. Club course.

Southern Cross, H. Funke	12:47:55	1:52:55
Virginia, J. Johns	12:48:20	1:53:20
Aria, G. Abbott	12:49:55	1:54:55
Taurus, P. Benson	12:50:55	1:55:55
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	12:59:15	2:04:15

BEE CLASS.

Start 11:00. Club course.

Maybe, G. Hopewell	1:15:00	2:15:00
Bebe, H. P. Rust	1:15:01	2:15:01
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	1:19:00	2:19:00
Befirst, H. H. Clark	Did not finish.	

BUTTERFLIES.

Start 11:05. Club course.

Flutterby, A. Knapp, Jr.	1:10:30	2:05:30
Ariadne, R. Teller	1:15:20	2:10:20
Diana, E. K. Williams	1:29:50	2:24:50

Afternoon Regatta.

BAYSIDE BIRDS.

Start, 3:55. Club Course.

Skylark, W. A. Dayton	5:30:30	1:35:30
Curlew, C. L. Willard	5:32:05	1:37:05
Teaser, A. Nesbitt	5:34:05	1:39:05
Woof, W. R. Teller, Jr.	5:24:15	1:39:15

STAR CLASS.

Start, 4:00. Club Course.

Taurus, P. Benson	5:41:40	1:41:40
Southern Cross, H. Funke	5:41:43	1:41:43
Aria, G. Abbott	5:44:50	1:44:50
Shooting Star, K. Crombie	5:46:00	1:46:00
Virginia, J. Johns	5:46:27	1:46:27

BEE CLASS.

Start, 4:05. Club Course.

Bebe, H. P. Rust	5:59:25	1:54:25
Vespa, C. T. Arrighi	6:03:48	1:58:48
Befirst, H. H. Clark	6:04:18	1:59:18
Maybe, G. Hopewell	6:07:00	2:02:00

ONE DESIGN CLASS.

Start, 4:10. Club Course.

Edna J., T. Bell	6:05:20	1:55:20
Mayflower, H. Rogers	6:07:29	1:57:29

MANY GOLFERS PLAY AT NEARBY COURSES

Links of Clubs in Metropolitan District See Numerous and Lively Contests.

Independence Day and a fine cooling breeze down the valley of the Hudson brought out the largest field of the season on the Ardsley links. The course was in perfect shape, the greens were true and keen, and as there was no possible excuse for high scores the golfers buckled down to their work and turned in such low cards that the Handicap Committee will be forced to go into secret session with the data furnished by the day's play.

Anson F. Robinson led the Class A golfers in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap event with a card of 78, 10—68. This is within a stroke of the score with which John G. Anderson led the qualifying round in the invitation tournament over the Ardsley course this Spring, and considering the mountainous character of some of the holes that must be negotiated, it is more than creditable. Robinson played a steady game all the way around the course, except on the second and fifteenth holes. These are two short holes, and on these greens he abandoned the usual formality of taking two putts to each green, nonchalantly sinking his first putt and taking a 2 on each hole. Louis M. Greer had the same low gross score as Robinson, but his handicap of 9 gave him second place with a score of 78, 9—69.

The Class B Trophy was accounted for by Dr. Thomas M. Taylor, who played the eighteen holes in 88 strokes, with a handicap of 17 that gave him the winning net score of 71. The final competition of the day, the putting contest, was captured by Carman Messmore with the low total of 83 strokes. The summaries:

Class A, Medal Play Handicap.—Anson F. Robinson, 78, 10—68; L. M. Greer, 78, 9—69; H. L. Edgar, 85, 15—70; L. G. Young, 83, 9—74; T. F. Fuller, 84, 8—76; R. F. Mundy, 80, 4—76; J. M. Hodson, 92, 15—77; M. Meacham, 90, 13—77; J. M. Shedd, 90, 12—78; W. J. Worcester, 94, 15—79; G. Woolsey, 93, 14—79; R. S. Thomas, 93, 13—80; O. D. Smith, 96, 14—82.

Class B, Medal Play Handicap.—T. M. Taylor, 88, 17—71; E. A. Stillman, 98, 25—73; Ross Young, 100, 24—76; R. Tucker, 101, 20—81; S. T. Kittredge, 99, 17—82; S. Signor, 100, 18—82; E. N. Crosby, 107, 24—83; F. C. Hodgson, 100, 18—82; S. B. Curtis, 103, 20—83; T. M. Ripley, 101, 16—85.

ENGLEWOOD COUNTRY CLUB.

The Englewood course was kept busy yesterday from dawn to dark with competition in the various Independence Day events. The four-ball best ball handicap for Class A in the morning round was won by V. G. Beuttell and W. B. Sawyer, with a card of 79, 11—68. In the afternoon round for the same class there was a tie for first place between J. C. Craig and F. P. Duryea, and J. M. Kemp and R. L. Chamberlain, each pair turning in a card of 80, 11—69. The afternoon round for Class B also resulted in a tie between A. W. Gilmore and H. L. Walker, and A. W. Taves and Thomas Carter, both pairs with scores of 87, 14—73. The selected score contest for the day was won by D. E. Pomeroy with a card of 76, 6—70, and the selected score contest for the period beginning May 6 and ending yesterday resulted in a tie between H. M. Coxe, 60, 2—58, and D. L. Manson, 61, 3—58. The Class B selected season score was won by LeRoy Clark with a score of 66, 10—56.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

Play for the Independence Day Cups over the Essex County Country Club links brought out the following winners: Class A, C. W. O'Connor, 73, 6—67; Class B, H. N. Bradley, 83, 20—63; Class C, tie between G. E. Hustis, 95, 25—70, and T. Turell, 94, 24—70.

MORRIS COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

D. H. McAlpin 2d was the winning player at the Morris County links yesterday, capturing the Captain's Cup at thirty-six-hole medal play with a score of 78, 87—165, wining the Class A contest against par, 4 down, and scoring 2½ points toward the President's Cup for the season. F. H. Plum 2d also scored 2½ points toward the President's Cup, in addition to playing W. M. Duane to a tie at 4 down for the Class B event against par. F. W. Ford scored 1 point toward the President's Cup.

DUNWOODIE COUNTRY CLUB.

Eighteen-hole medal play contests in three classes were held over the Dunwoodie courses yesterday in the morning and afternoon. C. M. Fink led the Class A golfers with a score of 74, 4—70. John J. Meenan won in Class B with a card of 94, 25—69, and M. L. Wilson won in Class C with a card of 105, 32—73. The thirty-six-hole handicap was won by L. T. Dents with a morning round of 85, 14—71, and an afternoon round of 86, 14—72, with a net total of 143. Other scores were as follows. Class A, R. W. Caucars, 85, 14—71; W. E. Conklin, 74, 3—71; S. E. Aitken, 76, 4—72; S. U. Adams, 77, 5—72; Class B, E. A. Connolly, 90, 17—73; John McNeir, 84, 10—74; S. W. Nye, 94, 20—74; Alfred Reeves, 99, 25—74; Class C, Ralph Foote, 101, 27—74.

MONTCLAIR GOLF CLUB.

Thirty-six-hole selected scores, flag competitions and sweepstakes, were on the program for Independence Day at the Montclair Golf Club. The best selected Class A eighteen-hole score of the thirty-six holes resulted in a tie between P. L. Gallagher with 73, 5—68 and H. M. Robinson with 77, 6—71, as at Montclair no net score is regarded as being lower than 71, the par of the course. There were many net scores below this mark yesterday, and for the most part the competitions resulted in triple ties on this account. The Class B selected score was won by T. F. Oliver with 82, 9—73, and Class C by C. H. T. Yallalee with 83, 12—71. The flag contest was won by M. A. Neeland. The morning round sweepstakes winners were: Class A—H. M. Robinson, 85, 12—73; J. I. Simmons, 78, 5—73; Joseph Hodgson, 79, 6—73. Class B—W. W. Hubbard, 85, 16—69; C. E. Merrill, 84, 14—70; C. B. Alling, 87, 16—71. Class C—C. E. Barry, 99, 30—69; M. A. Neeland, 92, 25—67; J. A. Hines, 96, 25—71. Afternoon, Class A—P. L. Gallagher, 79, 10—69; R. B. Neff, 81, 10—71; I. Johnson, 83, 12—71. Class B—A. Morrison, 85, 16—69; T. F. Oliver, 88, 18—70; H. S. McClure, 85, 14—71. Class C—C. M. Doughty, 95, 24—71; C. H. T. Yallalee, 94, 23—71.

The women's putting competition, first division, was won by Mrs. F. E. Donohoe; second, Mrs. J. Z. Batten. Second division was won by Miss Dorothy Allen; second, Mrs. C. H. Tuke. As the golfers played off the first tee they were paired off into teams, and the winning half of the field was dined by the losers.

ARCOLA COUNTRY CLUB.

The qualifying round for the Vice President's Cup and a best-selected eighteen-hole score in thirty-six holes were played at Arcola yesterday. The Gardiner Selected Score Trophy competition resulted in a triple tie between E. L. Taller, with 87, 18—69; J. L. Johnson, 86, 17—69, and Marcus Goodbody, with 86, 17—69. Those who qualified for the Vice President's Cup were: Judge Francis Scott, 95, 17—78; F. O. Fayerweather, 101, 27—74; R. J. Melden, 94, 18—76; J. R. Marshall, 88, 12—76; J. A. Johnson, 93, 17—76; G. A. Brinkerhoff, 91, 13—78; W. H. Watt, 92, 12—80, and F. J. Oliver, 98, 17—81, and H. A. Williams, 88, 7—81, who will play off for last position in the first eight.

HAWORTH COUNTRY CLUB.

The results in the Independence Day tournament were as follows: Eighteen-hole handicap medal play—Class A: W. S. Cowie, 89, 16—73; J. Sistrunk, 94, 20—74; Class B: H. C. Benedict, 101, 33—68; Mrs. Irving Brown, 101, 29—72. Benedict also won the flag contest, planting his flag in the cup on the nineteenth green, with Mrs. Brown only a few feet short of him.

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB.

The semi-final and final rounds for the Independence Day Trophy were played over the links of the Marine and Field Club yesterday, and resulted as follows: Semi-final Round—N. M. Garland defeated T. C. Harvey, 2 and 1; William H. Green defeated R. Towne, 3 and 2. Final Round—Green defeated Garland, 7 and 6.

ST. ANDREW'S GOLF CLUB.

A thirty-six-hole medal-play handicap was the program at Mount Hope yesterday. First net was captured by C. H. Jennings, 191, 32—159, and second place was won by Thomas A. Lewis, with 194, 34—160. The selected score competition was won by Isham Henderson, with a score of 79, 3—76.

SCARSDALE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

F. W. DeJahn, Avent Childress, and A. B. Grafius tied for low net score at 72 yesterday in the eighteen-hole medal play handicap over the Scarsdale links. The Class A sweepstakes was won by DeJahn with a card of 82, 12—70, and the Class B trophy was won by Childress with 95, 24—71. T. Russell Brown won the driving contest for men with 663 yards, and Mrs. W. J. Faith won in the women's division with 501 yards. The approaching and putting contest was won by Joseph Pickhard with eight strokes.

NASSAU COUNTRY CLUB.

The Independence Day Handicap at the Nassau Country Club yesterday was won by John Anderson, with a card of 98, 25—73.

YOUNTAKAH COUNTRY CLUB.

J. B. Wallace won the final round for the June Cup yesterday, defeating J. Smith, 3 and 2. The four-ball contest was won by W. G. Pfeil and F. C. Williams with a card of 72, 4—68. R. T. Anderson led the Class A qualifying round for the July Cup with 81, 8—73, and W. B. McQueen led in Class B with 91, 24—67.

DEAL GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB.

Joseph M. Byrne won the Class A eighteen-hole medal play handicap at Deal yesterday with a card of 91, 15—76. There was a tie for the low net in Class B between G. B. Plante with 97, 22—75, and Leigh Harrison with 95, 20—75. The leader in the qualifying round for the President's cup was George A. Burd, 88, 11—77; for the Vice President's cup Leigh Harrison, 95, 20—75; for the Treasurer's cup, G. B. Plante, 97, 22—75.

RICHMOND COUNTY COUNTRY CLUB.

W. H. Eddy won the Patterson cup for the low net score in the Independence Day eighteen-hole medal play handicap yesterday over the Staten Island links with a card of 95, 26—69.

WYKAGYL COUNTRY CLUB.

G. E. Widmer and H. V. Gaines won the four-ball contest over the Wykagyl links yesterday, finishing the course 1 down to par.

SCHUYLKILL NAVY WINS.

Gains Honors in People's Regatta, Taking 12 of 16 Races.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Rowing in the People's Regatta on the Schuylkill River this afternoon, the Schuylkill Navy oarsmen not only covered themselves with glory, but they also made a record by carrying off first honors in twelve of the sixteen races. Detroit was next with three victories and Washington captured one event.

The Schuylkill Navy Club's Vesper loomed large with five victories, Undine and Pennsylvania Barge tied with three firsts, and University Barge took the senior four-oared shell race, making an unbroken string of victories for this crew this season.

The regatta was marked by hard-fought races and close decisions. A strong wind, blowing directly down the course, aided the oarsmen to a great extent, and fast time was made in practically every event. The Vesper senior eight won its event in the fast time of 6 minutes and 13 2-5 seconds, while Detroit won the junior eight race in 6 minutes and 18 2-5 seconds and the Intermediate event in 6 minutes and 18 3-5 seconds.

In the race for the junior eights Detroit lined up against Malta and Pennsylvania Barge of the Schuylkill Navy, Potomac of Washington, and the New York Athletic Club. Shortly after the race started it developed into a contest between Detroit, New York A. C., and Pennsylvania Barge. For the first quarter mile the New York A. C. crew was in the lead. Just below the trolley bridge Detroit spurted, and with a long, even stroke pulled ahead, closely followed by the Mercury Foot oarsmen. The New York crew spurted time after time, but could not get up. At the finish line Detroit led them by a length, with Pennsylvania Barge a length behind the Gotham sweeps.

In the intermediate event the Detroit and New York A. C. crews, which had just fought such a hard race, faced a fresh Vesper crew. The three got off to a fine start, and for a time the Vesper crew led, but below the trolley bridge the Detroit crew again went to the front. Vesper and New York challenged time after time, but Detroit always had a spurt in reserve and finished a length ahead of the New York A. C., with Vesper in third place.

In the senior eights Vesper was victorious after one of the hardest eight-oared races ever rowed on the Schuylkill. Detroit, despite the two hard races before, entered this event also. Malta was the third crew. The Detroit crew, worn out by its previous races, came in last.

Jack Kelly won the single sculls race, beating out his long-standing rival, Thomas J. Rooney of the Ravenswood Club of Long Island City. Edward Shmidheiser of the Undine Barge Club was the third entry. The summaries:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by William Haase, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; second, Edward Henkel, Detroit B. C.; third, Kenneth MacKenzie, Bayonne (N. J.) R. C.; fourth, Norman McParland, Ariel R. C., Baltimore; fifth, William Whitbeck, Atalanta B. C., New York; sixth, Robert J. Allen, 2d., Ravenswood B. C., Long Island. Time—7:37 3-5.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by J. B. Kelly, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, Thomas J. Rooney, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island; third, Ed G. Schmidheiser, Undine B. C., Philadelphia. Time—7:23 2-5.

Junior 8-Oared Shells.—Won by Detroit B. C.; second, New York A. C.; third, Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia; fourth, Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C.; fifth, Malta B. C., Philadelphia. Time—6:18 2-5.

Intermediate Single Sculls.—Won by Matthew G. Lukens, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; second David S. Maimim, Lone Star B. C., New York; third, Fox Smith, Malta B. C., Philadelphia; fourth, Edward Henkel, Detroit B. C. Time—7:44 3-5.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Pennsylvania B. C., Philadelphia, (Walter, bow; Haase, stroke); second, Detroit B. C.; third, West Philadelphia B. C. Time—7:03 3-5.

Junior Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Potomac B. C., Washington, D. C.; second, Malta B. C., Philadelphia; third, West Philadelphia B. C.; fourth, New Rochelle (N. Y.) R. C. Time—6:46.

Intermediate 8-Oared Shells.—Won by Detroit B. C.; second, New York A. C.; third, Vesper B. C., Philadelphia. Time—6:18 3-5.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia, (W. L. Smith, bow; J. B. Kelly, stroke); second, Ravenswood B. C., Long Island, (Louis Zoha, bow; Thomas J. Rooney, stroke). Time—6:42 2-5.

Intermediate Double Sculls.—Won by Detroit B. C., (E. Jones, bow; C. McDonald, stroke); second, Bachelor B. C., Philadelphia; third, Undine B. C., Philadelphia; fourth, New Rochelle R. C. Time—7:04.

Intermediate Quadruple Sculls.—Won by Undine B. C., Philadelphia; second, First Bohemian B. C., New York; third, New Rochelle R. C. Time—6:41.

Intermediate Four-Oared Gig.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, Potomac B. C., Washington; third, West Philadelphia; fourth, Bayonne R. C. Time—7:09.

Senior Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by Vesper B. C., Philadelphia; second, Malta B. C.; third, Detroit B. C. Time—6:13 2-5.

Crescent Lacrosse Team Wins.

Lacrosse players of the Crescent A. C. won the second game of the series against the Brampton Lacrosse Club at Bay Ridge yesterday afternoon. The final score was 9 goals to 5, the first period ending 4—2 in favor of the New Moon team. Dr. Maddern, the veteran, played goal for the winners in the place of Walter Rase.

BUTLER WINS TWO AMATEUR TITLES

Motor Cycle Races at Sheepshead Bay Attract Fast Contenders in Nine Events.

Ideal weather and an attractive program drew 5,000 enthusiasts of motor cycle racing to the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon for a series of State and national championship races under the auspices of the Speedway Motor Cycle Club of New York. Richard Butler won the individual honors of the day. He finished in first place in the twenty-five and ten mile races for amateur State titles, in each event leading Joseph H. Jest and Joseph Farrell.

As if to lend a patriotic air to the holiday occasion, there was a sprinkling of boys in khaki in the stands, with here and there some of Uncle Sam's bluejackets. Between races some of the militiamen stood in front of the band and sang "They're on Their Way to Mexico" with such ability that they were called back for six encores. Then John Parnell Dunn, departing for the time being from the boxing game, announced that Arthur Chapple, who last year gained a reputation among local motor cycle enthusiasts with his riding at Brighton Beach, was contesting in his last races before leaving for the Mexican border.

The only disappointment of the day came at the conclusion of the races. Rodman Law, who has a mania for defying death in various forms, did not attempt a scheduled flight in his balloon and a parachute descent from 1,500 feet. Law kept the spectators keyed up to a high pitch of excitement in the expectation of seeing a real thrill, but after an hour, during which time he had his balloon made ready for the flight, he decided that he would not make the attempt. This was disappointing in more ways than one, for countless feet of useful movie film was expended in snapping Law in many poses of preparation for the flight.

The nearest approach to an accident during the afternoon came in a ten-mile match automobile race between George Adams, in an Adams Special, and George Theobold, driving a Sunbeam. The latter's car caught fire on the second lap of the five-lap journey, and Adams continued making his rounds of the track alone. In the two-mile national professional championship event William G. Holt had an accident which kept him in the field hospital for the remainder of the afternoon, but he was able to go home after the races.

Butler showed wonderful ability with the motor cycle. Gest lost the honors in the ten-mile amateur State title race after a plucky fight. In crossing the finish mark on his fourth lap he got the starter's signals confused, and he slowed down and allowed Butler to pass him. The latter continued on to the tape. Gest was slow in reviving his diminished speed and lost the race by about ten feet.

The concluding race of the day was a 100-mile professional championship event. L. E. "Red" Parkhurst was the winner after a hard struggle. Twenty-one riders drew up to the mark for this race, but two of them were unable to start. The field was well bunched on the first circuit of the track, but from the second lap to the twenty-first Parkhurst was in front and had lapped all others. On the thirty-third turn of the big saucer, however, Parkhurst was forced to retire when his cylinders became troublesome. He was out for two laps, and William Bryer moved up to the leadership. Parkhrust re-entered the race on the thirty-fifth lap, and from then until the forty-fourth he had a thrilling battle with Bryer. Parkhurst's machine, however, was the faster, and before the finish of the race he had again lapped the field. He won handily in 1:08.13 2-5. The first fifty miles were covered in 32:40 and the timer's sheet at the hour showed that the riders had traveled eighty-eight miles. Arthur Chapple was entered in the race, but he retired for repairs early and nver returned to the track. The summaries:

One-Mile New York State Amateur Championship.—Won by Carl Currie, New York; A. Le Fosse, New York, second; Emil Blecher, New York, third. Time—0:50 2-5.

Two-Mile New York State Amateur Championship.—Won by Joseph Farrell, New York; Richard Butler, second; Carl Currie, Yonkers, third. Time—1:30 4-5.

Two-Mile F. A. M. National Professional Championship.—Won by L. E. Parkhurst, Milwaukee; A. G. Chapple, Brooklyn, second; William Bryer, Milwaukee, third. Time—1:19 1-5.

Twenty-five-Mile New York State Amateur Championship.—Won by Richard Butler, New York; Joseph H. Gest, New York, second; Joseph Farrell, New York, third. Time—18:34.

Ten-Mile Match Automobile Race between George Adams, in the Adams Special, and George Theobald, in a Sunbeam.—Won by Adams. Time of first lap—1:20 2-5. No other time taken.

Ten-Mile Professional Championship.—Won by William Bryce, Milwaukee; Morris Fredericks, Milwaukee, second; Don Barclay, Buffalo, third. Time—6:44.

Five-Mile New York State Amateur Championship.—Won by Joseph H. Gest, New York; Joseph Farrell, New York, second; Richard Butler, New York, third. Time—3:29 1-5.

Ten-Mile New York State Amateur Championship.—Won by Richard Butler, New York; Joseph H. Gest, New York, second; Joseph Farrell, New York, third. Time—7:35 2-5.

100-Mile Professional Championship.—Won by L. E. Parkhurst, Milwaukee; Willis Bryer, Milwaukee, second; Morris Fredericks, Milwaukee, third. Time—1:08:13 2-5.

ALICE WINS AT RED BANK.

Takes the Feature Event in Regatta of Motor Boat Club.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., July 4.—Scores of decorated boats of every description, carrying merry parties, gathered today on the North Shrewsbury to witness the sixth annual regatta and aquatic sports of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club. Eight craft started in the ten-mile handicap event, which was won by Harry Worthley's Alice, with a handicap of 53 minutes 15 seconds, her sailing time being 2:07:50. Alexander Russell's Gadiz was second and E. E. Perine's Mohawk, third.

Frank O. Grattan's Jeanne won the speed-boat handicap race, in which J. P. Andrew's Jack Tar broke down with engine trouble. The two-mile scratch canoe sailing race was won by Frank Chadwick of Red Bank, who made the course in 41 minutes. In a quarter-mile single paddle race, Fred Tunison won in 2 minutes 40 seconds. Jack Lamarche of Red Bank was second and Joseph Travis of Asbury Park, third. Jack Lamarche and Percy Stout won a half-mile tandem canoe race.

HAYES WINS LELAND CUP.

Takes Seawanhaka Y. C. Fish Class Race with Periwinkle.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 4.—Henry R. Hayes's Periwinkle won the special race for the Leland Cup, open for the fish class of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, this afternoon in a course approximately eight miles long. There was a fair wind throughout the journey and the Periwinkle had little difficulty in maintaining a sizeable lead over De Forest Hicks's Barracuda, which was second. The Periwinkle finished nearly two and one-half minutes ahead. Grunt, owned by Samuel T. Shaw, crossed the line in third place.

The subordinate event of the afternoon was the dual race for boats of the outlaw class, which started at 3:10 o'clock. Charles N. Fair finished in 4:53:20 and Franklin Remington's craft completed the distance at 4:59:20, exactly six minutes later.

The start of the fish class event was at 3:05 o'clock and the finish was in the following order:

Name and Owner.	Time.
Periwinkle, H. R. Hayes	4:43:05
Barracuda, De Forest Hicks	4:45:30
Grunt, Samuel T. Shaw	4:47:30
Snapper, W. Emlen Roosevelt	4:47:45
Shark, J. P. Morgan	4:48:05
Sabalo, A. R. Whitney, Jr.	4:48:05
Skate, Smith and Good	4:48:50
Shrimp, W. A. W. Stewart	4:49:00
Volador, Daniel Bacon	4:49:15
White Bait, A. M. White	[illegible]

BAKER DEFEATS MEREDITH.

Wins Special 600-Yard Race at Lewiston—Kolehmainen a Winner.

LEWISTON, Me., July 4.—New York stars were the principal winners in the holiday games here today. Mud and a driving rain made record marks impossible. In a special 600-yard race Homer Baker of New York defeated Ted Meredith of the Meadow Brook Athletic Club in 1 minute and 39 4-5 seconds. Baker also won the 440-yard dash in 1 minute and 12 seconds.

One of the features was the victory of Hannes Kolehmainen of the Irish-American Athletic Club of New York, running from scratch, in the three-mile race. His time was 17:30. John J. Eller of the Irish-Americans of New York, who won the 100-yard low hurdle race in 14¾ seconds, and Kenneth S. Caldwell of the Irish-Americans of New York, who captured the pole vault with a leap of 9 feet 6 inches, were other New York winners.

Voshell and Baggs Lose Title.

S. Howard Voshell and Fred C. Baggs relinquished their title of Long Island doubles champions yesterday to Francis T. Hunter, the Cornell tennis Captain, and James S. O'Neale, Jr., formerly of Columbia. The final round match was played on the courts of the Kings County Tennis Club, and Hunter and O'Neale were able to gain the victory only after a five-set match, the score of which was 5—7, 6—4, 6—1, 4—6, and 6—3.

DILLON FINISHES FLYNN IN FOURTH

Pueblo Jim Goes Down Three Times Before Taking the Woeful Count of Ten.

Special to The New York Times.

DEWEY, Okla., July 4.—Jack Dillon of Indianapolis maintained his reputation as the Giant Killer, when he knocked out Jim Flynn, the Pueblo Fireman, here today in the fourth round of their scheduled fifteen-round battle.

The end came in this round after one minute and forty seconds of fighting. Dillon tore into Flynn with smashing rights and lefts to the jaw as soon as they left their corners. He floored Flynn twice for a count of eight, and the last time when Flynn went down he did not get up for half a minute. Flynn staggered to his corner with help, and it was several seconds before the crowd of 10,000 fans realized that the fight was over. In only one round did Flynn show any of his old-time speed and cunning. That was in the second, when he landed several times on Dillon's face and head, but he lacked the punch and his blows did no harm.

Flynn was affected by the sun in the open air arena. He was not in perfect condition, while Dillon was in perfect form. As a result of his recent fight with Frank Moran, Dillon pulled down $5,000 and Flynn received $4,000. It was announced tonight that Dillon would soon leave for Australia, where he is to meet Darcy, the light heavyweight champion of that country.

It was also announced today that Carl Morris, Sapulpa engineer, and Frank Moran would probably be matched for a fifteen-round battle at Dewey on Labor Day.

Ed Cochrane was the referee of today's matches.

Dundee Held to a Draw.

EAST CHICAGO, Ind., July 4.—Ever Hammer of Chicago held Johnnie Dundee, the New York lightweight, to a draw in a fast ten-round contest here today, according to the majority of newspaper critics. The fight was staged in the open air and attracted a big crowd of Chicagoans. Hammer forced the fight from the start. The boxers weighed in at 135 pounds.

Miss Dorfner Lowers Own Mark.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Miss Olga Dorfner of Philadelphia today won the women's national championship 100-yard swimming race, lowering her own American record of 1:09 2-5 to 1:08 4-5. The race was in a salt water tank. Miss Claire Galligan of New Rochelle was second.

A Flag of 315,000,000 Square Feet

If all the fabric used in one year's rubber products manufactured by the United States Rubber Company in the United States alone, was made into a flag, that flag would be approximately 315,000,000 square feet.

Or, it would make a foot-wide fabric band that would go three times around the world at the equator.

Another world's manufacturing record established for the United States by the United States Rubber Company.

The United States Rubber Company's output, the largest of all the rubber companies of the world, has

Reached Its Vast Proportions

1—Because it effected great economies through quantity production.

2—Because it turned these savings, resulting from manufacturing economies, into still greater quality production.

These indisputable facts explain in part the steady and tremendous sales increases in

United States Tires

Any reliable dealer can supply you with United States "Individualized" Tires. If he has no stock on hand, insist that he get them at once—or go to another dealer.

HUGHES AS ORATOR ON VILLAGE GREEN

Tells Crowd He Hopes to See American Unity Born of Present Perils.

U. S. SPIRIT IS NOT LOST

His Dream, He Says, Is to See America Represented in Office by Unselfish Men.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 4.—Charles E. Hughes delivered a patriotic address at an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration this afternoon in the village of Easthampton, in which he told in succinct phrases of his views of Americanism and the true spirit of democracy. He said his dream of America was of a country officered by its best men actuated by no thought of self. He devoutly hoped, he declared, for a new birth of the sentiment of unity from the country's present perils.

"We are not a rash people," he said. "We are not filled with a spirit of militarism; we are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he does not understand the United States."

Mr. Hughes spoke from a knoll on the village green. He motored over from his Summer home here to review the village preparedness parade, and had not intended to address the crowd. At the close of the program, however, he consented to speak briefly.

"I have been long on silence and very short on talk," he said. "It is an odd experience that I am going through, picking up the threads of old relations. I think I have lived at least five years in the last three weeks. When I arrived in New York a short time ago, and my former secretary and my former aid met me, and we resumed our many delightful conversations, it seemed to me as though there had been suddenly dropped from my life a period which represented the highest ambition I had cherished.

"One of the pleasantest incidents of my return is to be sojourning with you in the shadow of the American flag. Wherever that flag floats there is a shrine. I don't care in what part of this favored land exercises in celebration of the anniversary of our independence are held, there is cause of rejoicing, because of the opportunities which only institutions like ours can afford.

Declaration Backed by Men.

"It is all very well to talk about the Declaration and the strong sentiments which it contains, but that was backed by men—men who couldn't have indited it, men who couldn't have committed it to memory, men who couldn't have repeated it, but men in whose lives was the incarnation of independence and whose spirit was breathed into that immortal document.

"It is because we had men who were willing to suffer, to die, to venture and to sacrifice that we have the country, and it is only by that spirit that we will ever be able to keep a country. I love to think of those hardy men coming here with the spirit that led all pioneers further and further west, the same spirit which in every quiet part of our land has accounted for our development. Quiet men, not noisy men; sensible men, not foolish men; straight men, honest men, dependable men, real men—that is what we mean by Americanism.

"There is a vast amount of good judgment in this country, much more than the headlines of our newspapers seem to indicate. There is a vast amount of thoughtfulness in this country. We are not rash people. We are not filled with a spirit of militarism. We are not anxious to get into trouble, but if anybody thinks that the spirit of service and sacrifice is lost and that we have not got the old sentiment of self-respect, he doesn't understand the United States.

"I am not going to make a speech, but I do want to say a word to you along these lines: We want patriotism, and I don't think we are going to lose it very soon, although I do devoutly hope that out of the perils and difficulties of this time may come a new birth of the sentiment of unity. I do hope that in the midst of all these troublesome conditions we have a better realization of our national strength and of the import of our democratic institutions.

"The boy is going to thrill at the sight of the flag today just as he did fifty years or a hundred years ago. We are all going to thrill when we hear the words of our national hymn and when we think of the long years of struggle and determination that have brought us to this hour. But we want something more than thrills in our patriotism; we want thought, we want intelligence.

Need Ideals of Democracy.

"We need not vast extent of territory, not great population, not simply extraordinary statistics of national wealth, although they speak in eloquent words of energy and managing ability; but what we need more than anything else is an intelligent comprehension of the ideals of democracy. Those ideals are that every man shall have a fair and equal chance according to his talents. It is not an ideal of democracy that one alone shall emerge because of conspicuous ability, but that there shall be a great advance of the plain people of the country, upon whom the prosperity of the country depends. We deplore every condition in which we find man lower than he should be under a free government. We want victories of democracy that the level of success shall be raised.

"My dream of America is America represented in public office by its best men—men working entirely for the good of the Republic and according to the laws and ordinances established by the people for the government of their conduct and not for their personal or political desires and ambitions; America working her institutions as they were intended to be worked, with men whose sole object shall be to secure the end for which their offices were designed.

"And if one will throw his personal fortune to the winds, if he will perform in each place, high or low, the manifest obligations of that place, we will soon have those victories of democracy which will make the Fourth of July in its coming years a far finer and nobler day than it has ever been in the fortunate years of the past."

The celebration was held on the broad village green and was participated in by 3,000 persons of whom at least 1,000 were women and girls in brilliant Summer costumes. Five hundred automobiles were parked around the green. A band played patriotic airs, and a thousand American flags were waved aloft.

Hughes Sees the Ball Game.

The celebration was carefullly staged by the villagers and Summer residents. Mr. Hughes arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with Mrs. Hughes in time to review the parade. It was an ambitious effort for a small village, but every one had turned in to make it a Hughes day. There were 50 floats in line representing the American spirit from the birth of the country to the present time. One float on which rode civil war veterans and a corps of nurses carried in huge letters these legends: "Abraham Lincoln was not too Proud to Fight."

"Has the Blood We Shed in 1861 Turned to Water in 1916?"

Another float, broken and mud-spattered bore a huge sign which read: "Unpreparedness." It won a prize.

John Drew presided and Augustus Thomas made the Fourth of July address. There was continuous enthusiasm, and the greeting extended to Mr. Hughes was a most cordial one. Just before the speaking began a huge flag was raised, and as a salute to the nominee, a series of bombs was fired high in the air. When they exploded small American flags, attached to parachutes, appeared and were tossed about by the breeze.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were accompanied by Major Crossett. After the speaking they attended a baseball game. This evening the family attended a celebration at the Bridgehampton Golf Club.

One of the most enthusiastic celebrators of the day was little Elizabeth Hughes, the seven-year-old daughter of the nominee. She was out early this morning, and as she ran from the porch of the Hughes Summer home, Tremedden, it looked as if an animated American flag was playing about. She wore brilliant red stockings, a white skirt and a blue middy blouse.

DANIELS OPPOSES JINGOISM.

Declares in Address American Youth Must be Free from Bluster.

LEWISTON, Me., July 4.—The American youth of the future must be taught a patriotism without boasting, a love of country without Chauvinism or jingoism, a reverence for the flag without a trace of brag or bluster, declared Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department, speaking here today at a Fourth of July celebration.

"The day has passed," said he, "when the spread-eagle orator boasted in stentorian tones that Uncle Sam could whip anything in creation, but the day must never come when the American youth will not glory in the victories of Putnam and Marion and Washington, or when we are not thrilled with enthusiasm when the victories of John Paul Jones, Perry, and MacDonough are related."

America, said the speaker, is broadening its viewpoint and getting away from a parochial patriotism.

"Our parents and teachers," said he, "must point out that all wisdom will not die with us and that the virtues we esteem are found in every nation under every sky. Steam, electricity, and wireless have made this a very small world indeed, and travel has ended the provincialism that sees only the good in one's own country."

PARKER STILL PROGRESSIVE

Candidate Urges Bull Moosers to Keep Up Fight on Democrats.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—In a telegram sent today to the Third District Congressional Committee of the Progressive Party in Louisiana, John M. Parker, the Progressive Vice Presidential nominee, urged the Progressives to continue the fight against the Democrats and to stand by their convictions.

"We should demand immediate resignation of those indorsing parties," he said. "We should strictly adhere to our principles and ask support and co-operation of all parties working for the national good and human welfare. We are not seeking to get into the band wagon. Our principles are either right or wrong, and as long as we firmly believe we are right, let us continue the fight for our honest convictions, unterrified by desertion and fearless of any opposition."

Asked if this telegram indicated he would not support either the Republican or Democratic nominees for President, but would insist on the Progressives keeping a ticket in the field, Mr. Parker said he "presumed it did."

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MEMORIAL TO CHAPMAN

Ceremonies Held in Honor of Aviator—W. M. Barber, American Driver, Decorated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 4.—The American volunteers in the Foreign Legion and the One Hundred and Seventieth Line Regiment, to which a majority were transferred, received a forty-eight hours' leave to celebrate the Fourth of July. This was done, as last year, at the request of the resident New York newspaper correspondents. The American Fourth of July celebration included the usual services at the tomb of Lafayette at Picpus Cemetery, which were attended by several hundred members of the colony. A memorial service for Victor Chapman was held at the American Church.

A large number of persons attended the banquet at the Palais d'Orsay Hotel. Among them were Premier Briand and a number of other members of the Government.

William Motley Barber of Columbus, Ohio, a field driver of the American Ambulance Corps, who was seriously wounded at Verdun a fortnight ago, was decorated today with the medaille militaire. He is the first member of the ambulance corps to receive this honor. He also received the croix de guerre.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, July 4.—Premier Briand was the principal guest at the Fourth of July banquet given tonight by the American Chamber of Commerce. In offering a toast to the United States and President Wilson the Premier said:

"The sons of the American revolution, thrilled to the depth of their souls, feel instinctively that the present conflict is the last and most terrible convulsion of the age-long struggle between liberty and tyranny. They know that the Allies, forced violently from the peace in the interests of which, notwithstanding the injustice on which it was based, they had imposed silence upon their most sacred aspirations, look forward to the dazzling promise of the full emancipation of humanity and the absolute respect of national aspirations and desires. They are writing in their blood the charter that shall free the world.

"To the tattered cohorts who in days of old saved liberty on the hills of the Argonne we couple, a century and a half later, still moved by the breath of Valmy and defending the same sacred heritage, the soldiers of our nation in arms. I cannot forget that your volunteers are associated with our soldiers and that your daring aviators, like the heroic Chapman, living symbols of American idealism, have carried the love of our cause to the extent of giving their lives for it.

"This new brotherhood is an evidence of devotion to identical ideals which France will not forget. Your great founder said in the heroic days in which he lived: 'The only road which leads to glory is that of justice.' Our allies and we have faith, as you have, gentlemen, in that justice."

Many members of the American colony took part in the ceremony at the tomb of Lafayette, which was conducted by the Empire State Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. An address was read on the subject of Franco-American friendship, written by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons, who, having been called away, was unable to deliver it.

A new feature of the day's celebration was formal French participation. A large delegation of French exhibitors at the San Francisco Exposition placed wreaths on the Washington and Franklin monuments.

Copies of the address written by Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons and read in Paris yesterday were given out here. It contained these paragraphs:

"We recognize that France is fighting the world-old battle for human liberty. We are with you heart and soul in the struggle. We are doing what we can, in America as well as here, to help the cause that is as dear to us as it is to you. The spirit of Lafayette is still abroad in America, stronger and more compelling than at any time in our history. We have never loved France as we love her now. We have never seen her so clearly symbolized the defender of human liberty as we see her now. We asked military aid from France in our struggle for liberty because we were weak. We needed her soldiers and her ships.

"France has not felt impelled to ask that form of aid from us in her fight with Germany. From the Marne to Verdun France has fought with increasing confidence in the final victory. But should the hour of need come, let it be remembered that Lafayette is immortal. Invincible champion of liberty in his life, he holds us none the less in his death. What he did for us in the eighteenth century we do not forget in the twentieth century."

SIGNERS' PICTURES MAY GO.

Independence Hall Portraits Likely to be Replaced by Tablets.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The portraits of the signers of the Declaration of Independence may be taken from the walls of Independence Hall because the forty descendants of the signers tonight at a dinner expressed grave doubts as to their authenticity. Carl Magee Kneass, Secretary of the Descendants of the Singers, asserted that if the portrait of John Hunt of New Jersey, was not genuine, as historians say, it should be at once removed from Independence Hall.

It was said that if the portraits were found to be spurious they would be replaced by bronze tablets.

Ever since it was discovered that the alleged portrait of William Whipple of New Hampshire was that of John Whipple and it was removed there has been a criticism of the other portraits and a determination on the part of the descendants to assure the world that each was of the man it was supposed to represent. At the meeting tonight it was decided to begin a thorough search for other portraits of signers.

W. Gordon McCabe of Richmond, Va., was re-elected President of the society. He urged that the designation "Fourth of July" be discarded for "Independence Day."

STUDENTS AT PLATTSBURG.

Thousands Will Be Ready for Military Duties Tomorrow.

PLATTSBURG, July 4.—Approximately 400 young men reported here today for the opening of the students' camp of military instruction. Early morning trains brought many college men and the number was added to at intervals throughout the day.

Among those who reported were David Hawkins, commanding the first battalion of the Harvard Regiment, and John Brumbach, commanding the second battalion. These young men spent two weeks "hiking" through the White and Green Mountains before reporting here.

Four special trains of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad are scheduled to arrive with students tomorrow, and the Boston contingent of about 800 men will arrive on lake steamers from Burlington, Vt., where they will travel by special train. It is expected that by tomorrow night there will be 2,500 college students under canvas here ready to begin their military duties the following day.

5 MEN ROB A 4TH VISITOR.

Saratoga Horseshoer Knocked Down on Street—Arrests Follow.

Charged with assaulting and robbing William J. Gallagher, a horseshoer of Saratoga, N. Y., at Twenty-ninth Street and First Avenue, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, William Casa, 19 years old, of 521 First Avenue; John Flynn, 21 years old, of 550 First Avenue; Robert McGee, 19 years old, of 228 East Thirty-fourth Street; Albert Hein, 17 years old, of 339 East Thirtieth Street, and Albert Reilly, 19 years old, of 230 East Twenty-sixth Street, were arrested in the cabin of a flour barge at the foot of East Thirty-first Street, by Patrolmen Sullivan and O'Keefe of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court, the five prisoners were held in $2,000 bail each for the Grand Jury.

Gallagher charged that the five young men, after knocking him down, robbed him of a diamond stickpin and a gold watch and chain. The pin was found in the possession of Flynn, who, when arraigned, pleaded guilty to the charge. The other four pleaded not guilty. The watch and chain were not recovered.

Gallagher said he came to New York to spend the holiday, and, leaving the Hotel Empire, Broadway and Sixty-third Street, had called on friends. He had lost his way, he said, and asked the five men to escort him to Third Avenue. They had only gone a short way with him when one of them knocked him down and the others searched his clothes for valuables, but he had no money at the time, he stated.

Sullivan called O'Keefe and, together, they traced the five men to the flour barge. The cabin door was locked and it was only after the policemen threatened to shoot through the door that it was opened. The capture was made within an hour after the robbery.

FLOATING HOSPITAL READY.

The Helen C. Juillard Will Begin Daily Excursions Today.

The Helen C. Juillard, the new floating hospital of St. John's Guild built with the donation of $100,000 which Mrs. Juillard made to the guild, will make its maiden trip today. The ship will leave the pier at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street at 8 A. M., stopping at Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, fifteen minutes later; at Hudson Avenue at 8:45, and at Hamilton Avenue an hour after that. The floating hospital will have a regular schedule for each week day, touching at various points. The main part of the trip will be the same each day, taking the ship down the upper bay, through the Narrows, and into the lower bay, where it will anchor off the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I. Here the babies who are in the most serious condition will be transferred to the guild's hospital on shore.

Tickets for the trip, which is absolutely free for sick babies, mothers, and children, have been widely distributed among hospitals, dispensaries, nurseries, settlement houses, and all institutions with which the poor come in contact. There is no red tape attached to securing a ticket.

The ship is about 240 feet long and is equipped for all emergencies. It has an operating room, a morgue, and a quarantine ward, and its staff consists of specially trained doctors and nurses. Many prominent medical men and social workers have visited it recently, and all have expressed their appreciation of its splendid equipment.

The ship is supported by subscription, and contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, Treasurer, 103 Park Avenue.

CHAPMAN PLAY IN MT. KISCO

"Benedict Arnold" Given as a Memorial to Sergeant Killed at Verdun.

A large assembly witnessed the symbolic drama, "The Treason and Death of Benedict Arnold," given yesterday afternoon at Miss Martia Leonard's outdoor theatre on her estate in Mount Kisco, as a memorial to Sergeant Victor E. Chapman, who was killed on June 24 at Verdun, after shooting down three German aeroplanes. The proceeds of the play are to be devoted to the Lafayette Fund.

John Jay Chapman, the father of Sergeant Chapman, wrote the play, with which Miss Leonard opened her theatre five years ago, and she has presented it on every Fourth of July since. It is like a Greek tragedy, and consists of one act and two scenes.

In the cast were Walter Hampden, who took the rôle of Benedict Arnold; Miss Frederica Going, Mrs. Arnold; Andrew Rogers, Major Andre; V. Hooper Trask, Joshua Smith; Miss Frances Humphries, William Arnold; Robert E. Lee Hill, Father Hudson; Miss Leonard as the Leader of the Clouds, and Robert Hamilton as Leader of the Waves.

The members of the chorus were recruited from the Summer colony at Mount Kisco.

"Coat Tails" to Have Two Stars.

Tom Wise and Louise Dresser will be the stars of Arthur Hammerstein's production of Edward Clark's new three-act farce, "Coat Tales," with which the Cort Theatre will be reopened late this month. In the supporting cast will be Margaret Green, Constance Molineux, William Boyd, Jules Jordan, Richard Tabor, John Sharkey, George Gaston, Lester Scharff, and Cliff Deane. Before its presentation here "Coat Tales" will have a few performances out of town.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The cavalry charge that brings the first act of "The Passing Show of 1916" to such a rousing end at the Winter Garden stirs up so much enthusiasm at each performance that the United States Army Recruiting Service and that of the National Guard have availed themselves of the proffer of the management to post recruiting placards around the theatre during the run of the revue.

Henry Bergman is back in the cast of "Step This Way" at the Shubert after an absence of a week. The comedian's principal song in the piece is entitled "Sweet Tooth," in which he gives a graphic imitation of the agonies of toothaches, and quite ironically a toothache incapacitated him.

Signora Adalgiso Barbieri and Natale Carossio, soprano and tenor, respectively, will sing, "The Rose Waltz" and "Queen of the Roses" in conjunction with the first showing of the photo-opera which bears the latter title tonight at the Candler. These were the most popular numbers or Leoncavallo's score when the opera was sung in Continental opera houses. An orchestra of fifty, largely recruited from the Metropolitan Opera House musicians, will play the full score.

Six hundred employes of the John Wanamaker store, accompanied by their own band, will march to the Strand Theatre tomorrow night to see the pictures "How Britain Prepared." It is possible that Mr. Wanamaker will make a speech on the subject of preparedness.

The twentieth anniversary of the first use of motion pictures to record topical events will be observed at the Rialto next week with special topical films. The presentation of the English Derby in pictures at the London Alhambra established the vogue topical films have since enjoyed.

Bickel and Watson will be starred next season in a farce with music, entitled "Look Who's Here." They will appear under the direction of L. M. Goodstadt, who will surround them with a company of thirty-five players.

A Chaplin comedy, entitled "The Vagabond," will be an added feature at the Strand next week. It will have its first showing Monday.

Thomas Ince's request to give a special showing of his film, "Civilization," before President Wilson at the White House has been granted. The President will invite the audience that will see the picture. The chorus of thirty-five voices that sing at the Criterion will be augmented by singers from the choral societies of the Capital City.

25 MORE DEATHS FROM PARALYSIS

Continued from Page 1.

had the hospital accommodations now needed, and could get more as the need arose. The Brooklyn cases are being sent to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, the lower Manhattan and Staten Island cases to the Willard Parker Hospital, and the Bronx and Harlem cases to the Riverside Hospital on North Brother's Island. On July 8, the new Queensboro Hospital will be ready to care for sufferers from the disease. The cases are quarantined at all the hospitals.

Dr. Emerson yesterday issued warnings to all landlords and tenants, as well as owners of tenement houses, that Health Department placards on the fronts of houses would stay there until the patient's room had been entirely renovated, including disinfection and new wall paper.

The most pathetic side of the situation is that there is no known positive treatment for the disease. It is simply a question of the child's physique being able to defeat the germs. The best that can be done is to keep the patient in quiet, sanitary surroundings until the disease has run its course. The great good the doctors can do is to lessen the probability of permanent injury.

"The restoration of the use of the affected limbs depends largely upon the conditions in which the patient is kept," Dr. Emerson said last night. "If a strain is allowed to fall upon the affected limb, there is great danger of permanent paralysis. The limb must be supported by bags and other means, so that there is no strain upon it. That is where good treatment may make a world of difference."

It was explained, however, that permanent injuries to the 75 per cent. or more of the patients who recover, were, to a great extent, a matter of chance. If the germs centralize in the region of nerves which control important muscles there is much more danger than if they centralize even a quarter of an inch distant from nerve centres.

Movie Order Effective Today.

The order of the Health Commissioner excluding children under 16 years of age from moving picture shows goes into effect today. There is also being considered the forbidding of Summer school and night school classes where children attend, but the playgrounds will not be closed. While this step was considered it was decided that the poorer children of the city would be placed in a more dangerous position as regards general health if they were excluded from the playgrounds than if the grounds were kept open.

Dr. Emerson, however, has put an absolute ban on all picnics for children for the present.

Dr. George L. Nicholas, head of the Bureau of Epidemiology of the Department of Health, said yesterday:

"It is striking to note that the virulence of this disease is constantly on the increase. It is more fatal now than in 1907. I think that shows that there is some great underlying cause back of this and its results that we have not reached."

Dr. Nicholas warned against children going swimming in the Hudson and East Rivers while the outbreak continued, and urged that flies be kept away from babies and all food this Summer. He said children in the hospitals would probably be kept there about two months.

In referring to the campaign the Health Department has planned against the disease, Dr. Emerson said last night that Mayor Mitchel had given assurance that, if necessary, a bond issue would be floated to furnish funds for the department. Dr. Emerson said he had $83,000 of the emergency fund available for immediate use, and announced that he would make a requisition today for fifty additional field nurses, fifteen more physician-inspectors, eighty-seven hospital nurses, fifty-four domestics, and twelve orderlies to reinforce the department in locating and handling cases of infantile paralysis.

Many Atypical Cases.

Dr. Emerson has appealed to family physicians to be prompt in reporting any cases of sickness where there was the least symptom of infantile paralysis. Detection of the disease is a difficult task as it is hard to diagnose in its earlier stages and because of the atypical nature of many of the cases found.

It has been found by the Health Department that negro children are less susceptible to the disease than white children.

A quarantine was ordered yesterday on the School Camp Association boys' camp at Fort Hamilton, where 500 boys have been encamped on the Government property. It was reported to Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of the East, and in charge of the Fort Hamilton property, that the camp should be inspected. A medical representative of the United States Army and a representative of the Department of Health visited the camp yesterday, after which closing the camp at once was debated, but instead it was decided to quarantine it.

Frederick C. Long, Secretary of the association, issued this statement last night.

> It was decided at a conference today with Colonel Samuel A. Allen, in command at Fort Hamilton, to admit no additional boys until further orders. No visitors, including parents, will be admitted to the camp until the epidemic abates. It is the opinion of Colonel Allen and of the post medical authorities, and also of the camp itself, that the camp is a safe spot, and that the boys now there are less exposed to danger than the boys on the outside. The boys at present in camp enlisted for two weeks, and it was the intention to admit new boys every two weeks, but the rule promulgated today prohibits any new boys being permitted. The majority of the boys now there have the consent of their parents to remain all Summer.

Colonel Allen also issued a statement which read:

> No more boys are to be allowed. No visitors will be allowed. Boys under 16 years of age making deliveries at the camp will not be allowed to enter the camp lines. Boys leaving the camp cannot return. At the first sign of sickness the case will be reported immediately to the Department of Health.

It was announced last night that the School Children's Field Day, which was to have been held at Van Cortlandt Park this week for the benefit of the National Education Association, had been abandoned.

Dr. Frank Overton, State Health Officer for the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk, denied last night a report that cases of infantile paralysis had been found in Patchogue, L. I., but he said he had received reports of ten suspected cases in Farmingdale and of three suspected cases in Lakeville.

DELAY FOR SHIPPING BILL.

Republicans Threaten Filibuster on President's Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Administration's Ship Purchase bill, which was the victim of a filibuster in the last Congress, again threatens to block an early adjournment. Negotiations between Democratic and Republican Senators have failed to produce an agreement for a date upon which a vote may be had on the bill, and it seems that a long fight is ahead in the upper chamber. The House passed the bill several weeks ago.

It is understood that a tentative proposition has been made by Republican Senators that a vote on the bill go over until the short session of Congress and an agreement be made to vote some time in December or January. Administration Senators are said to have rejected this suggestion. Senators Simmons and Kern, who are leading the fight for the bill, are laying plans to put through the measure before adjournment. They hope there will be no Republican filibuster, but no agreement, informal or otherwise, has been reached for a vote.

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1916.

THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Mr. Carranza's reply to Secretary Lansing's latest note is said to be courteous in tone and conciliatory. Apprehensions of hostilities should be entirely removed by the receipt of such a reply. The defiant tone having been dropped and the peremptory demand for the withdrawal of our troops having given place to a politely worded argument that their withdrawal would greatly lessen the unpleasant complications of the situation, there is no reason why all the present difficulties between the two countries should not be adjusted in an amicable way. If Carranza is willing now to assume the responsibility of preventing border raids the expedition of General Pershing may soon be withdrawn, although mere words, however courteous, cannot relieve the situation of all its dangers and a strong guard must be kept all along our border for a long while.

It is said that Carranza inclines to look favorably upon arbitration. Probably there is nothing to arbitrate, though another conference between representatives of the United States Government, either military or civil, and representatives of the de facto Government of Mexico could not be objected to. Parral and Carrizal cannot be forgotten, the memory of the raid at Columbus, the wholesale slaughter of innocent Americans at Santa Ysobel, and the many other outrages committed against Americans by Mexicans of various factions cannot easily be obliterated. The tone of Carranza's recent pronunciamento for home consumption clearly indicates that it would not be safe to assume that he had been suddenly converted to our way of thinking. But if the note which is to be delivered to our Government today is all that the reports derived from the Mexican Embassy at Washington indicate the danger of immediate war has been eliminated, and the relations between Mexico and the United States are precisely what they were when, on June 18, the President called for the help of the National Guard to patrol the border. How soon they may be bettered depends entirely upon Carranza's sincerity and his power to compel his troops to obey his orders and respect the rights of Americans. This he must do before he can make further progress in pacifying his country and establishing a sound Government.

PACIFISM IN THE SCHOOLS.

It is a lamentable fact that the poison of pacifism has infected a part, a small part, we hope, of the teaching body of the United States. The fact was revealed at the first general session of the annual convention of the National Education Association Monday. There is a sharp division of opinion among the teachers as to preparedness. Technically the division is on the subsidiary question of military training in the schools. The larger, the overshadowing, the fundamental question of national self-defense is the real issue. And some teachers, misled by generous illusions, impracticable theories, or the false, vicious, unpatriotic, and dangerous propaganda of pacifism, are, in this hour of national wakening, blind and deaf to the instant ineluctable primary duty of the United States. Both the great political parties, the mass of the American people, have been stirred at last to perform that duty, urged upon them imperiously by events abroad and nearer home. They have come to understand that there is no miraculous luck or gift or genius in democracy that can save it from invasion and disaster if it relies upon impromptu, untrained military forces in a time when war is become a complicated science. They know that democracy, inadequately defended, cannot last. They know that our cities are not safe, our territory is not secure from hostile occupation, our commerce and industries are carried on but by sufferance, that our rights, our liberties, our independence itself are precarious unless bulwarked adequately by national self-defense.

Force is the sole ultimate guarantor of right. In this iron age a scrap of paper must be enforced, if need be, with big guns, with fleets and armies, with the competent multifarious apparatus of modern war. Preparedness is the only insurance, and that no absolute one, against war. It is the only insurance against national dishonor and ruin.

The public schools are the training grounds of American citizenship. It is distressing to find among the trainers, those who hold the American future in their hands, an utter ignorance of the present, whose terrible lessons have impressed themselves at last upon a community only too inclined to peace and prosperous ease. It is painful to find any of these makers of the future ignorantly doing their best to weaken, to ruin it. "We see this country," said Mayor Mitchel in his wise and patriotic speech,

> attempting to solve the most fundamental of all problems of democracy—the problem of making democracy efficient to protect and perpetuate itself. We see that problem daily working toward solution, and it rests with the teachers of the country to help it toward solution.

The democracy that is not trained to fight, that cannot fight if need come, co-ordinating scientifically its resources, human and material, must die. In what Utopia, what Oceana, what City of the Sun, what ideal impossible golden-age commonwealth are those teachers dwelling who cannot see the inexorable form and pressure of this time? When the American people, as Superintendent Maxwell wrote the teachers, "seem to have made up their mind very definitely" to Americanism and preparedness, how is it that any of these teachers, these formers of citizenship, are out of sympathy with a main purpose of the majority of Americans?

FUNDS FOR THE COUNCIL.

There will be no disposition to complain of any cuts made by the Senate Military Committee in the Army Appropriation bill as it passed the House of Representatives. In attempting to provide for essential military preparation and meet the expenses of National Guard mobilization the Senate committee has been compelled to add $146,000,000 to the House appropriations. The total of $328,000,000 is enormous and clearly indicates that the country had been placed in a position of great peril for lack of men and munitions by the practice of false economy in its expenditures for defense. With the naval appropriations favored by the Senate, our 1917 budget for defense will amount to about $700,000,000, and it would be difficult for a civilian to point to any item in either bill which might safely be reduced or omitted. We must do our work of preparedness with a rush and we must stand the expense.

From the appropriations made by the House, however, the Senate has cut nearly $6,000,000, and this sum includes $190,000 from the appropriation of $200,000 to pay the expenses of the Council of National Defense. That important factor in our new scheme of preparedness, therefore, will have only $10,000 with which to pay clerk hire and investigation fees in the first year of its existence. Manifestly this sum is too small to enable its work to be started in an effective manner. Except for a permanent director or secretary and a few clerks and stenographers, the Council will have no salaries to pay, as all of its proposed members are already in the nation's service. But the allowance for the first year should be sufficient to begin the important work. It would be a pity to create the Council and leave it, at its inception, without means to perform the work required of it. The need of a Council of National Defense has been urged by officers of the army and navy for many years. The present plan has the approval of the President and his Cabinet, of Senators and Representatives of both parties. Perhaps the sum of $200,000 specified in the House bill is more than would be required the first year, but obviously $10,000 will be entirely too small.

CITIES BORROWING LESS.

During June city bond sales aggregated $41,146,665, against last year's $100,484,808. It is a recent change, for the previous five months' record shows an increase of borrowing by cities. The great decline in June brings the total for 1916 below either of the two preceding years. It is a welcome change, for the cities have been borrowing too freely for their own good or for the comfort of taxpayers. The falling off in the demand by American cities comes just at the time of the unaccustomed application of foreign cities to this market for their accommodation. That is not because they have been overborrowing, like American cities, but because there is a deficiency of accommodation in their accustomed sources of financial supply.

In ordinary times there are many foreign cities with as little of moral hazard in their credit as cities of similar class among ourselves. At the present time it might be possible to name foreign cities with less of war hazard in their credit than some nations. The applications of the foreign cities when the takings of American cities are declining do not indicate any surplus for the foreigners. The significance of the decline in loans to American cities is less due to caution in their commitments than to superior attractions offered in other quarters.

The industries which are declaring extraordinary dividends can afford to promise high rates for the means of earning them. The foreign cities are making application here at a time when American cities and railways have been overbid. There is but one rate for credit, other conditions being equal. The present unprecedented opportunities for investors lie in the correctness of their judgment of the other conditions. Fortunes may be made in deciding when and whom to trust with the use of money to be repaid. By the same token fortunes are lost by mistaken judgment. The advancing rates on loans are a warning as well as an invitation to investors.

THE PLATTSBURG EXPERIMENT.

The men at the Plattsburg camp in June had a severe introduction to soldiering. There was too much rain for comfort, the first camp was flooded and the rookies had to move to better ground. There was no fun to speak of, it was all hard work of a very serious kind, yet nine-tenths of the campers have returned in splendid physical condition and with their enthusiasm for military training unabated. A few, and only a few, came back with hard-luck tales and a sort of semi-humorous disposition to complain, and these tales and not very serious complaints are promptly seized upon by the blessed pacifists as basis for the tedious argument that all preparation for defense is folly and that men cannot be induced to volunteer to save their country. The pacifists are fond of saying that men will either not volunteer or if they do will soon be tired of soldiering. The regular army men, too, say that the volunteer system is not a sure way to get soldiers, but they believe in compulsory training and service. The pacifists, arguing in a circle, will find themselves supporting compulsory service if they are not careful.

As a matter of fact, the success of the Plattsburg experiment is beyond question. There will always be a few dissatisfied individuals, but a large majority of the recruits go in with their eyes open to get just what they do get, the kind of severe, intensive training that will fit them to serve their country if they are called to military duty. In the July contingent at Plattsburg there will be about 8,000 men, seniors and juniors, with regulars to train and camp with them. They will probably have better weather than the June campers, but their routine will be just as hard. There will be another large contingent in August. A large proportion of the men who trained in the camp last year will return, and they will go through the same routine next year. The Government appropriation to pay the actual expenses of each man will be operative this month and the camps will not be limited to men who can afford to pay their own expenses. The Census Bureau announces that there are 21,000,000 men in the United States fit for military duty. If one-tenth of these profit by training in the National Guard and the camps the safety of our future will be assured.

A VISION OF HARMONY.

Mr. Hughes is to speak in Kansas City, there to "fire the opening gun" in a campaign to fire the Republican-Progressive heart in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska. The Kansas City Journal, trusting only feebly in Mr. Hughes alone, invites company for him:

> It would be a master stroke if Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Taft could be brought to Kansas City at the same time and these three leaders speak from the same platform.

A lovely picture. You see the Colonel taking command. He is in the centre, of course. To Mr. Hughes he graciously gives the right. To Mr. Taft, a thought less graciously, the left:

> Prophets to right, Prophets to left!
> The World-Child in the middle!

That Harmony Trio would be a comforting sight, but not enough. Mr. Crane, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Smoot should be the Colonel's bodyguard. They, too, should speak—Mr. Crane might be let off with a whisper—from the same platform with the Colonel. Hiram Johnson, William Flinn, and George W. Perkins should be Mr. Taft's ushers and attendants and speak from the same platform. Ah, sweet white fluttering of ascension robes! Ah, gamboling and bleating of reformed millennial wolves and ecstatic howling of the Progressive flock of 1912! Why did Victor Murdock run away to China and miss this vision?

The ear of anticipation is happy already in the commingled strains of "Onward, Christian Soldiers," and "When the Enterprising Burglar 's Not a-Burgling."

WHALERS.

It is a good time, though any time is good, to read again Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" and chase with him the White Whale. "Stern all!" yells the husky boat-steerer in the bow, as he hurls the harpoon, terribly. The line runs like lightning out of the tub as the struck whale submarines. Keep pouring water on the line, or it will burn the boat. Our cetaceous friend is excited. Give him more rope, another line, and still another, perhaps. He is a stayer. A big and vicious fellow, good for nigh on a quarter of a mile of line. Well, he is fast to the side chains at last, provided he hasn't shown too much temperament and smashed a boat or two. Out with your spades, you lubbers, and work for your share, your "lay" in this and other hard-earned increment of the voyage, your one-hundred-and-fiftieth, or whatever it is, of the proceeds. What did the cabin boy get, that favorite of ancient readers of whalers' yarns? A part small, like himself, but worth working for. Not everybody can be supercargo of an Indiaman, another romantic character of remote youths with saline ambitions.

At this point blubber asserts itself too strongly. The sights and smells are not highly aesthetic. Still, would it ever fall to a cabin boy's lot to go into the whale's mouth, collecting whalebone? Probably not, but what a joy to sedentary youth to read of four-year whaling voyages. "There she blows!" is a surviving watchword. And whaling is not all grease and blubber-stripping and trying out. Sometimes you anchor off enchanted islands of the South Seas. You make the acquaintance, sometimes you get an interior view, of cannibals. Salt horse is superseded by wild bananas and baked bread fruit. You sleep under pandanus thatch. Choirs of laughing nymphs, crowned with hibiscus flowers, give you a cabaret show among the tall gray trunks of cocoanut palms. Even a whaler's life has its beer and skittles and poi.

But we are too far away from Nantucket, which, somehow, seems the heart of the whaling country, if we may say so without injustice to Martha's Vineyard or to "America," as the Nantucketers call Cape Cod and the Massachusetts mainland. It's just a little more than two hundred years ago that Kit Hussey of Nantucket harpooned a sperm whale off the island. The seventeenth century, and the eighteenth century whalers up to about its middle, whaled from the beach in boats. The right whale was their sole game till after Kit's day, and somewhere about 1750 they began to perambulate the ocean stream in ships and followed the whale toward the ultimate pole, south and north. Nantucket's glories passed to New Bedford. New London had its prosperous whaling days. All the old whaling ports, and many an interior town of the Cape, still keep reminiscences of this sea hunting. The old race of whaling Captains is gone. They walked the sand as if it were a quarter deck. Spyglass to eye, they searched the sea from their cupola observation platforms atop of their houses. Spoils of marine venerie, great ribs of whale were decorations of their front yards. And, Lord! how they hated a steamer! Their occupation was dwindling. Whales got scarce. Mineral and gas oils crowded out whale oil. Rubber and steel usurped the place of whalebone.

We are reminded of the old and the new whaling by a "Review of the Whale Fishing Industry" in the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce. The New England whale fisheries were at their height in 1846, when 680 whalers were registered. In 1914 the number had fallen to thirty-two. The "banner year" of American whaling was 1854, when the tonnage was 198,594. Our total merchant marine tonnage was then about 5,000,000. There was about one ton of whaling to twenty-five tons of merchant shipping. June 30, 1915, the merchant marine tonnage was 8,389,429, the whaling 8,829, a ton to a thousand. Melancholy figures. In 1846 the whaling tonnage was 38,833. New Bedford alone had 31,000 tons. By 1890 the tonnage had been cut in half. In twenty-five years it has been cut in half again. New Bedford, devoted to the sperm whale alone, has fourteen whalers. The price of sperm oil has risen 10 cents a gallon in the year, whereas the price of whale oil, especially of the Pacific product, the oil of the Humpback, Finback, and Sulphur Bottom—86 feet long, sometimes, this chap—which yields a high percentage, sometimes as much as 14 per cent., of glycerine, an ingredient of explosives, has risen 50 per cent.

Other times, other whalers. None the less, ghosts of old whaling Captains, Coffins, Mayhews, Macys, Starbucks, affectionately we salute you!

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Prodigy Because a Woman.

If a man had lived as did Mrs. Hetty Green, devoting the greater part of his time and mind to the increasing of an inherited fortune that even at the start was far larger than is needed for the satisfaction of all such human needs as money can satisfy, nobody would have seen him as very peculiar—as notably out of the common. He would have done about what is expected of the average man so circumstanced, and there would have been no difficulty in understanding the joys he obtained from participation in the grim conflicts of the higher finance.

That he cared nothing for the more homely amusements, took no personal interest in the arts and sciences, and identified himself with no cause or movement of a social or political nature—these things would have caused not a few people to say, more or less sincerely, that he was making poor use of life and its possibilities, but he would not have been the object of criticism or of ridicule unless he had fallen into a mean and squalid miserliness. It was the fact that Mrs. Green was a woman that made her career the subject of endless curiosity, comment, and astonishment.

To the popular attention she was "the richest woman in the world" and nothing else. Yet it was known that the great experiences of wifehood and motherhood had been hers, and there were occasional rumors of kindly and generous acts that were unimportant only because they were such as would be natural for a woman of resources small indeed in comparison with hers. Probably her life was happy. At any rate, she had enough of courage to live as she chose and to be as thrifty as she pleased, and she observed such of the world's conventions as seemed to her right and useful, coldly and calmly ignoring all the others.

Her habits were the legacy of New England ancestors who had the best of reasons for knowing "the value of money," for never wasting it, and for risking it only when their shrewd minds saw an approach to certainty of profit. Though something of hardness was ascribed to her, that she harmed any is not recorded, and victims of ruthlessness are usually audible. Only one of her battles—the one she made while little more than a girl for a second fortune to add to the one she had already—made a noise heard by any except the participants. That there are few like her is not a cause of regret; that there are many less commendable, is one.

Growlings Good to Hear.

There is reassurance of a sort not unneeded these days, in the fact that the men in the Sixty-ninth Regiment—who can pass for fairly representative Americans, in this part of the country at least—have been loudly proclaiming a bitter grievance which it now seems is to be speedily remedied. It is reassuring because their complaint has been not that they have been sent where danger and hardship would meet them, but because that has been the lot—by them regarded as happy—of other men, while they themselves have been left behind to do dull work in absolute safety and comparative comfort.

Any country is entitled to view the future calmly while that is the spirit of its sons—of enough of them, that is. The growlings of the Sixty-ninth—their angry claim to be the victims of a vague but dreadful thing they call "politics"—their fierce clamors for the high privilege of being the first, or among the first, to risk their lives in the country's service—all this is in welcome contrast to the miserable chatterings of the avowed pacifists and to the still more detestable manifestations of men in and out of the National Guard whom the very name of war fills with cowardly terrors.

It would, indeed, be well for the men of the Sixty-ninth to remember that even in a military emergency the country needs service elsewhere than on the firing line, and that there may have been adequate reason in their special abilities for delaying their departure for the South. It is far better, however, that they should be too eager to go than that they should be too glad to stay behind. Only by some such outcry as theirs, perhaps, can an antidote be provided for the discouragement that follows denunciations of preparations for national defense, made in a great council of—educators!

Those denunciations and the applause they received constitute a really disquieting sign of the times, if such they be. It is something that the applause came from a minority of the delegates who heard the denunciations, but the majority was not large enough, the minority not small enough, to conduce to sound sleeping o' nights. If teachers have gone so desperately astray, what wonder that the taught are wandering in sterile pastures where the only herb that grows is peace-at-any-price!

Suffragism Inviting Condemnation.

From out in Colorado comes news which the suffrage women in the unequal franchise States will hear with deep alarm, if they are wise—news which, on the same condition and if they can—they will disprove, promptly and convincingly. It is to the effect that the recruiting officers there find their bitterest and most effective antagonists in the women, and that the latter are using all the power given to them by the vote to prevent young men from answering their country's call for help.

As there is no necessary connection or relation between suffragism and pacifism, this grisly and grewsome tale, brought to The Times yesterday in a letter from one of its correspondents, could have been dismissed as obviously false were it not that not a few of our Eastern suffragists have of late talked publicly in a way to show that they would make a like use of like power if they had it. They are not, indeed, the most prominent and most responsible of the suffrage group, but neither are they the least articulate and conspicuous in it, and they have not been silenced or even repudiated by the women from whom is expected whatever of light and leading the suffragists can supply.

Whether or not this constitutes a deadly peril for those aspiring to the ballot depends upon the extent to which the taint of pacifism has permeated the country. But at any rate it has cooled close to the freezing point many sympathies hitherto warm, and turned much of what was resignation to the proposed change, or indifference to it, into active antagonism. And rightly, for if this is what the feminization of the vote would mean, the extension of the franchise to women would be a national calamity of the most dreadful sort. Unless now, as so often in the past, the representative American woman knows that there are times for war as well as times for peace—unless she still can see that the place for a husband or a son is sometimes in the field, and scorn to keep him from it or to make it hard for him to go—then the ballot in her hands would certainly be calamitously misused.

Iowa's Absent-Voter Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I, have just read your editorial article, "Voting by Mail." Iowa has a law for absent voters applicable for primary and election alike. It was adopted chiefly for the relief of traveling commercial men. Under the Iowa law a man may certify his vote, deposit it with or mail it to the County Auditor, who delivers it to the judges of election in the precinct of the absent voter on Election Day, and go his way, whether to California or to Europe, whether on business or pleasure. The Iowa law has been met only by the criticism that County Auditors are allowed no compensation for delivering the votes, which, in such a city as New York, would be a very considerable item.

WASHINGTON I. ENDICOTT.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, June 30, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of your paper you refer to one of the Dakotas as having a law providing for the ballots of absent voters, and ask if there are any more States having like laws. Iowa enjoys this luxury. At the recent State primary 238 such ballots were cast in this county (Polk, population 150,000,) at an expense of $2.50 per ballot to the taxpayers.

W. C. McARTHUR.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 30, 1916.

A Widow and Five Children.

During the last days of June death brought relief to the father of five children who had been suffering tortures these many months from cancer. During his long illness the Charity Organization Society had done what it could to make life bearable for him by at least freeing his mind from worry about his wife and children. The mother's health has been guarded and a regular allowance of $35 a month given. Most of Mrs. D.'s time and energy, even now, will be consumed in caring for the baby and the other children, the oldest only 12. Her earnings must necessarily be slender, but her grief at least has been lightened by the realization that her husband's sufferings are over at last, and she faces the future cheerfully. The society appeals for $150 to supplement the earnings of this brave mother during the remainder of the year. Gifts should be sent to the office, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions in answer to a previous appeal: Mrs. George H. Danforth, $25; Cash, $1; C. K. H., $2.

THE MAILS CONTROVERSY.

John Bigelow Says the Adela Case Does Not Justify Britain's Action.

Highland Falls, N. Y., July 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Low insists upon it that Great Britain has a right to intercept mail to ascertain whether the bona fide destination of goods is a neutral port or the enemy, and attempts to prove a precedent for such action in the treatment awarded in our civil war to the Adela, a British steamer seized and taken into port as a prize of war by a United States cruiser.

The Adela was destined for a blockaded port. Its mail was examined to determine the character of the vessel, to confirm or refute the evidence on which it had been classed as a blockade-runner. The British are now seizing mail where there is no question as to the destination of the vessel and therefore no question under international law as to her being or not being a blockade runner.

What may have been done to the mail of a blockade-runner is no precedent for the treatment of mails of other vessels not blockade-runners. The case of the Adela was not a precedent at all. A precedent is a legal act or instrument which is deemed worthy to serve as a rule or a model for subsequent cases. The examination of the mails of the Adela was not such an act. It was never sanctioned, but was on the contrary discountenanced and prohibited by our Government. This appears in the instructions issued to our naval officers, from which I quote the following:

> * * * official seals or locks or fastenings of foreign authorities [on mail bags] are in no case nor on any pretext to be broken, or parcels covered by them read, by any naval authority of the United States. (Seward to Wells, Aug. 8, 1862.)

And again:

> Public mails of any friendly or neutral power, duly certified or authenticated as such, shall not be searched or opened, but be put as speedily as may be convenient on the way to their destination. (Same to same, Oct. 31, 1862.)

The virtually uniform practice of our Government was that indicated in these instructions. It nullifies, as a precedent, the exceptional, irregular action to which Mr. Low refers, in the case of the Adela. Mr. Low would nullify this practice or have us ignore it, and so establish the early single action, in the case of the Adela, as a precedent. His efforts to make the United States thus answerable for the form of the present so-called blockade of Germany and her allies, or responsible in a way for the colossal system of piracy carried on by Great Britain and her allies in the present war, may well be resented by readers of The Times as a reflection on their intelligence.

JOHN BIGELOW.

Where Is God's Flag?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How inspiring, when a call or opportunity comes to celebrate by hanging out the Red, White, and Blue, is the sight of our beautiful land in its gala array—our wonderful flag! One is thrilled through and through, for all that it means and all that it stands for. The thoughts of young, as well as of old, are led to high ideals and resolves through its appeal. And I am amazed at the great number who so proudly show the colors and, indeed, that so many have flags to display. On Flag Day, what a glorious response! I speak of my home town, in the suburbs. Every other house was represented by at least one flag and many by several. On the Sunday after, as I sat on the piazza looking out over well-kept lawns, dotted with fine shade trees, and up and down the street, I missed something like a familiar face that brings good cheer. Suddenly I realized the want. Then, as suddenly, came the thought, "Why not have a Sunday flag? Why do not Christians have a flag?" What a sight if every Christian home hung out a flag to show their faith in God and allegiance to His commands! Every country has its flag; every college its colors. The equal suffrage banner is familiar, and the red of the anarchists tells its own story, but I have never heard of Christians having a universal emblem. The flag of which I have a vision, undenominational, flying from all the churches, every home, or place occupied by Christians, telling the story of God's love and will to help and man's love and will to help by the help of God. Throughout all the land; yes, and all other lands. It always appears to me of pure white. Easy to get, simple to make, slight work to cleanse. When the wayfarer knew that behind that flag were cheer and help, (not financial,) would it not be a telling means of hastening God's Kingdom?

Plainfield, N. J., June 26, 1916. C. M. L.

A Panacea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Barnhart of Rochester has begun a Community Chorus Club, which consists of people who sing the old folksongs and classics just for the joy of singing. They will meet, accompanied by a full orchestra, at the Mall in Central Park every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock and will sing until 4 o'clock. This will be followed by a concert given by Patrick Conway's band. As for our singing, it has been opposed by a few individuals from a viewpoint of lack of modesty, or that New York City will be made the laughing stock. Let me say that it has been proved by ancient and modern psychologists that singing is one of the best ways to remove the "blues," crankiness, indigestion, and nervousness. People who sing live longer than those who continually grouch.

We need sympathetic support of the people. This is a movement never tried before in the history of our city, but it will grow strong and firm because of opposition. The words of Walter Whitman "I Hear America Singing" have been realized.

A. S. BRIN.

New York, June 27, 1916.

Another Name for the Bowery.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been suggested, and with good reason, that the name of the Bowery be changed to one that would be less objectionable to the shopkeepers and owners of property in that vicinity. Why not to "Brooklyn Avenue," as the Bowery is the chief artery that leads to the borough of that name? H. B.

East Hampton, N. Y., July 1, 1916.

THE NATURALIZED ALIEN.

The land I claim claims me!
It holds me sacredly its own, and I
For its best welfare will both fight and die
If such a sacrifice shall be
Part of the great necessity.

The land I claim has made
My chance for victory, for strong success.
In other climes my triumph would be less,
For here has freedom truly laid
Each open path of honest trade.

The land I claim has left
My hands unbound, my will at peace.
Rich are the blessings, precious the release,
From chains whose links were cleft
Ere hope my soul bereft.

The land I claim claims me,
And she shall find her foster-soldier true
To this her flag, the red, the white, the blue,
Though kith and kin shall cross the sea
To call me back to loyalty.

LURANA SHELDON.

SOLVING OUR ISSUES WITH THE ORIENT.

Japan's Objections to the Proposed Tripartite Commission to Study the Questions Involved.

By K. K. KAWAKAMI,
Author of "American-Japanese Relations" and "Asia at the Door."

San Francisco, June 28, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Senator La Follette is the author of an interesting resolution calling upon the President to invite Japan and China to join with the United States in the formation of an international commission to study the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

> Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:
>
> That the President of the United States is hereby requested to invite the Governments of Japan and China to join in the formation of an international commission, to be composed of three members of the United States, three members from Japan, and three members from China, whose duty it shall be to study the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States, and to make recommendations thereon to their respective Governments.
>
> The three representing the United States on the said commission shall be appointed by the President, and for the purpose of paying the salaries and expenses of said commission and that portion of the joint expense of the commission chargeable to the United States there is hereby appropriated the sum of $25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the President.

On the face of it the resolution is plausible. A careful examination of the document, however, reveals a few points which are open to debate.

In the first place, the wording of the resolution as to the subject it proposes to study is ambiguous. If the phrase "the questions at issue between the Orient and the United States" includes the various questions raised by Japan's activities in China we feel certain that Japan will not care to join the commission. Japan believes, and with good reason, that she has in no way injured American interests in China. The "open door" is Japan's fixed policy in China. Furthermore, Japan has cautiously but surely been paving her way for the establishment of an Asiatic Monroe Doctrine. Any interference, whether European or American, with her policy in China will not be welcomed by her, especially because she is convinced of the justice and necessity of the policy she has followed.

If, on the other hand, the "questions" referred to in the resolution mean the immigration question and its offspring, the California land question, Japan will undoubtedly prefer to enter into conference with the United States independently of China. She sees no necessity of discussing the Japanese immigration question with a Chinese commission. It is a question which concerns Japan and the United States alone. For the same reason Japan will not care to discuss the Chinese immigration question either with an American or with a Chinese commission, because it is a question which has to be settled between China and the United States alone.

As far as the immigration question is concerned, Japan's attitude and policy permit of no misconstruction. She has in no uncertain terms told the United States that she would of her own accord stop the emigration of her laborers to the United States, and she has faithfully been adhering to the pledge. At the same time, she has unmistakably intimated to the American Government that her subjects legitimately admitted into this country be not discriminated against. This is a proposition just and incontrovertible. It requires no discussion. All that has to be done is the extension of citizenship to the Japanese. It is absurd as it is unjust that ignorant immigrants from countries far more backward than Japan can be freely naturalized, while the Japanese, with all the qualifications for citizenship, are compelled to remain aliens, however devoted they may be to this country.

International usage, unwritten but nevertheless in force, rules that no nation should be discriminated against by any power with which it is on a plane of equality. A nation, admitted by universal consent into the comity of the world's foremost powers, has the right to demand of any nation with which it enters into intercourse a treatment usually accorded such powers. Now Japan is the only nation in the Orient which has attained such a position. In discussing the immigration question, therefore, Japan speaks only for herself, and not as the champion of all Asiatic peoples. She believes that she is different from China almost as widely as China is different from Europe and America. That is why she does not care to join any American-Chinese conference whose object is to settle the immigration question.

There is another point which the Americans must bear in mind in discussing the immigration question. The pet theory of Japanese exclusionists has been that the American Government has the right to decide what people should be admitted and what should be barred out. For the sake of politeness Japan has been willing to concede that point in favor of America. But the truth is that America, or any other nation, has no such right. Immigration is simply another term for travel and trade, and the freedom of travel and trade from one country to another is explicitly guaranteed in all international treaties of amity and commerce. If Japan restricts of her own accord the immigration of her subjects to this country, it is not because she recognizes America's right to discriminate against her, but because she prefers to retain American friendship rather than create a serious issue over immigration. In other words, Japan's voluntary restriction of emigration to America is a special act of courtesy and not an admission of American right of exclusion. That the restriction of immigration belongs to the sovereign right of the United States does not mean that she may arbitrarily exclude immigrants from one country and freely admit those from another. If she finds it necessary to adopt an exclusion law, such a law should be made applicable to all nations, or at any rate to those nations which have been admitted into the family of civilized powers. If the United States may arbitrarily discriminate against one nation in the matter of immigration, she may likewise adopt discriminatory measures in the matter of the tariff. The recognition of such rights would upset and destroy all the established international usages. Will America permit Japan to impose especially high duties upon American goods?

For the reasons we have given Japan is not likely to respond favorably to the proposal advanced in Senator La Follette's resolution. In the light of the present deplorable condition of American-Japanese relations, we can fully appreciate and sympathize with the motives which prompted the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin to propose the resolution, but the proposition, to be acceptable to Japan, must, we think, conform to the following two conditions:

First—The scope of conference should be restricted to the immigration question, including the question of the treatment of the Japanese in America.

Second—A separate conference should be held between Japan and the United States and between China and the United States. A tripartite conference among the three countries is not practicable.

K. K. KAWAKAMI.

A BETTER WAY WITH MEXICO

Money Spent for War Might Be Used to Educate the Bandit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If a group of our best citizens could meet some of the enlightened people of Mexico, confidence in the intentions of the United States might be restored, especially if our Government would offer to spend money to help Mexico upon her feet. Even the mobilization of the army, without active service, will cost our country an enormous sum. The cost of a real war is prodigious. Why should not the Government of the United States offer to spend, say, $10,000,000 to establish schools, colleges, and universities to train the youth of Mexico in the arts of peace and self-government. The lack of education for the common people has created this bandit class. Until they have schools of their own, why should not our universities, colleges, and preparatory schools offer scholarships to Mexican students, even at great cost to the institutions, rather than allow both their graduates and undergraduates, whom they have been training for usefulness to the nation in all kinds of constructive work, to lose their lives in a war that wisdom could avert?

There are many poor but ambitious students in Mexico who would be glad to avail themselves of scholarships in the United States and who would go back to be teachers of their own people, carrying with them a true understanding of our nation and language, the lack of which is causing so much trouble now. The teacher is what the poor Mexican needs from the kindergarten up. The United States could afford to offer a choice of something besides war.

ALICE HELEN FRENCH.

Williamstown, Mass., June 28, 1916.

Objections to Skyscrapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, Grant Pritchard, might have added to his indictment of skyscrapers that they rob old buildings of at least one-third their value. Take downtown New York today and compare the values of old buildings, including the lots on which they are built, with what they were twenty years ago. The depreciation has gone into the pockets of the owners of the skyscrapers.

But, I hear some one object, why don't the owners of old buildings pull them down and put up skyscrapers too? The answer to this is that it is impossible, for there would not be tenants enough for all, and if there were the streets wouldn't hold them when they descended from the eyries. But apart from the injustice and other evils which have been worked by the erection of skyscrapers, the permitting of them has been most deplorable from the standpoint of the beauty of the city. Had the skyline been limited to ten or twelve stories the greater part of New York today would be a network of beautiful symmetrical streets. F. M.

New York, July 3, 1916.

Patriotism in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I heartily disagree with your correspondent from California. Conditions such as he states may be true for California, but they do not exist in New York. New Yorkers do not rise when the orchestra plays "The Marseillaise" or other foreign national anthem, and they never fail to show their respect and love for our own "Star-Spangled Banner," "America," "Dixie," &c. G. S.

New York, June 30, 1916.

MAN'S FEAR OF SNAKES.

An Inherited Emotion Which Betrays His Simian Ancestry.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a supplement to the letter of Samuel Allen Williams regarding the fining of a Mr. Ringle for having brought into his apartment four small snakes, one of which escaped and afforded a certain valorous co-tenant an opportunity to show his courage by killing it, and to prove the utter harmlessness of the reptile I would say that several years ago in the early Spring I captured a blacksnake five feet in length which had prematurely emerged from its hibernating quarters. Picking it up gently by the tail and holding it at arm's length I deposited it in a room in my country place, where it remained for two months. It concealed itself in the woodbox and occasionally emerged and circled around the room. When I played a piccolo close to the box the snake would project its head from the top of the pile and remain as long as the playing continued. I slept in the room and the creature never gave me the slightest annoyance. As no mice or insects were seen during the period it is to be assumed that the snake disposed of them. About July 1 I released it, and notwithstanding that I had fed it nothing it wriggled away vigorously.

The harmless snakes are extremely valuable as destroyers of rodents and noxious insects and in checking the increase of other reptiles. The blacksnake is said to destroy the rattlesnake. In the thatched and bamboo huts of the tropical natives huge snakes are tolerated on account of their destruction of rats, mice, and poisonous insects. Besides, snakes, toads, and frogs are highly useful to the agriculturist and should be protected by law. There is no more efficient destroyer of vermin than a toad in the cellar or kitchen. The demanded destruction of frogs because at a certain season for a few days they pipe in chorus is too silly to be entertained. The distribution of oil on natural ponds for mosquito extermination destroys the larvae of frogs and toads. It is possible that the apparent attraction manifested for certain kinds of music by serpents is not due to a love of it, but because it suggests the sounds which might be made by some animal, bird, reptile, or insect which might serve as prey. I have seen no previous record of this explanation. The fear of snakes is said to be an inheritance from the monkey stage of man's existence and persons who exhibit it thus betray their simian ancestry.

ARCHIBALD C. WEEKS,
Librarian Brooklyn Entomological Society.

Brooklyn, July 3, 1916.

Uncomfortable Feed Bags.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In passing back and forth through the busy downtown streets I have wished a million times for the privilege and power of cutting the feeding bags off every horse I passed. Would that there was a power great and kind enough to suggest some other means of feeding these patient and useful friends.

GRACE A. WALL.

New York, July 1, 1916.

PATRIOTIC WOMEN PARADE IN NEWPORT

Society Leaders in Line with Army and Navy Brigades on Independence Day.

PREPAREDNESS IS TYPIFIED

Gov. and Mrs. Beeckman Lead Divisions of Procession—Exercises of Society of the Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here with a demonstration in which every element in the city, the Summer colony and the many units of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps joined. A big parade, in which floats played a prominent part, featured the afternoon, and in it marched men and women noted in military, civil, and social life. The floats attracted particular attention.

One of these was designed by the seamen gunners class at the Torpedo Station, typifying preparedness by the employment of miniature aircraft dropping bombs on warcraft. The Chief Petty Officers' Club had a Nathan Hale float. Another represented the battleship Nevada. The famous Newport Artillery Company and the Newport Naval Reserves, twenty-five bands and drum corps and other features commanded by Colonel Frank P. King, received an ovation from multitudes who lined the sidewalks and places of vantage.

Mrs. Beeckman in Command.

The women's division, in command of Mrs. Beeckman, wife of Governor R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island, was a feature, each woman carrying an American flag, as did every marcher, save those of the Army, Navy, and guardsmen. Mrs. Beeckman's staff included Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of Governor Whitman of New York; Mrs. French Vanderbilt, who was Chairman of the Women's Committee of the Citizens' Committee; Mrs. Macomb, wife of Brig. Gen. Montgomery M. Macomb, President of the Army War College; Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, Miss Katherine G. Knight, daughter of Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight, and Mrs. F. Taylor Evans.

In white dresses these women marched, some the entire distance, others joining the line at Perry Street and Bellevue Avenue. In this division were Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Mrs. George Gordon King, the Misses Violet and Dorothy King, Miss Beatrice Sorchan, Mrs. Hamilton W. Cary, Mrs. Austen Gray, Miss Augustus A. V. Hunter, Mrs. Joseph M. Gazzam, Mrs. Albert P. Niblack, Miss Olivia M. de B. Gazzam, the Misses Roberta and Natalia Willard, Miss Dorothea Carroll, Mrs. William F. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. Brown, Miss Helen Tobin, Miss Mimi Scott, Miss Louise Scott, Mrs. Marshall Crosby, Miss Theodora Tiffany, Miss Marion Tiffany, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Alexandra Dolan, Miss Betty Pierson, Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mrs. William M. Mayer, Miss Pauline Disston, Mrs. Frederick P. Bradley, Mrs. Bradford Norman, Miss Helen Weaver, and the Misses Mary and Dorothy MacKaye.

Bear Immense American Flag.

In the women's division was carried an immense American flag, loaned by Mrs. Scott of Washington to Mrs. F. Taylor Evans. In the lead were Miss Mary Davis, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis; Miss Anna Louise Kettelle, Miss Dorothy Willard, daughter of Colonel Joseph H. Willard, and Miss Margaret Fechteler, daughter of Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler.

About the flag were Mrs. J. W. Kilburn and Miss Ruth Pullman, daughters of Colonel J. W. Pullman of Fort Monroe; Mrs. Reginald Norman, daughter of the late Captain W. McCarty Little, United States Navy; Miss Elizabeth Fechteler, Miss Aliene H. Price, daughter of Major David Price; the Misses Suzanne, Betty and Emily Pierson, granddaughters of General J. Fred Pierson; Miss Alexandra Dolan, Mrs. Harry G. Patrick, Mrs. Clarence N. Hinkamp, Mrs. Frank D. Berrien, Mrs. George H. Fort, Mrs. Valentine Wood, Mrs. John B. Kaufman, Mrs. John V. Babcock and Mrs. Marie Louise Fletcher.

With the citizens' division marched Governor Beeckman, Mayor P. J. Boyle, the Board of Aldermen, and many officials of the city and employes of all departments who had organized a division.

Reviewed by Admiral Luce.

When the line reached the reviewing stand at City Hall it was reviewed by Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, United States Navy, retired, who was escorted to the place of honor by Rear Admiral Austin M. Knight. The spectators loudly applauded Admiral Luce in recognition of his services to the navy and his assistance to his home, Newport, where he caused the establishment of the Naval Training Station. A tribute was also paid Rear Admiral Knight. As the battalion of apprentice seamen passed the reviewing stand they broke into singing "Nancy Lee," his favorite sea song.

A little further down the parade passed in review of the Colonial battle flags of Rhode Island, held on the old State House steps by Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati, with Colonels Charles L. F. Robinson and William Paine Sheffield, Bishop James de Wolf Perry of Rhode Island, Charles Howland Russell, Bishop James Henry Darlington of Harrisburg, and Bishop Sidney Catlin Partridge of West Missour and other members of the Cincinnati.

Here the battalion of apprentice seamen sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" with thousands of voices joining.

On the reviewing stand were Commander William S. Bailey and members of the Lawton-Warren Post, G. A. R.; Admiral Henry T. Mayo and his staff, Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond and his staff, Major John C. Gilmore, Jr., and his staff, Medical Director Lloyd W. Curtiss and his staff, Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, Commander John K. Robison, Captain William S. Sims, officers of the Naval War College, Rear Admirals Charles H. Davis, Thomas O. Selfridge, William A. Marshall, Theodore F. Jewell, E. D. Taussig, L. C. Logan, Seaton Schroeder, W. B. Bailey, Richard Wainwright, William H. Emory, and William T. Swinburne, and others.

The Diplomatic Corps was represented by the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Riano and his staff, Lieut. Col. Murrough O'Brien, Military Attache of the English Embassy, and Colville Barclay, Counselor of the same embassy.

The Awards for Floats.

The awards for the best historic floats, judged by Mrs. William Roger Morgan, Lawrence L. Gillespie, and Commander Rufus Z. Johnston, U. S. N., were: First to the United States steamer Nevada, second to the seamen gunners, and third to the William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The silver cups for the best-appearing organizations in line went to the Newport Artillery Company and the Brigade of Apprentice Seamen from the Training Station and Coast Artillery troops at Forts Adams and Greble, with honorable mention to the women's division and playground boys.

Society of the Cincinnati.

The public exercises of the Society of the Cincinnati at the State House this afternoon consisted of:

Prayer by the Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Bishop of Rhode Island.

Introduction by Asa Bird Gardiner, President of the Rhode Island Cincinnati.

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by William Paine Sheffield.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," Augustus Franklin Arnald, President of the American College of Musicians, University of the State of New York, with accompaniment by Albert Ross Parsons.

Address, "The Declaration of Independence," by Charles Howland Russell of the New York Bar.

"American Citizenship, Its Duties and Obligations," the Right Rev. James Henry Darlington, Bishop of Harrisburg.

"America," by the assemblage and benediction by the Rev. Alva Edwin Carpenter.

The society's annual dinner in the Casino was held tonight. These officers were elected for the year:

President—Asa Bird Gardiner of New York; Vice President—Charles Howland Russell of New York; Secretary—Charles L. F. Robinson of Newport; Assistant Secretary—William Paine Sheffield of Newport; Treasurer—Thomas Arnold Pierce of East Greenwich, R. I.; Assistant Treasurer—Thomas Gardner Stevens Turner of Providence; Chaplain—The Right Rev. Dr. Sidney Catlin Partridge of Kansas City; Marshal—George Washington Greene Carpenter of Boston.

Governor and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman entertained a large dinner company at Land's End tonight, followed by dancing and fireworks on the lawn, with the Seventh Band of Coast Artillery from Fort Adams playing.

GIRAUD FOSTER RE-ELECTED

He Again Leads Lenox Club—$5,000 Bequest to Trinity Church.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 4.—The principal event of the Fourth of July was the annual meeting and luncheon of the Lenox Club and Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club. The forty-second annual meeting of the Lenox Club was held at noon, with President Giraud Foster presiding. The club elected as members Thomas Shields Clarke, Lloyd A. Osborne, William D. Curtis, and Norman H. Davis. The officers elected were: President, Giraud Foster; Vice President, Frederic S. Delafield; Secretary, Harris Fahnestock; Treasurer, David T. Dana; Board of Governors, George E. Turnure, Frederic S. Delafield, David T. Dana, Harris Fahnestock, Giraud Foster, Samuel Frothingham, Henry P. Jacques, Charles Lanier, Newbold Morris, Herbert Parsons, Robert W. Paterson, Malcolm D. Sloane.

David Lydig presided at the meeting of the Mahkeenac Boating Club, and the meeting elected, President, David Lydig; Secretary, Samuel Frothingham; Treasurer, Giraud Foster; Governors, Giraud Foster, Herbert Parsons, Charles Astor Bristed, J. Woodward Haven, Newbold Morris, Samuel Frothingham, F. S. Delafield, Charles Lanier, George E. Turnure, and David Lydig.

The forty clubmen at the luncheon included Robert Sedgwick, Robert W. Paterson, Thatcher M. Adams, Charles Astor Bristed, Austin L. Jenkins, Clark G. Voorhees, Spencer P. Shotter, Willard F. Smith, Ross W. Whistler, Alexander Sedgwick, Amos Cotting Schermerhorn, J. Egmont Schermerhorn, Walter Nettleton, and Henry Livingston Lee.

It was announced at the annual meeting of the Trinity Church today that the will of the late Mrs. John S. Barnes made a bequest of $5,000 to the church as an endowment. It was voted to change the name of the church from the Episcopal Society of Lenox to "The Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church." Charles Lanier was elected senior warden and Newbold Morris, Treasurer. The vestrymen elected were F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Giraud Foster, Herbert Parsons, Harris Fahnestock, Edward Macdonald, William G. Clifford, and George E. Turnure.

Charles K. Crane, who has been living in London for several years, has arrived in New York. Mr. and Mrs. Zenas Crane went to New York to meet the ship.

Miss Annie Hines of Newark, N. J., is with Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Osborne in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Newbold Morris was hostess at luncheon at Broadhurst today.

A. Coster Schermerhorn is a guest of Samuel Frothingham, Jr.

Stephen C. Markoe and I. Wistar Kendall are guests of David T. Dana.

Eugene A. Outerbridge and Carlisle Boyd, who have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. Laurence B. Stoddard, have returned to New York.

Robert C. Hill of New York is visiting with the Right Rev. Thomas F. Davies.

Mrs. Albert Flake, Mrs. Flake Manning, and Miss Helen Flake are starting tomorrow for Bar Harbor, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Dejonge of Paris, who have been at the Curtis Hotel for the early season, leave tomorrow for Manchester, Vt.

Mrs. Thomas Denny and Miss Adeline L. Denny returned to the Maplewood, Pittsfield, from New York.

Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey, Miss Watkin, and Miss Katherine Watkin of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert P. Winsor of Providence, R. I., arrived at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mr. and Mrs. William W. White of Baltimore are among the guests entertained by Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt over the holiday at Ventfort Hall.

RAIN DAMPENS FESTIVITIES.

But Narragansett Pier Colonists Dine and Dance at the Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 4.—A drizzling rain put a damper on Fourth of July festivities at the Pier today, but in spite of the showers about sixty persons assembled for dinner at the Casino tonight preceding the dance. A concert was given between 7 and 9 o'clock by a trio of collegians, who played on Hawaiian instruments, including the ukelele.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hanan of New York gave a dinner at the Casino for a party of twelve, and were joined by Mr. and Mrs. Talbot Hanan, who came over from Newport.

Among others who entertained at dinner were Miss Lyra Brown Nickerson of Providence, who was joined by a party of eight, and Mr. and Mrs. Roland Spencer of Brookline, Mass.

John R. Fell's yacht, Dorothea, arrived here today, and is anchored off Ocean Road. Editia, owned by John H. Hanan, has arrived here from Newport.

Kinney Lodge, on Ocean Road, which was rented early in the season to the late John R. McLean, will be occupied by Edward B. McLean of Washington, D. C.

Senator Irving H. Chase and Mrs. Chase and family of Waterbury, Conn., arrived today at their villa, Miramar.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine of New York have arrived at Valmar on Ocean Road.

M. C. Bouvier and Miss Bouvier of New York are at their cottage, Lasata.

Eden Hall, on Boston Neck Road, has been rented to Langhorne Dick of Chestnut Hill, Penn., who is a new comer to Narragansett.

Arrivals at the Imperial include Mrs. George de Forest Lord, Mrs. Francis Markoe, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Reddington, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. George C. Whiting and family, and Miss M. M. McKim, Baltimore.

Mrs. M. L. Rollo and Miss M. Rollo of New York are at the Arlington.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Schermerhorn of New York have arrived at Chetalah cottage.

Katz-Deutsch Wedding.

The marriage of Miss Julia Deutsch, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Deutsch, and Samuel Katz, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Katz of this city, took place at 6:30 o'clock last evening at the Savigny, 229 Lenox Avenue, the Rev. Fried officiating. A dinner and reception followed the ceremony. The bride is a graduate of Teachers College, class of '13, and Mr. Katz was graduated from the New York Law School class of '07.

Stop Trains to Honor Mrs. Green.

TERREL, Texas, July 4.—Out of respect to Mrs. Hetty Green, who died in New York yesterday, all trains on the Texas Midland Railroad, which she owned, will stop for five minutes during the funeral hour tomorrow. Terrell business houses will close for one hour. The headquarters of the road are here.

Arrivals from Bordeaux.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the Rochambeau were:

Mr. and Mrs. Georges Brittan, Mrs. M. Bond, Mrs. E. C. Berraud, Mrs. M. Brooks, Miss Jeanne Beltran, A. Bullard, W. Brandt, Baron de Caters, Walter S. Camp, Miss C. Cutler, Miss A. Chipperfield, Mrs. C. Chetwood, Arthur Newell Decker, A. Diamond, Miss J. Evans, Miss Berthe Barthalot, H. Gibbons, J. Graham, A. Geoffroy, Mr. and Mrs. Sandford Griffith, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Johnston, Miss Anna Jardine, H. King, Jacques Kaller, Mrs. F. Lorimier, Paul Littay, Miss Renee Littay, Miss M. Lincoln, Miss Bertha Martin, Dr. Earl V. Morrow, Mrs. Helen Mack, Mr. and Mrs. M. Murray, Mr. and rs. F. Pons, H. Russell, M. Shelton, Miss Marion E. Shaw, Baroness de Schukmann, Mrs. W. Seward Brown, B. Spencer Brown, Miss C. Spencer, C. Sleeper, J. Wright, F. Roussille, R. Turner Sewing, Mrs. H. Smithson, Miss J. Turner, R. Vogel, Miss Meta Schelling.

GARDEN PARTY AIDS CITIZEN SOLDIERS

Mrs. Oliver Harriman Makes $3,000 for Junior Patriotic League at Military Tea.

AT HER HOME, RIDGELEIGH

Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel Among the 600 Guests—White Plains Boy Scouts Serve as Patrol.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 4.—Mrs. Oliver Harriman entertained more than 600 society people this afternoon at a "military tea" at her country home, Ridgeleigh, and she made nearly $3,000 for the Junior Patriotic League. The funds will be used to send men to the Plattsburg military training camp who are unable to pay their own expenses, but who are desirous of learning to be soldiers.

Among Mrs. Harriman's guests were Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. O. Carley Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, 2d; Major H. E. Howland, U. S. A.; William Muldoon, Miss Ada Sterling, Donn Barber, George I. Brokaw, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Mrs. John Henry Hammond, Miss Adelaide Sedgewick, Mrs. Newell Tilton, Hugh D. Auchincloss, John C. Newington, Bruce Falconer, J. Lorimer Worder, Miss Ethel M. B. Harriman, Miss Evelyn Witherbee, Miss Gretchen Blaine Damrosch, Miss Mary Wagstaff, Miss Mary Pyne, Miss Dorothy Adriance, and many others.

The old Liberty Coach, tooled by C. Davies Tainter, brought a large number of guests from Gedney Farms. The military tea was really a garden party, and tea was served on the lawn. Canvas was stretched over the tennis courts, and the younger folks danced there to music by a string orchestra.

Governor Whitman, who was expected, wired his regrets, and said that he was unable to attend because he was spending the day with the soldiers at Camp Whitman.

Mrs. Harriman was assisted with her garden party by the women of White Plains Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The White Plains Boy Scouts served as a patrol for the grounds.

BARON DE CATERS ARRIVES.

Hero of Liege Action Comes on Special Mission for Belgium.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday from Bordeaux with 160 passengers, including a number of Americans who expressed their joy at the pier at being able to celebrate Independence Day in their native land. Among them was Dr. Earl V. Morrow of Portland, Ore., who has been serving fourteen months with the Belgian Red Cross in the base hospital at La Panne. Before leaving he was decorated with the Order of Leopold of the first class by King Albert personally.

Another passenger on the liner was Miss Marion E. Shaw, who has been serving in the German hospitals in Munich and afterward at Mentone in the south of France. She was staying at the Bavarian capital when the war began and did not have an opportunity to get away before the railroads had been closed to travelers.

"Because I am a Canadian," Miss Shaw continued, "the Germans suspected I was a British spy and the police gave me the choice of going to prison or serving as a nurse. I chose the latter and worked there several months waiting on wounded soldiers, but was continuously under suspicion by the police. Seven months ago I arrived in Mentone, via Austria and Italy, and remained as a nurse at the military hospital until I started for home."

Baron de Caters, an officer of the Belgian Army, who was decorated by President Poincaré with the Cross of the Legion of Honor in addition to receiving the military cross from King Albert for bravery at the siege of Liége, arrived on a mission for his Government to Washington.

He said he felt confident the big offensive movement by the Allies would be successful. In addition to his part in the defense of Liége Baron de Caters captured Prince Lippe early in the war.

Dr. Herbert Adams Gibbons came on the Rochambeau on a special mission from the Armenian Catholicat at Etchmiadzin, Russia, to interest the United States Government in sending relief to save the remnant of the Armenian people from being exterminated. Medical supplies, foodstuffs, and clothing are badly needed, Dr. Gibbons said.

DROPS BOMBS ON SOFIA.

French Aeroplane from Saloniki Raids Bulgarian Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, July 3, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Another brilliant air raid was made this morning by a French aeroplane, which bombarded Sofia for the second time since the Allies came to Macedonia. The pilot started at 4:30 A. M. and did the return flight, over 300 miles, in five hours and twenty-five minutes. He took two and one-half hours to reach Sofia from Saloniki.

From a height just over 6,000 feet ten bombs were dropped on the military establishments of the Bulgarian capital. It was evident that great alarm was caused by the reports of the bombs, for the two airmen could see a whole line of trams stop dead.

Anti-aircraft batteries in the town shelled the raiding aeroplane without hitting it, and on its return journey batteries on the hills north of Demir Hissar evidently had been warned to look out for it, for a violent fire was opened as soon the Frenchman was within range.

There has been unusual daily bombardment on the Vardar front. The waste of shells by the German batteries there is remarkable. A few nights ago they fired 2,000 rounds and wounded one man.

LADY GREY IS WOUNDED.

Earl's Daughter Struck by Piece of Shrapnel at Russian Front.

LONDON, July 4.—Lady Sybil Grey, daughter of Earl Grey, former Governor General of Canada, was seriously, but not dangerously, wounded while with the British Red Cross at the Russian front, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd.

During hand grenade practice a grenade was thrown through a window shelter near which she was sitting, and a splinter penetrated her left cheek and jaw.

Hamilton Wins Class A Medal.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 4.—A thirty-six hole medal play handicap for classes A and B was the fixture at Wee Burn today. Burgoyne Hamilton won in Class A with a net score of 68 and the winner in Class B was H. S. Miller, with a net score of 66. The scores:

Class A—Burgoyne Hamilton, 80, 12—68; Samuel Pierson, 73, 5—68; A. W. Stark, 81, 12—69; Dr. Charlton Wallace, 78, 5—73; E. L. Trowbridge, 84, 10—74; A. S. Pitt, 83, 9—74; A. G. Adams, 83, 8—75.

Class B—H. S. Miller, 82, 16—66; P. Carrington, 84, 16—68; W. L. Baldwin, 86, 14—72; S. C. Kelley, 92, 19—73; R. J. Sanderson, 88, 15—73; P. N. Knapp, 90, 16—74; H. L. Woodbury, 96, 20—76; D. T. Woodbury, 94, 18—76; J. H. Hurlburt, 105, 27—78.

Golf Begins at Newport Club.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—The first tournament of the Summer at the Newport Golf Club was a handicap today against bogey for cups presented by A. de Navarro of New York. Several starters dropped out because of rain. Allen Wellman won the cup for men with a score of 3 up, and Mrs. Gifford A. Cochran won the woman's cup with a score of 7 down.

RARE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

High Prices Recorded at the Huth Sale in London.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 4.—The sale of the fifth portion of the Huth Library began today at Sotheby's and ended with a total of $17,130 for the day. This portion of the famous library, which was collected by the late Henry Huth and later maintained and augmented by his son, Alfred H. Huth, consists of printed books and illuminated manuscripts. This was the thirtieth day of the sale, which will be continued tomorrow. Many of the lots, of which there was a previous record of sale, showed a great increase in value in the prices obtained today. Details of today's sale follow:

Lot No. 4,619, Lewis Machin's "The dumbe Knight," a historical comedy printed by Nicholas Okes for John Bache in 1608, was sold to Quaritch for $360. In 1877 this volume was sold for less than $24.

Lot No. 4,622, "The Opera Omnia," by Macrobius, printed in 1472 in Greek type and listed as "very rare," was sold to Ellis for $610. It sold for about $47 in 1855.

Lot No. 4,642, Nicholas Malbie's "Remedies for the dyseases in Horses," printed in London by Thomas Purfoot in 1594, was sold to G. D. Smith for $120. This is supposed to be one of two copies extant, the other, dated 1583, being in the British Museum.

Lot No. 4,649, an Italian version of the travels of Johannes de Mandeville, printed in 1480, said to be the first edition of the Italian version and to be "excessively rare," was also sold to Mr. Smith for $200.

Lot No. 4,650, a German version of the same, printed in 1483, at Strassburg, and the first edition of this translation, was also bought by Mr. Smith, who paid $750 for it. This volume was sold for about $29 in 1873.

Lot No. 4,652, a rare edition of the same in English, and printed by Thomas Snodham in 1612, was sold to Quaritch for $257.50.

Lot No. 4,666, by Manning and Bray, the "History and Antiquities of the County of Surrey," in three volumes, extra illustrated and extended to seven volumes, with a number of important portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds and other famous artists, printed in 1804, was sold to Thorpe for $950.

Lot No. 4,672, Baptist Mantuan's "The Eglogs of the Poet B. Mantuan Carmelitan, Turned Into English Verse," printed in 1567 by Henrie Bynneman, and said to be extremely rare, was bought by Quaritch for $450.

Lot No. 4,673, "Manual of Prayers," dedicated to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, by the Bishop of Rochester (Hilsey) and printed by John Wayland in 1539, a first edition and said to be the only perfect copy known, was sold to Mr. Smith for $1,800, with Quaritch as underbidder. In 1868 this volume sold for $600.

Lot No. 4,683, "The Travels of Marco Polo of Venice," the first book printed by Giovanni Battista of Sessa in Venice, printed in 1456, the first edition in Italian and extremely rare, was sold to Mr. Smith for $205.

Lot No. 4,690, "Sain Margaret, Here begynneth the lyfe of saynte Margaret," in black letter, printed about 1530 by Robert Redman, was bought by Quaritch for $760.

Lot No. 4,703, "A Discourse on Horsmanshippe," by Gervase Markham, printed by John Charlewood for Richard Smith in 1593, was sold to Quaritch for $410. Huth bought this volume from Quaritch in 1877 for $27.50.

Lot No. 4,741, "The Scourge of Vinnanie," by J. Marston, Three Bookes of Satyres, printed by I. Roberts and sold by John Buzbie in 1598, was sold to Quaritch for $550. This volume cost $15 at the Lilly sale in 1869.

Lot No. 4,742, "Antonio's Revenge," by J. Marston, the second part, printed for Thomas Fisher in 1602, was sold to Quaritch for $230. In 1877 the volume sold for $42.50.

Lot No. 4,745, "Parasitaster, or, The Fawne," written by John Marston and printed by T. P. for W. C. in 1606, a first edition, was sold to Quaritch for $315. This volume sold for about $37 in 1877.

50,000 STRIKERS TO PARADE

Cloakmakers to March in Twenty-one Divisions Tomorrow.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the Cloakmakers' Union, issued a warning yesterday to the strikers to have no dealings with establishments offering employment to striking cloakmakers until the union officials have been consulted.

Mr. Schlesinger issued a statement in which he said:

"The General Strike Committee has learned that a so-called 'Cloakmakers' Employment Office' was opened at 129 Third Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, for the purpose of providing employment for the 'poor' striking cloakmakers. A quick investigation brought out the fact that this 'employment office' is being managed by a man named 'Izzy.' The Strike Committee issued a warning to the strikers to keep at a distance from this 'office,' which is apparently nothing less than a plain scab recruiting agency for the manufacturers."

The union has completed arrangements for the parade of 50,000 striking cloakmakers tomorrow. The parade will consist of twenty-one divisions, which will assemble at Union Square. The line of march will be from Union Square on Fourth and Lexington Avenues, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets. Each division will have a brass band.

80 FIFTH AV. BUSES RUN.

Coach Co. Head Says Total of 140 Will Be in Operation by Tomorrow.

President Meade of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company said last night that by this afternoon or tomorrow morning the company would have all of its 100 buses running on regular schedule. The service has been gradually recovering since it was paralyzed last Wednesday by a strike of the chauffeurs.

There were eighty buses running yesterday. They were operated by some new men, and, according to the company, by about 100 of the 500 men who quit work last Wednesday.

Following the refusal of the strikers early yesterday morning to accept the company's offer of a protocol drafted by Borough President Marks, Mr. Meade said yesterday that the buses would be operated, strike or no strike, and that it would take only a short time for him to have the chauffeurs and conductors for all his buses. He said he expected a good many more of the strikers to return today.

"We have agreed to pay the men more wages if they come back," said Mr. Meade, "but it must be understood that we have made no concessions of any kind to the union. We have not settled with the union and we will not. Neither have we agreed to our chauffeurs wearing union buttons. We have shown that we can operate the service despite the work of a small number of agitators."

3,000 QUAKERS TO GATHER.

General Conference Opens Sessions at Cape May Friday.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—The ninth biennial session of the General Conference of the Religious Society of Friends will begin here Friday and will extend through the following Thursday. About 3,000 delegates are expected, representing the congregations of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Genesee, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. A central committee of 100 has been appointed composed of members of all the yearly meetings.

Dr. O. Edward Janney of Baltimore, Chairman of the conference, will make the opening address Friday morning. One of the speakers the first day will be Thomas Mott Osborne, former Warden of Sing Sing. One of the features of the conference will be a visit to the Quaker Meeting House at Seaville, twenty miles north of Cape May, which was built 200 years ago. Among the pre-Revolutionary Quakers who visited the house was John Woolman, the famous Quaker missionary to the Indians.

Every Woman Her Own Dressmaker

The "Fallacies of Fashion" is to be the subject of a free lecture to be given by Mrs. Ruth Butts Carson of Boston at the rooms of the Housewives' League, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Carson will show a one-piece gown which she calls the "Penelope," which she says is inexpensive, comfortable and economical and which will enable every woman to be her own dressmaker.

SEE A CATASTROPHE IN WAR WITH MEXICO

Jordan and Rolland Issue Report of Conference They Held in Albuquerque.

AGAINST ANY ULTIMATUM

We Should Encourage Carranza and Not Hamper Him, Peace Sponsors Assert.

The report of the so-called El Paso Peace Conference of the American Union against militarism was made public yesterday by the only American representative who attended the conference, Dr. David Starr Jordan. The object of the conference was to meet Mexican citizens who also desired peace and to discuss means by which war between the United States and Mexico might be averted. The report follows:

In view of recent complications along the border of the United States and Mexico the American Union Against Militarism sent out a call for an unofficial international conference to be held at El Paso, Texas, on June 26. Of the six conferees chosen, three from each nation, only two, Modesto C. Rolland and David Starr Jordan, were able to be present at the appointed time. After two days in El Paso the partial conference adjourned to Albuquerque, N. M., and afterward on June 28 to Washington, where the full attendance was expected. As a result of the El Paso conference the following tentative propositions are laid before the American people:

There is no rational cause for war between the American people and the people of Mexico. No isolated crime or blunder should be taken as a pretext for war, nor should any one man, whether officer in the field or administrative official in the capital, have the power to plunge a nation into war.

An ultimatum is a dangerous form of address, especially when used without investigation of motives lying behind acts or statements.

It is notorious that the massacre at Columbus was the work of enemies of the de facto Government of Mexico; that it was abetted if not planned by people outside Mexico and for the purpose of bringing on international war.

If it be true that the de facto Government of Mexico has not suppressed bandits along the border, it is equally true that the Government of the United States has not apprehended conspirators along the same border, currently believed to be in collusion with these bandits.

Should Support Carranza.

As the United States in connection with the South American republics has recognized and encouraged (wisely, as we believe) the Government of Carranza, it becomes its duty to support rather than to weaken his administration.

As United States troops are now in Mexico solely by sufferance of Carranza, having under international law no other standing, it is apparently incumbent on them to respect the limitations to advance laid down by the de facto Government. No clash resulting from failure in this regard can honorably be taken as a cause of war.

It is admitted that the revolution in Mexico, directed primarily against agrarian abuses, feudal landlordism, clerical oppression, and ruinous peddling of concessions, has been accompanied by many deeds of violence, from which foreigners as well as Mexicans have suffered, yet it is broadly true that the injuries to foreigners, however distressing, have been mainly incidental—acts of ignorant and lawless men in time of civil war, without international significance. They have been deeply regretted by intelligent and patriotic Mexicans of all parties. It is recognized that a condition of lawlessness exists not only along the border, where it has been especially incited by enemies of the de facto Government, but for different reasons, in other parts of the republic.

Nevertheless, the present writers do not believe that the remedy now or at any future time will lie in armed intervention on the part of the United States.

We are convinced that Mexico has within herself the full power of regeneration, and that if left alone she will rise superior to violence and atrocities. The motives now urged for armed intervention in Mexican affairs by the United States are unworthy of a great nation, dangerous in application, and, in the light of history, wholly indefensible.

Would Use Treaty for Peace.

It should also be remembered that the treaty of arbitration between Mexico and the United States in 1848 was intended to cover differences such as have now arisen. It will not be to the honor of either nation to make a "scrap of paper" of this treaty.

The force of arms can of itself do nothing to abate disorder. "To make a desert and call it peace" has been its limitation since the days of Tacitus. To use force is to kill men until the people in question are terrorized or paralyzed. We are not convinced that, beyond efficient but temporary policing of the border on both sides, there is any occasion for any use of arms in the relations of the United States and Mexico.

We are, moreover, convinced that after these years of disorder a sound national development is taking place in Mexico. It appears that in several States (notably in Yucatan, Michoacan, Baja California, Guanajuato, Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Jalisco, Colima, San Luis Potosi, Queretaro, Aguascalientes, Sonora, Tepic, and in parts of other States) peace and order rule at present. In those districts, relieved from military force, the agrarian abuses are being settled, public schools have been greatly multiplied, the New England "township" system has ben adopted, and a forward movement parallel with movements for freedom in other civilized nations has been hopefully begun. There is also a strong movement toward just taxation and toward the release of the nation from the pawnbroking banking system which in this as in other nations has fattened on the needs of distracted peoples.

The exploiting interests of the United States have had their share in the troubles of Mexico, and those of other nations have played and are playing a notable part.

The duty of the United States toward Mexico is to let her alone except where systematic help, financial, educational or sanitary can be rendered, permitting her to work out her own solution, as other nations on the American continents have done.

Revolutions, however uncouth or even thwarted, do not go backward. The Mexico of today could no more return to the régime of Porfirio Diaz than the France of today to that of Napoleon III.

The invasion of Mexico, or any form of military intervention would mean the perpetration of a tragedy as great as that of Belgium. It is the present duty of every patriotic citizen of the United States to prevent such a catastrophe so terrible and so disgraceful. (Signed)

DAVID STARR JORDAN,
MODESTO C. ROLLAND.
Albuquerque, N. M., June 28, 1916.

MRS. MANSFIELD AS PORTIA.

Appears in a Scene from "Merchant of Venice" at Boston Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 4.—Boston mingled Shakespeare with patriotism today, the municipal observance of the bard's tercentennial taking place, but under cover instead of in the open because of the rain.

More than 1,000 people took part in presenting scenes from the plays. Among these performances that of "The Merchant of Venice," which took place in Union Hall tonight, was notable from the fact that Mrs. Richard Mansfield portrayed the rôle of Portia.

The entire play was not given, but several scenes, including the trial scene, in which Mrs. Mansfield, whose performance in the part will be recalled with pleasure by theatregoers, exhibited the grace and power for which she was noted while on the stage.

URGES RIVERSIDE TUNNEL.

League for Park's Protection Assails Chamber of Commerce.

The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park, Mrs. Charles Austin Bryan, President, has issued a statement criticising the action of the Chamber of Commerce in adopting the report of its Committee of the Harbor and Shipping favoring the proposed plan of the New York Central for the west side. After quoting from the committee's report the statement says:

> The Women's League for the Protection of Riverside Park submits that if the plans had been properly studied, and the report of the committee of the Chamber of Commerce shows that they have not been, the committee would not have been so ready to report favorably.

The league again urges a tunnel under Riverside Park as the most feasible solution of the problem, calling attention to the fact that the railroad's attorney had told the Board of Estimate it would cost $4,000,000 more. The statement concludes:

> The present proposed plan has been miscalled a tunnel. It is not a tunnel, but an open cut, covered, giving access to the water front and dockage. A true tunnel would give no access to the water front within the Park limits. If the railroad company can tunnel through Fifty-third Street, as is planned, to connect the east and west side systems, it can and should tunnel under Riverside Park.

While indorsing in the main the west side track propositions of the New York Central, the United Real Estate Owners' Association, 170 Broadway, insisted, in a statement issued yesterday, that measures be taken "to prevent the railroad from putting the wool over the eyes of city officials." Stewart Browne, President of the United, favors giving the railroad additional track facilities on the west side, but urges:

> That the city should own in fee a 200-foot wide marginal way from Fifty-ninth Street to Spuyten Duyvil, and that there shall be free access to the same from the side streets which it is proposed to close east of the tracks.
>
> That the railroads shall by deed surrender to the city all riparian rights west of the tracks in form similar to that contained in the deeds from certain upland owners to the railroad.
>
> That an investigation independent of the Corporation Counsel's office be made of all deeds or agreements under which the railroad claims ownership of land or easements.
>
> That all lands and easements on the railroad's or city's side be appraised by independent appraisers, and it has suggested Thomas B. Graham and Herman De Selding, two leading expert appraisers in water front and land under water property.

The United, therefore, insists that the railroads terminating in Jersey City should be given access to the west side waterfront and to the railroad tracks.

GARDINER HEADS CINCINNATI

General Wood Is Made Honorary Memper of Patriotic Organization.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 4.—At the annual session of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati today two hereditary members, John Russell Gladding of Providence and George Austin Morrison of New York, were elected and Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A., was elected an honorary member.

The following officers were named:

President, Asa Bird Gardiner, New York; Vice President, Charles Howland Russell, New York; Secretary, Charles Leonard Frost Robinson, Newport; Assistant Secretary, William Paine Sheffield, Newport; Treasurer, Thomas Arnold Pierce, East Greenwich, Conn.; Assistant Treasurer, Thomas Gardiner Stevens Turner, Providence; Chaplain, the Right Rev. Dr. Sidney Catlin Partridge, Missouri; Marshal, George Washington Greene Carpenter, Boston.

PLATTSBURG FOR DOCTORS.

General Wood Announces Two Camps for Medical Men.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the Army, announced yesterday that two training camps, both for medical men, will be held in connection with the regular Plattsburg Military Training Camp this month. The first camp will begin next Wednesday, and the second on July 24. The course of instruction will be the same at both camps, and will emphasize camp sanitation and military hygiene. The camps will be commanded by medical officers of the regular army.

Physicians desiring to attend one or both of these camps should immediately communicate with the Military Training Camps Association, 31 Nassau Street, where enlistment blanks will be furnished on application.

General Wood said yesterday afternoon that more than 8,000 men have enlisted for the military training regiments that will assemble at Plattsburg this month.

Christian Klackner.

Christian Klackner, an art broker and President of the Fine Art Publishing Company, died yesterday at his home, 7 West Twenty-eighth Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was born here, and for more than twenty years was associated with M. Knoedler & Co., picture dealers, then going into business for himself. Mr. Klackner had made many reproductions of famous pictures, including several from the gallery of former Senator Clark.

He was a member of the Catholic, New York Yacht, Dunwoodie Country, and Lotos Clubs. Mr. Klackner was unmarried and left a brother and nephew.

Joseph Francis Chatellier.

Joseph Francis Chatellier, a manufacturing jeweler here many years ago, who retired in 1890, died yesterday at the home of his deaughter, Mrs. E. N. Cook, in Lawrence, L. I., in his ninetieth year. He was born here and years ago was a prominent horseman, being a member of the Fleetwood Driving and the Road Driving Clubs, both now out of existence. In addition to Mrs. Cook he is survived by another daughter, Mrs. C. S. Oakley.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN GRIFFIN, an employe of the Standard Oil Company for thirty-four years, died yesterday at his home in Bayonne, N. J., in his fifty-sixth year. He left a widow, three daughters, and five sons.

Mrs. MARY CHRISTINE CARTER BAGG, formerly a resident of this city, and widow of J. Herbert Bagg, secretary of the General Chemical Company here, died yesterday at her home, Wayside, in Mount Washington, Md. She was a daughter of the late John M. Carter, President of the Maryland Institute and a Past Grand Master of the Masons. Mrs. Bagg was born in Mount Washington and returned to her home there after her husband's death. She was a member of several societies.

Mrs. MINNA ROSENZWEIG, widow of Jacob Rosenzweig, died yesterday at her home, 35 Mount Morris Park West, in her eighty-sixth year. She was born in Teplitz, Bohemia, and came to this city in 1851.

W. HENRY STACHLIN, President of the Metropolitan Cleaning and Dyeing Company, of Paterson, N. J., died on Monday at his home there, in his forty-eighth year. He left a widow.

W. FRANK FIERO, chief salesman for the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, died on Sunday at his home, 1,088 East Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn.

Capt. JOHN T. BOLTON, a veteran of the Civil War, and the first to reach the side of President Lincoln after he was shot, died on Monday at his home in Norfolk, Va.

CHARLES HENRY GRIFFING, President of the Homewood Nitrogen Company and a Director of the Gould Paper Company, died on Monday at his home, 255 West 108th Street.

Mrs. MARGARET C. PARKER, widow of Ransom Parker, died on Monday at her home, 211 West Eighty-fifth Street.

FRANCIS E. PARKER, for twenty-nine years connected with the Plume & Atwood Company, Waterbury, Conn., died on Monday in a hospital in Boston. He was 69 years old.

Mrs. HARRIET CHESTER CHRISTIAN, widow of Charles H. V. Christian and a daughter of the late Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith, former Presiding Elder of the Episcopal Church, died on Monday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Walter I. Bigelow, in Brookline, Mass.

CLEMENT AP CATESBY JONES, a mining engineer and architect and consulting architect for the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, died on Monday in Richmond, Va.

LEWIS FRANK MORRISON, the electrical engineer who reorganized the police and fire alarm systems of Baltimore, Md., died at his home there on Monday, in his seventy-sixth year.

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HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

NAVAL BASE AT CAPE MAY.

War Craft Take Part in Celebration—Parade on Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—The opening of the Cape May Harbor as a naval base and the completion of the entrance to it, was celebrated today by the presence of the United States destroyer Beale, the cruiser Vixen, the cruiser Bushnell, and three submarines, taking part in the manoeuvres in the harbor, in the presence of Mayor William L. Stevens, State and county officials, and officers of many yacht clubs. Commander C. H. Boyd announced the harbor would be the base of a submarine flotilla.

Submarines dived and manoeuvred on the harbor this morning. This afternoon there was a parade, participated in by the G. A. R., Naval Reserves, U. S. Marines and civic societies.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

FISHER—SMITH.—Dr. and Mrs. St. Clair Smith of 56 West 50th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Katharine Wyndham Smith, to Mr. Paul Fisher, son of Mr. and Mrs. Irving Requa Fisher of New York.

KELLERT—COHEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Max Kellert of 68 Eldridge St., announce the engagement of their daughter, Friera I. Kellert, on July 2 to Harry Cohen, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Cohen.

HABERMAN—HEIFLER.—Betty Heifler to Morris Haberman.

Married.

WOODBURY — MILLIMAN. — Miss Caroline Milliman of Rochester, N. Y., announces the marriage of her sister, Mary Pease Milliman to Dr. William Richardson Woodbury at Rochester July 1, 1916.

GOLDBERGER—STERN.—July 2, Ada J. Stern to Louis Goldberger.

Died.

BAGG.—July 4, 1916, at her home, Wayside, Mount Washington, Md., Mary Christine Carter Bagg, beloved wife of the late J. Herbert Bagg and daughter of Mrs. Carter and the late John M. Carter. Funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Mount Washington, Thursday, July 6, at 4 P. M.

BARRETT.—At Plainfield, N. J., Eliza Bagot Boane of Brooklyn, N. Y., wife of the late Thomas Townsend Barrett, in her 75th year. Funeral private.

BARRY.—Suddenly, at Babylon, L. I., on Monday, July 3, 1916, David Paterson Barry. Services at his late residence, 691 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., Thursday, July 6, at 8 P. M.

BERGMAN.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, Myer Bergman, in his 52d year, residence, 610 West 115th St. Interment Baltimore, Md.

BOUKER.—At Jersey City, entered into rest at midnight, July 3, at 327 Communipaw Av., Sarah Elizabeth, wife of the late John Anderson Bouker and daughter of the late Michael and Rachael Van Wart Simmons, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. Funeral services at the Lafayette Dutch Reformed Church, Communipaw Av. and Pine St., Thursday, July 6, at 2:30 in the afternoon. Interment private.

BRECKER.—On July 4, Julia Brecker, in her 69th year, beloved wife of the late Arnold Brecker and devoted mother of Emanuel A., H. Arnold, Millie B. Pakas, and Lillie B. Steiner. Services and interment at Mount Hope Cemetery, Westchester County, Thursday, July 6, upon the arrival of train leaving 155th St. and 8th Av. at 11 A. M.

BREEN.—Joseph M., nephew of Justice Matthew P. Breen, July 2, 1916. Funeral from residence of his sister, Mrs. Michael Driscoll, 845 6th Av., on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

CHATELLIER.—Tuesday, July 4th, at the residence of his daughter, Ella F. Cook, Lawrence, L. I., Joseph Francis Chatellier, in his 90th year. Funeral Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN.—Suddenly, Sunday, July 2, 1916, at the home of her daughter in Brookline, Mass., Harriet Chester, wife of the late Charles Henry Voce Christian, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Benjamin B. Smith and Harriet Lowndes Staples, in the eightieth year of her age. Funeral from Grace Church, Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, July 5, at 11 o'clock. Please omit flowers.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday, July 2, 1916, at the Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn, Louise Barton Cromwell, daughter of the late Major James and Anna Barton Cromwell. Funeral services at the residence of William T. Smith, 123 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 5, at 3 P. M.

DAGGETT.—At New Haven, Conn., on Monday, July 3, 1916, David Daggett, in the 59th year of his age. Services at Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., on Thursday afternoon, July 6, at 2:30 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

ENGELHARDT.—Louise F., beloved wife of Theobald Engelhardt, passed away in her 59th year on Sunday, July 2. Funeral services at her late residence, 442 Waterbury Av., Richmond Hill, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, 7 P. M.

FIELD.—At Portchester, N. Y., on first day, seventh month, 2d, William H. Field, in the 74th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, Upper Ting St., fourth day, seventh month, 5th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages at Portchester Station on the arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:07. Interment at Purchase, N. Y.

FISHER.—Charles, THE BROADWAY FUNERAL CHURCH, 66th and 67th Sts., Wednesday, 11 o'clock, auspices Actors' Fund.

GARDINER.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, at her residence, 3 East 82d St., New York, Sarah Thompson Gardiner, widow of Colonel David L. Gardiner and daughter of the late David Thompson. Notice of funeral hereafter. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

GARDINER.—The Colonial Dames of America. It is with regret that this society is informed of the death of their fellow member, Mrs. David L. Gardiner, on Monday, July 3.

E. B. BORROWE, Secretary.

GREEN.—On July 3, 1916, in her 82d year, Hetty Howland Robinson, widow of the late Edward Henry Green, daughter of the late Edward Mott Robinson and Abbie S. Howland. Funeral services at the Immanuel Episcopal Church, Bellows Falls, Vt., on Wednesday, July 5, at 11:30 A. M. Interment at Immanuel Cemetery.

HEINEMAN.—July 3, aged 73, Lotta, beloved wife of Meyer Heineman and devoted mother of Charles, Carrie Lehman, and Edward. Notice of funeral in Thursday's paper.

KIESLING.—Charlotte Matthews Peck, beloved wife of Charles A. Kiesling, July 3, at her home, 425 54th St., Brooklyn. Funeral services at Grace Baptist Church, 6th Av. and 53d St., Brooklyn, Thursday, July 6, 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

KLACKNER.—On Tuesday, July 4, 1916, Christian Klackner. Funeral from his late residence, 7 West 28th St., on Friday, July 7, 9:30 A. M.; thence to St. Ann's Church, 12th St., between 3d and 4th Avs., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Member of the Catholic Club, New York Yacht Club, Dunwoodie Country Club, and Lotos Club. Out-of-town papers please copy.

KLEIN.—On July 3, in her 36th year, Ellen Agnes, beloved wife of Emil Klein. Funeral from her late residence, 974 St. Nicholas Av., Wednesday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M.

LEAYCRAFT.—John Edgar, on July 3, in the 68th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 60th St., on Thursday, July 6, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

LEAYCRAFT.—Ye Olde Settlers' Association of Ye West Side, Office of the Secretary, 60 Wall St., New York City. We announce with great sorrow the death of John Edgar Leaycraft, and request the members of this association to attend the funeral services at Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, corner 60th St., on Thursday, July 6, at 1:30 P. M.

WARREN C. CRANE, President.
A. WALKER OTIS, Secretary.

LYON.—After a lingering illness, Amy Farnam, wife of Clarence Lyon, on July 3, in her 69th year. Funeral on July 5 at 8 P. M. from residence, 126 East 18th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MacGUIRE.—July 3, 1916, at her home, 1,111 Hoe Av., Margaret MacGuire, (nee Ryan,) beloved wife of Thomas D. MacGuire. Funeral on Thursday morning at 9:30 A. M. from the Church of St. John Chrysostom, 167th St. and Hoe Av. Interment St. Raymond's.

MAGNUS.—D. Alexander, 84, beloved father of David, Bettie, Arthur, Frances Wasserman, Hattie Levy. Funeral private, 231 East 68th St.

MESSITER.—Arthur Henry, Mus. Doc., on July 2, in his 83d year. Services at his late residence, 20 Hamilton Terrace, on Wednesday, 10 A. M.

MORRIS.—On Tuesday, July 4, Hugh, beloved husband of Elizabeth Morris. Funeral from his late residence, 221 West 105th St., on Friday, July 7, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to Church of Ascension, 107th St., near Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary.

NEELY.—On Tuesday, July 4, James Neely, husband of the late Magdelene Neely, in his 73d year. Funeral services from his late residence, 49 Hart St., Brooklyn, Thursday evening, July 6, at 8 P. M. Funeral private. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

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Died.

PAGE.—On Monday, July 3, 1916, Richard Gregory, beloved husband of Nettie A. Page, in his 83d year. Funeral services Wednesday afternoon, July 5, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of his son, Richard Gregory Page, Jr., 131 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

PARKER.—On July 3, at her residence, 211 West 85th St., Margaret C., widow of Ransom Parker, Jr. Funeral services Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment private.

PINNEY.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 4, 1916, at Brooklyn, Dwight C. Pinney, husband of Carolyn W. Pinney, in his 65th year. Funeral private. Boston and Hartford papers please copy.

PURCELL.—John, son of the late John and Mary Purcell, July 4. Funeral from Chapel of Notre Dame, 114th St. and Morningside Drive, Thursday, July 6, 9:30 A. M. Please omit flowers.

ROCHE.—David, beloved brother of Patrick H., John J., and Mrs. Julia Drumm. Funeral from his late residence, 27 Oliver St., to St. James's Church, Thursday, 10 A. M.

ROSENZWEIG.—On July 4th, in her 85th year, Mrs. Minna Rosenzweig, widow of Jacob Rosenzweig, beloved mother of John J., Alfred, Max, and Joseph, Mrs. Isadore Weil, Mrs. Marcus Crohn, Mrs. Kate Maisner, and Mrs. Milton S. Rodenberg. Funeral from 35 Mount Morris Park West, Thursday, July 6th, at 10 A. M.

SMITH.—On July 4, at Brentwood, L. I., Robert B. Smith, in the 76th year of his age, son of the late Caleb and Harriet Bailey Smith. Funeral at Smithtown Branch Presbyterian Church, 1 P. M. Thursday. Interment at Commack, L. I.

VOLK-FUNCK.—On Sunday evening, July 2, 1916, Eva Rosina Volk-Funck, beloved mother of Anthony J. Volk, Mrs. Charles H. Engel, Mrs. Aug. L. Hildner, and Mrs. William E. Parpart, in her 79th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral on Wednesday, July 5, at 2:30 P. M. from the German Evangelical Church, Garden and 6th Sts., Hoboken.

VORZIMER.—Rosalie, beloved wife of George Vorzimer, deceased, and beloved mother of Emil, Ben, Morris, Adolph, Mrs. Jacob Auslander, Mrs. Teofelia Suskind. Funeral Thursday, July 6, 1916, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 3,800 Broadway. Kindly omit flowers.

WALSH.—On Tuesday, July 4, 1916, Susan R., widow of the late John T. Walsh, in her 84th year. Funeral services Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at her late residence, 118 McDonough St., Brooklyn. Interment private.

WEATHERBY.—On July 3, Edna I., wife of George A. Weatherby, in her 45th year. Funeral services at her late home, 164 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, on Thursday, 10 A. M. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

WYNNE.—Julia, beloved wife of the late Lawrence Wynne. Funeral from John J. Fox's Funeral Chapel, 1,908 Bathgate Av., Thursday, 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church.

BLIGH.—Michael, 1491 Lexington Ave., July 2. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

CHAPELLE.—Sarah, West New Brighton, S. I., July 3, aged 73. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

COOK.—Robert, 63 Madison St., July 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CURRAN.—Mary, 521 West 50th St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

CURRY.—William E., 81 Montgomery St., July 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FINNERTY.—John F., 201 East 21st St., July 3, aged 8. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

FRANK.—Lydia, 501 West 167th St., July 3, aged 66.

GALLAGHER.—William S., 416 West 57th St., July 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

GARVEY.—Catherine, 123 8th Ave., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HUBBARD.—Annie, 264 West 118th St., July 3. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Alexander G., 809 East 180th St., July 2, aged 90.

O'BRIEN.—John C., 2374 Webster Av., Bronx, July 2. Funeral today.

O'BRIEN.—Mary, 369 East 162d St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

O'HARA.—Joseph, 265 William St., July 2. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ROUSSEAU.—Mary, 234 East 52d St., July 3. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SCHMITT.—Henriette, 334 East 9th St., July 3, aged 62. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SCHWEITZER.—Harry, 2370 7th Av., July 2.

STEVENSON.—Esther, 334 East 39th St., July 2, aged 19. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

YOUNG.—Rose, 611 East 16th St., July 3, aged 67. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Brooklyn.

GERRITY.—Lillian, 239 48th St., July 3. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JOHNSON.—Gunvald, 946 42d St., July 2, aged 29.

NASON.—George H., 159 Willoughby Av., July 3. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—Beatrice, 29 Pulaski St., July 3. Funeral service today.

Hoboken and Jersey City.

CARSJEN.—Herman, Hoboken, July 3, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GROHMAN.—Margaret, 79 Mill St., Jersey City, July 2.

HEIL.—August, 314 Summit Av., West Hoboken, July 2, aged 64.

KNOWSLEY.—Edward W., 70 Monroe St., Hoboken, July 2, aged 7. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

LASBROGATO.—Pasquale, West Hoboken, July 2, aged 52.

MARTIN.—Frank W., 19 Fraser Place, Jersey City, July 2. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MORTENSON.—Joseph, 645 Central Av., West Hoboken, July 2, aged 2½ years.

Long Island.

KELLY.—William J., Woodhaven, July 3, aged 38.

KETTERING.—Grace A., College Point, July 2, aged 7 months.

LEVINE.—Bernhard, Woodhaven, July 2, aged 32.

MISA.—Victoria, Jamaica, July 2, aged 19.

MISKELL.—Nellie, Flushing, July 2, aged 26.

MULLER.—Frederick, Morris Park, July 2, aged 53.

OSBURG.—Charles W., Long Island City, July 3, aged 29. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

PERCIVAL.—Unice M., Far Rockaway, July 2.

QUINLAN.—Nora, Corona, July 2, aged 56.

RUTENBERG.—Anna, 504 Broadway, Long Island City, July 2. Funeral today.

ZEIBIG.—Otto, Ridgewood, July 2, aged 42.

In Memoriam

QUINLAN.—In loving memory of my beloved husband, Maurice P. Quinlan, died July 7, 1915. Anniversary requiem mass at Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Friday, July 7, at 10 o'clock.

STAIGER.—In sad memory of our beloved wife and mother, Barbara Staiger, whom God called home July 5, 1914. Gone but not forgotten by her husband and children.

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2,000,000 HERE SALUTE THE FLAG

Reverence for Nation's Colors the Feature of All Civic Celebrations of the Fourth.

ILLUMINATION AT NIGHT

Americanism and Preparedness Keynotes of Speeches in Five Boroughs.

HUGHES ON VILLAGE GREEN

Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Assails Call on Married Guardsmen—Ready to Volunteer.

The spirit of 1916 and the spirit of 1776 met and merged yesterday when New York celebrated the 140th anniversary of American independence. It was the biggest as well as the "sanest" Fourth of July celebration this city has ever seen. Americanism was its dominant note and the flag almost wholly supplanted the firecracker as the exponent of patriotic fervor.

History stalked big through the exercises of the day. Commemorated in the oratory, stirring events of the long ago, when Uncle Sam began setting up housekeeping for himself in the Western Hemisphere, to which the Glorious Fourth owes its traditions, were visualized and pictured in pageant and tableau for the benefit of the largest open air audiences on record in New York.

It was not a silent Fourth, for the day was made melodious by the music of hundreds of bands playing patriotic airs. But it was the city's most noiseless Fourth of July since the late Mayor Gaynor began his agitation some six years ago for a "safe and sane" celebration of Independence Day. Only in the outlying suburban districts was there in evidence a survival of the old Fourth of July spirit, of which noise was the keynote and a long casualty list the consequence.

The Flag Waved Everywhere.

A distinctive feature of yesterday's celebration was the use of the American flag, to the exclusion of all other features, in the decorations. All the public buildings were decked with the Stars and Stripes, and from thousands of business buildings and private residences in all parts of the city the flag had been flung to the breeze with the rising of the sun.

At night the public buildings and civic centres were brilliantly illuminated. The night display of multi-colored lights took the place of the fireworks of other years and it was the general impression among the holiday crowds that thronged City Hall Park, the Lewisohn Stadium at the City College, and the squares in front of the Borough Halls and at other points that it was a welcome innovation.

Features of the night display were huge American flags traced in electric lights which adorned the City Hall, the Borough Halls, and the Washington Arch at the foot of Fifth Avenue. The Mayor's Independence Day Committee had $25,000 to spend for the exercises of the day and of this amount $7,000 had been set aside for last night's illumination. In addition to that the lighting companies gave $5,000 more and supplied all the current necessary to the city free of charge.

Unlike other Fourth of July celebrations where a military display has been one of the central features, there were no soldiers on parade yesterday. Fully two-thirds of the citizen soldiers who took part in the military parade a year ago have already been sworn into the service of Uncle Sam and gone to the Mexican border. Those remaining were far too busy with preparations for active service to do any parading. The artillery and cavalry contingents in camp at Van Cortlandt Park were watched by a big holiday crowd as they put in their Fourth breaking in some 2,000 green horses just obtained from the West.

The Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn marched from its armory, across the Brooklyn Bridge and through Chambers Street to the Erie Ferry on its way to entrain for the Mexican border.

2,000,000 in City Celebration.

Ideal weather and the fact that the Fourth fell on a Tuesday, affording opportunity for a four-day holiday to many of the busy workers in the financial district and elsewhere tended to keep the crowds down. There was a big exodus of pleasure seekers to beaches and other Summer resorts. But it is estimated that in round numbers some 2,000,000 people joined in the various exercises with which New York celebrated its Glorious Fourth.

Besides the exercises held in public places under the auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, of which the most important was in the City Hall Park, with Mayor Mitchel the principal speaker, there were hundreds of so-called neighborhood celebrations where one or more blocks combined, figuratively speaking, in bringing the Fourth to their own doorsteps. These celebrations, arranged under the auspices of and in places assigned by the Mayor's committee, were a distinctly novel feature in this year's Fourth of July exercises. A majority were at night.

One of the most picturesque was under the combined auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee and the Vacation Association of which Miss Anne Morgan, now on her way to Europe, is one of the most active members. It was held in West Thirty-ninth Street, in front of the big building of the Engineering Societies. It began with patriotic speeches and ended with a Parisian night fête, which included dancing in the street, over which a myriad of electric lights had been hung, to music furnished by a big band from an improvised platform in front of the building.

Children's celebrations were held in many parks, including Washington Park and Mount Morris Park. Patriotic exercises in which children took the active part were held in 200 public schools in the various boroughs under the auspices of the Mayor's Committee. One of the children's celebrations was in Times Square, where some 500 little ones listened to a patriotic address from Borough President Marcus M. Marks of Manhattan.

After the exercises the children were taken to the Globe Theatre, where a special performance was given for their benefit. Refreshments for the children were supplied by a number of firms in the vicinity and in response to a request from the committee having the arrangements in charge all the buildings in and adjoining Times Square were flag decked. The celebration was held under the auspices of the Broadway Association.

Children Salute the Flag.

All these exercises included a salute to the flag and the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner." Souvenir cards bearing the pledge of allegiance to the flag and the country of their birth or adoption were presented to the children participating.

The earliest number on the day's program was the raising of the flag at the old block house in Central Park, celebrated since the War of 1812. This ceremony was performed under the auspices of the Washington Continental Guards, who were astir early. At 5:30 o'clock they marched to the block house in their Continental uniforms, relics of Revolutionary days. Mrs. C. L. Morehouse, who has performed the same function for many years, unfolded a flag she had brought for the occasion, read the Declaration of Independence, and then hoisted the Stars and Stripes at about the same time that thousands of flags were flung to the breeze in other parts fo the city.

In all of the boroughs there were celebrations all through the day and night in many places, but the central feature of the day was the exercises at the City Hall, where George Gordon Battle, Chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee, presided, and Mayor Mitchel made the principal address. The City Hall celebration, of course, was held under the auspices of the Mayor's committee, but the Historical Observance Committee and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, of both of which Dr. George Frederick Kunz is the head, and the Congress of the Bronx Open Forum co-operated in the exercises. The Bronx organization produced a historical pageant, "The Signing of the Declaration of Independence," with students of the Forum impersonating the principal actors in that event.

In Washington Square.

Drills and folk dances by several hundred little girls, mostly of alien parentage, were features of the morning celebration at Washington Square Park. They were pupils from Public School 41, in Greenwich Avenue. Several thousand persons, mostly parents and friends of the little actors, were on hand to view the pageant.

At night Washington Arch and the park were illuminated.

The principal celebration in the Bronx, held in the athletic stadium at Crotona Park, was attended by approximately 15,000 persons. Register Edward Polak presided, and delivered the opening address from a rostrum fitted up to represent the hall in the old State House at Philadelphia, in which the Continental Congress held its meetings. About 150 persons in appropriate costumes took part in a pageant representing the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Old Colonial dances to music furnished by the Bronx House Settlement Orchestra followed. Borough President Douglas Mathewson and a majority of the borough and county officials were on the celebration committee.

The old Jumel Mansion was the scene of the Washington Heights celebration. The speakers included Borough President Marks, Park Commissioner Cabot Ward, and Reginald P. Bolton, Secretary of the Washington Heights Taxpayers' Association. Mrs. George Wilson Smith, President of the Washington Headquarters Association of the Daughters of the American Revolution, presided at the exercises.

Four thousand men, women, and children, many of whom saw their first Fourth of July celebration, attended the exercise conducted in Battery Park last night, under the auspices of the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. Alderman Bernard E. Donnelly presided. Motion pictures and a band concert were included in the program and the park was illuminated.

MAYOR URGES ARMY TRAINING

Tells 5,000 at City Hall Military Service Is a Common Duty.

Mayor Mitchel made Americanism and preparedness the keynote of his address at the City Hall in the morning, and was applauded to the echo by about five thousand persons who attended the open-air exercises. Controller William A. Prendergast, in his speech, warned the audience that this country could not afford to look back on past successes as insuring it against disaster in the future. George Gordon Battle, in his introductory remarks, urged that the day hereafter be named "Independence Day" as more appropriate, and that the old title, "Fourth of July" be abolished.

Just before Mayor Mitchel, who followed Mr. Battle, began to speak, Charles J. Murphy, who was said to be the sole survivor of the Mexican war and who occupied a place on the rostrum, was introduced to the gathering and was cheered by the thousands in the park. Mr. Murphy is 85 years old, but hale and hearty for his years. He served in the Tenth Regiment U. S. A.

Faults in Citizen-Making.

Mayor Mitchel after a few prefatory remarks plunged into a plea for preparedness and undiluted Americanism. He said in part:

"By precept and by practice we teach the new citizens of America, young and old, native born and alien, the civil duties of citizenship. By precept, but in a left-handed fashion, we attempt to inculcate the theory that upon each man rests the moral duty to serve his country as a unit of defense in case of need. But we fail to drive that doctrine home by practice.

"We fail to make each boy, as he grows to manhood, and each man, during early prime, understand through practice that with the civil obligation, and equally fundamental, goes the obligation of military service, military service in time of peace, to prepare himself to be an efficient and serviceable unit in the national defense, as national insurance against disaster if war should ever come.

"We fail to bring home to each man in the Republic his personal individual obligation to preserve and apply the ideals, to protect the institutions, to perpetuate the liberties of America by the service of his hands, as the price of his free citizenship.

"The only system of defense suited to a democracy is that which rests upon the trained service of its citizens, which treats rich and poor, high and low, alike, exacting from each man only that duty which is common to all others.

"This is the lesson of Independence Day this year—a lesson pointed by the fearful experience of Europe and daily driven home by what is taking place about us here. He must be dead, indeed, to every patriotic impulse who holds that what we have won and builded at so great cost and efforts is not worth defending and preserving. He must be mad who thinks we can preserve it or defend it unprepared. Pray God this lesson of Independence Day may sink into the consciousness of the American people before disaster brands it there forever."

The historic pageant with which the exercise closed was warmly applauded by the audience. The students of the Bronx Forum gave a very life-like and convincing picture of the First Congress in the old State House at Philadelphia, and the debate between members whose names American history has committed to eternal memory which culminated in the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the open defiance of Great Britain.

A band furnished patriotic music before, between, and after the speeches. Last night the City Hall and the City Hall Plaza were illuminated, and there was a band concert and choral singing for which there was a large attendance.

15,000 GATHER IN STADIUM.

Morning, Afternoon, and Night Exercises at City College.

A monster gathering in the stadium of the College of the City of New York was attended by more than 15,000 persons last night. As a finale to a long and elaborate program of tableaux, music, and oratory, Mme. Johanna Gadski, as Columbia in the pageant, "The Spirit of Preparedness," aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by her singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." "Paul Revere's Ride" had Jean Earl Moehle as the famous patriot, and the "Peace Tableau," "Child Labor," "The Spirit of '76," and "Emancipation" were other spectacles.

Dr. George F. Kunz presided, and the speakers included Borough President Marcus M. Marks, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, George Gordon Battle, and Abram I. Elkus. Mr. Elkus was cheered when he referred to the gratifying efforts of President Wilson to keep the country out of war. He praised "the undying devotion" of the President to the cause of peace, and urged the cooperation of all citizens in the present crisis.

"Today while we rejoice that at the call of the President 130,000 citizen soldiers marched to protect our honor, nevertheless we read tonight with a greater pleasure that there is now no likelihood of our country being embroiled in the horrors of war," he said.

Mr. Marks praised the allegiance of the foreign born to the United States, and predicted that should the call for volunteers be made every foreign born citizen would forget any differences of race, color, and politics and respond to the need of America.

The Halevy Chorus and the Serbian Chorus furnished music, assisted by a double band.

More than 5,000 attended the demonstration of physical training and athletics in the afternoon, given by boys and girls from the schools in the stadium. A large part of the audience was made up of delegates to the convention of the National Education Association. More than 1,500 children took part in the program. A battalion of boys from the Stuyvesant and the Boys' High Schools, who have voluntarily taken a course of military instruction, took part in a series of drills and other manoeuvres, following which they were reviewed by Major Gen. Daniel Appleton.

Athletic contests, gymnastics, and folk dances constituted the remainder of the program. State Commissioner of Education Dr. John H. Finley was among the spectators.

The patriotic exercises held in the morning in the Great Hall of the College of the City of New York attracted a large crowd. Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, the speaker of the occasion, delivered an address on "The Americanism of Lincoln." A musical program was given under the leadership of Professor Henry T. Fleck.

LABOR MEN IN UNION SQUARE.

3,000 Hear Frank P. Walsh and Sing Patriotic Songs.

Three thousand working men and women gathered in Union Square yesterday morning in the first meeting in which organized labor has joined in an official municipal celebration of Independence Day. Frank P. Walsh of Kansas City, Chairman of the Industrial Relations Commission, told them that the best and highest patriotism of the American nation was to be found among the toilers. President Wilson's name was cheered when Mr. Walsh said:

"Thank God for the sublime patience of President Wilson, who has kept us out of war with Mexico."

Mr. Walsh referred to what he called a lack of enthusiasm in the recruiting of the National Guard.

"This lack of enthusiasm in recruiting," he said, "is due to the horror bred in the American heart of attack upon a sister republic."

The celebration was under the direction of the Labor Forum in co-operation with the Mayor's Independence Day Committee. It was attended by practically ever labor leader in New York City. The Declaration of Independence was read by Bernard Nolan. Edwin Markham wrote a song, "New America" for the celebration. It was read by Carl Beck, Secretary of the Mayor's Committee, and then sung by the labor singing societies. The final stanza ran:

> God, show us Love's great way,
> And lead us, day by day,
> To Your great ends.
> Oh, may our new land be,
> From sea to whitening sea,
> One Temple of the Free,
> One House of Friends.

The program included several other musical numbers and mass singing.

5,000 DANCE IN STREET.

Vacation Society Has Old-Fashioned Village Celebration.

There was an old-fashioned village Fourth of July celebration last night in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues on Thirty-ninth Street last evening, where the Vacation Society was helping the Mayor's committee in the observance of a safe and sane Independence Day. Five thousand big people and little people, rich people and poor people, danced and sang, cheered the flag and the soldiers in the moving pictures, and applauded the speakers.

The street in front of the vacation headquarters, 38 East Thirty-ninth Street, was canopied with a curtain of lanterns in red, white, and blue. From 8 o'clock until 11. with only the intervals for speeches, the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band played patriotic airs and dance music.

The street was the dancing floor. The Vacation Society headquarters on one side and the band and speakers' stand with the sheet for the moving pictures on the other formed the sides of the ballroom. There were little folks dancing, pretty young girls, and their escorts, older people, too, and the most noticeable couple was a dignified old colored man dancing with a funny little pickaninny. Inside the Vacation headquarters there was more dancing, and here and there on the sidewalks were stray couples who did not like the limelight of the asphalt dancing floor.

Everybody sang the "Star-Spangled Banner" as the words were thrown on the screen. Then there were war pictures—pictures of the civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the American soldiers on the border. The crowd applauded Dudley Field Malone when he called for a full democracy and votes for women. Mrs. Richard Aldrich told of the flag she loved, the Red Cross flag, and asked for a big membership for the Red Cross. Dr. Katharine B. Davis also spoke.

BLAZE OF LIGHT AT NIGHT.

Illumination Brilliant and Dancing in Many Streets.

At 150 points in the city between a million and a million and a half of candle power blazed forth from 50,000 lights installed especially for last night's illumination. A feature of most of the displays was an incandescent flag that gave the appearance of waving. The largest of these was 18 by 12 feet, containing about 1,000 lights on the front of City Hall. The building was outlined in incandescents, while the tower and the flag above it were bathed in the brilliant rays of searchlights.

The Statue of Liberty and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Riverside Drive were illuminated by searchlights. At the foot of Fifth Avenue, atop the Washington Arch, on either side flickered an incandescent flag. Further up the Avenue on the façade of the Union League Club was another of these flaming banners.

There was dancing in the streets by lantern light, in the block in Thirty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues; the block in Thirty-fifth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues; Forty-sixth Street, between Second and Third Avenues. Two blocks near the Henry Street Settlement and another in front of the Chrystie Street Settlement House were closed to vehicular traffic and to the music of bands the public danced. Strung overhead were hundreds of electrically illuminated Japanese lanters.

THE TIMES contributed to the nocturnal display. From the roofs of both THE TIMES Building and THE TIMES Annex flags fluttered in streams of light, while a searchlight swept all points of the compass from the roof of the building in Times Square. On a plaque outlined with lights on the north wall of the building were thoughts for the day by President Wilson, Governor Whitman, and Mayor Mitchel.

RECORD CROWD AFLOAT.

Bay, Hudson, and Sound Boats Filled with Excursionists.

According to the steamboat inspectors, pier superintendents and policemen on duty at the Battery, yesterday was a record Fourth of July for excursions on the water. At a conservative estimate fully 60,000 persons left the Battery piers between 8 A. M., and 8 P. M., on the various excursions to Sandy Hook, Long Branch, Rockaway, Red Bank, Keansburg and Coney Island.

The Mandalay carried 10,000 on three trips to Atlantic Highlands and turned away another 3,000 who could not be accommodated. About 8,000 excursionists went to Keansburg, 3,600 to Long Branch and the Shrewsbury River on the Patten Line; 5,500 to Bear Mountain; 3,500 to Red Bank, and 20,000 to Coney Island from Pier A.

Many hundred people took the sightseeing excursions round the harbor on the yachts Halcyon and Tourist, Glen Island, and Liberty Island, which were kept running until a late hour.

The Statue of Liberty was illuminated after 8 o'clock by the searchlight from the battleship Arkansas anchored in the upper bay.

The Aquarium attracted a crowd of 13,071 visitors and many more came after 5 o'clock and were disappointed to find the doors closed. The fruit and candy stalls along the Battery did a record business, as hundreds of families spent the day there and did not trouble to go home for the midday meal.

The Albany Day Line carried 12,000 people up the Hudson River on the Hendrik Hudson, Washington Irving and the veteran steamboat Mary Powell.

Another 3,000 excursionists traveled on the Hudson Navigation Company's steamboats and there were other excursions to New London, New Haven, New Bedford, Bridgeport and places on the Sound which were all patronized to the limit of their boats' capacity. The police said the crowds were very orderly and gave no trouble. There were no accidents at the piers in the daytime.

OUR FLAG ON GERMAN SHIPS.

Foreign Vessels Vie in Celebration with American Liners.

Independence Day was observed on board all American ships in the harbor by dressing the masts with bunting and giving a holiday to all hands except the officers, engineers, and crew necessary to keep watch.

On the American liner New York a special dinner was served to the crew by Chief Steward Bell and every man had a bottle of beer or mineral water to toast the flag when the bo'sun's mates piped eight bells at noon.

The foreign vessels were all decorated in honor of the day and their crews had a holiday because the longshoremen would not work the cargo. The liners of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American steamship companies, lying in Hoboken and South Brooklyn, had flags fore and aft. All the foreign ships carried the Stars and Stripes at the foremast head and their own national colors at the flagstaff aft or at the peak.

FEWER ACCIDENTS, MORE FIRES

Casualty List Due to Powder Lower Than on Previous Fourths.

Not since the "safe and sane" Fourth of July celebrations were inaugurated in the Gaynor administration has the list of casualties, due to the use of firearms, been as small as yesterday's. Up to midnight only one serious accident from this cause had been reported to the police in Manhattan and Queens.

The number of fires incidental to the Fourth of July celebration yesterday was somewhat larger than last year's.

Charles Carlson, 16 years old, of 448 East 136th Street, filled a gas pipe with black powder and it exploded prematurely. He was taken to the Lincoln Hospital, where two fingers of his right hand and the thumb of his left hand were amputated. There were scores of minor accidents in which young boys, mostly, were the victims, involving burns and abrasions caused by the explosion of blank cartridges in toy pistols.

At Fire Headquarters it was said at midnight that thirty alarms had been recorded in Manhattan. This is about the same number as last year. In the Bronx sixteen alarms had been turned in, which about doubled last year's record.

200,000 AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Resort Enjoys a Quiet Fourth Without an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 4.—Atlantic City in attractive patriotic dress played host today to more than 200,000 visitors. It was the quietest and sanest Fourth ever celebrated here. Not one accident from fireworks was reported, and the day was also free from fires.

The day's chief feature was the demonstration of naval warfare, showing the duties actually incurred by a landing party, by a gun crew of bluejackets from the League Island Navy Yard. Recruits were sought, following the demonstration, for the civilian volunteer naval cruise to be conducted late in August and early in September aboard nine battleships. It is estimated that probably 500 agreed to undergo the training.

The scenes on the boardwalk today outshone in brilliancy the demonstrations of Easter. The Summer girls for the first time this season wore all white frocks with gay colored smocks and sweaters. They showed a striking preference for the white hat, characterized by a lack of adornment. The strand presented a medley of coloring and the surf robes were as startling as fashion could devise.

The "stockingless" bathing girls won their point today, appearing in such numbers that the life guards could not enforce the edict against that custom. There were from 60,000 to 70,000 persons in the surf today and there was not one serious mishap.

Boy Killed by Toy Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

GLASSBORO, N. J., July 4.—Thomas Flynn, 10 years old, son of Mrs. William Krouse, of 1,714 Gratz Street, Philadelphia, was killed in a Fourth of July accident here today when a home-made cannon exploded.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..4:30|Sun sets..7:32|Moon sets..10:10

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:45	10:48	4:41	4:46
Governors Island	10:59	10:57	5:19	5:22
Hell Gate	12:49	12:47	7:00	7:03

Arrived—Tuesday, July 4.

SS Rochambeau, Bordeaux, June 24.
SS Guyane, Bordeaux, June 18.
SS Owego, St. Michaels, June 21.
SS Drienbergen, Rotterdam, June 15.
SS Munsomo, Caibarien, June 20.
SS Yaque, Macoris, June 27.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 1.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville, July 1.
SS Nicholas Cuneo, Baracoa, June 29.
SS Architect, Liverpool, June 20.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, July 1.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Nieuw Amsterdam	Falmouth	June 27
Ben Nevis	Havre	June 18
Ilvington Court	Bordeaux	June 19
Corona	Bordeaux	June 19
Caserta	Genoa	June 20
Snowdonian	Marseilles	June 19
Lancastrian	London	June 21
Satsuma	Sunderland	June 21
Cleveland Range	Dundee	June 20
Montserrat	Havana	July 1
Roath	Havre	June 20
Panama	Cristobal	June 29
El Sol	Galveston	June 30
El Monte	Galveston	June 30

DUE TOMORROW.

Andree	Havre	June 20
Nigretia	Havre	June 20
Pheiades	Buenos Aires	June 12
Balto	Liverpool	June 20
Almirante	Kingston	July 1
Clare	San Juan	June 30
City of Augusta	Savannah	July 3
Proteus	New Orleans	July 1
El Cid	Galveston	June 30

DUE FRIDAY.

Lepanto	Middlesbro'gh	June 22
Cambrian King	La Pallice	June 23
Minnehaha	London	June 27
Albergen	Kirkwall	June 21
Gotmarsum	Kirkwall	June 21
Comal	Galveston	July 1
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 4
El Alba	Galveston	July 7

DUE SATURDAY.

*Celtic	Liverpool	June 28
Oreland	St. Nazaire	June 22
Cloughton	London	June 22
Snestad	Middlesbro'gh	June 23
City of St. Louis	Savannah	July 5

DUE SUNDAY.

Philadelphia	Liverpool	July 1
Caracas	San Juan	July 4
Morro Castle	Havana	July 6
Trivives	Santiago	July 4
Lenape	Jacksonville	July 6
†Kristianiafjord	Kirkwall	July 1

DUE MONDAY.

*Tuscania	Glasgow	June 24
Pastores	Port Limon	July 2
Carolina	San Juan	July 5
*Stampalia	Genoa	June 24
Gorredyk	Rotterdam	June 26
*Touraine	Bordeaux	June 24
Elizabeth	Rotterdam	June 23
Roma	Lisbon	June 26
Sao Paulo	Barbados	June 27
Strathleven	Havre	June 26

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., JULY 4.

SS Ponce, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. E. of Tortugas at 8 P. M. 3d.
SS Vesta, Port Arthur to New York, was 90 miles E. of Tortugas at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 34 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 83 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 240 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Munamar, Antilla to New York, was 426 miles S. at noon.
SS Campana, Savona to New York, was 684 miles E. at noon.
SS Satsuma, Sunderland to New York, was 200 miles E. of Nantucket at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Mails.

Italy, Rumania, Switzerland, and Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Genoa, at 8 A. M., (supplementary, 9 A. M.)—Palermo..........July 6

Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar, via Cadiz, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Montserrat..........July 7

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—New York..........July 8

France, Rumania, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau.July 8

Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, at 1:30 P. M., (supplementary, 3 P. M.)—Orduna..........July 8

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hercules, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, La Guayra	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Andyk, Rotterdam	2:30 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	—	12:00 M.
Manchuria, London	—	12:00 M.
Times, Havana	—	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	—	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lapland, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Palermo, Naples	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jelling, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bacchus, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Imperator, Demarara	—	2:00 P.M.
Mitazo, Naples	—	12:00 M.
San Guglielmo, Naples	—	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	—	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Guantanamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Imperator, Martinique	9:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	—	3:00P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
New York, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Orduna, Liverpool	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Alaunia, Falmouth	1:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Metapan, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Florizel, St. John's	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jungshoved, Rio de Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Hesperides, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lancastrian, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Queen Margaret, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Carolyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	—	1:00 P.M.
Ancon, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Alston, at Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Slingsley, at Swansea, July 3.
SS Vigo, at Hull, July 3.
SS City of Hankow, at Shimonoseki, July 3.
SS Kronstadt, at Bordeaux, June 30.
SS Chorley, at Havre, July 1.
SS Tasmanic, at Calcutta, July 1.
SS Artemic, at Port Said, July 3.
SS Escalona, at Manchester, July 4.
SS Atahualpa, at Iquitos, June 30.
SS Francis, at Para, June 30.
SS Gregory, at Maranham, June 29.

Sailed.

SS St. Ursula, from Gibraltar, June 28.
SS Vandalia, from London, June 27.
SS St. Bede, from Hongkong, July 4.
SS Mesaba, from London, July 4.

Passed.

SS Geronimo, New York for Cette, passed Tarifa.
SS Bjornstjerne Bjornson, New York for Cette, passed Gibraltar.
SS Sophia Couppa, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia.July 7

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Asia..........July 8

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Moana..........July 14

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand,) (via San Francisco)—Sonoma..........July 20

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. July 8, SS New York.

France—Close at 11 A. M. July 8, SS Rochambeau.

Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.

Gibraltar—Close at 8 A. M. July 27, SS Cretic.

Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. July 20, SS Hellig Olav.

Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. July 15, SS Kristianiafjord.

Italy—Close at 7 A. M. July 6, SS Palermo.

Canal Zone Celebrates the Fourth.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, July 4.—Acting Governor Harding in an address at the celebration of the Fourth of July, urged preparedness and a square deal for canal employes. A heavy rainstorm interfered somewhat with the celebration.

"Not a Tiresome Moment in the Whole Trip."

500 Miles by "Sail and Rail."

Spend Sunday on Lake George

Leave New York Saturday night at 6 or 7 P. M.; returning, due in New York in time for business Monday morning.

The Most Varied and Attractive Week-End Trip Imaginable

Round Trip $5.00

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and Sunday Day Service
Daily 6 P. M. and 7 P. M. for Albany, Troy and the North

To Boston

Fall River Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, foot Fulton Street, daily, 5:30 P. M.
Steamers COMMONWEALTH and PRISCILLA
ORCHESTRA ON EACH.

Providence Line

Leave Pier 14, North River, daily except Sunday, 6 P. M.
Steamers PROVIDENCE and PLYMOUTH.

$1.00 and $2.00 Outside Staterooms. Inside Staterooms Always Cool.

Other Long Island Sound Routes

NEW BEDFORD LINE
To New Bedford and Summer resorts on Buzzards Bay, Cape Cod and Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot of Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE
Lv. Pier 27, East River, week days, 3:00 P. M. Leave Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days, 3:15 P. M., Sundays 4:45 P. M. Steamer NAUGATUCK.

NEW LONDON LINE
To New London, Watch Hill and Block Island. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., foot Houston St., week days 5:30 P. M., Pier 70, E. R., foot E. 22d St., 6:00 P. M. Strs. LOWELL and CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE
To New Haven, Hartford, Springfield. Lv. Pier 28, E. R., near Catharine St., week days 2:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. Lv. Pier 70, E. R., foot East 22d St., week days 2:15 P. M., Sundays 10:00 A. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.

Tickets, Staterooms and Information at 171 Broadway, near Cortlandt St.; also at N. Y. Transfer Offices, Tourist Offices and at Piers.

The New England Steamship Co.

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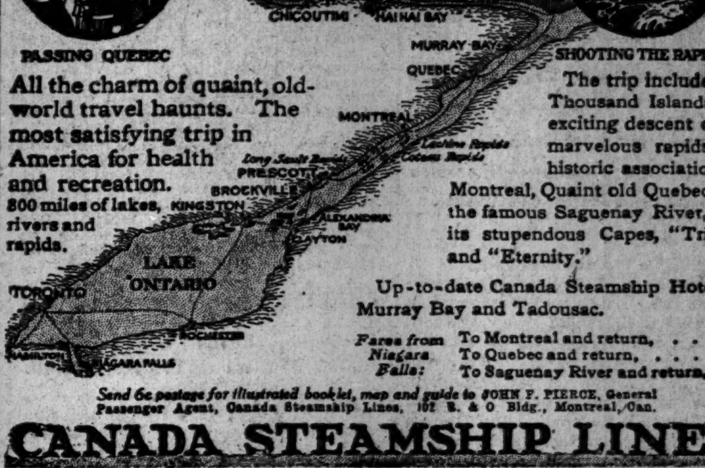
Leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Murray St., New York, Week Days and Sundays at 6.00 P. M. Due Boston 7.30 A. M. Same service returning.

Though Tickets All Points. Baggage Checked Through.

Tickets and Information at Pier, also at Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices.

For Copy of "How to Go and Where to Stay," apply as above or address Room 11, Pier 19, North River, New York.



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All Service Daily Except Sunday.
Direct Rail Connections to all points in the Catskills, Saratoga, the Adirondacks, the West and North. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Music. Restaurant.
Steamer "Washington Irving" or "Hendrick Hudson" leaves Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 9 A. M.; W. 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.
Also Str. "Robert Fulton" leaves Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; W. 42d St., 10 A. M.; W. 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie and return.
Special Trips Every Saturday
to Malden, Catskill, Hudson, and Albany, leaving Desbrosses St., 12:30; W. 42d St., 1:00; W. 129th St., 1:20 P. M. Arriving Albany 10:45 P. M.
Information at Desbrosses St. Pier, N. Y. Tel. 4141 Spring.

AFTERNOON BOAT
for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday.

Hudson River Day Line

CATSKILL EVENING LINE
Leaves daily except Sunday, ft. of Christopher St., 6; W. 129th St., 6:30; Yonkers, 7 P. M., for Newburgh, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie. Tickets interchangeable with those of Day Line. Tel. 1097 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER NIGHT LINES
AND SUNDAY DAY SERVICE
Peoples Line at 6 P. M. daily. Night Express Line, week days at 7 P. M.; Sundays at 9 P. M. Sunday Day Service, 9:30 A. M. from Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal Street; from W. 132nd Street Pier half hour later.
$1.00 Inside and $2.00 Outside Rooms.
Telephone, day or night, Spring 9400.
HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY
ALBANY TROY & THE NORTH

STEAMER 'Mandalay'
ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
DAY and NIGHT TRIPS
MUSIC. DANCING.
Weekdays & Sundays, weather permitting, Lvs. N. Y., Battery Pier, 9:45 A.M.; 1:45, 8 P. M. Returning lvs. ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, 11:45 A.M.; 5:30, 9:45 P.M.
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EVERYTHING NEW
NEW BOATS LEAVE BATTERY PARK TO-DAY 9:30 & 10 A. M. & 1:30, 3, 5:30 & 7:30 P. M. East 24 St., 30 minutes later.

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45 MILES UP THE HUDSON.
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Str. "Highlander" lvs. Battery 9:15 A.M.
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EXTRA TRIP SAT. AFTERNOONS, Leaving Battery 1:30, W. 132d St. 2 P. M.
Round Trip, Weekdays, 50c. Children, 25c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c; Children, 50c.
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A DAY ON THE OCEAN. Str. "TAURUS," Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R. ONLY. CONEY ISLAND 9:40 A. M. to 9:30 P. M. Str. GRAND REPUBLIC, Rockaway Beach Full Time Tables are on INSIDE Back Cover of Telephone Directories. Tel. Rector 872.

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Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier ft. 34th St., E. R., Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5:30 P. M. Saturdays 1:00 P. M.

ROUND TRIP RED BANK LINE 60 CENTS
For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Lv. Franklin St., Pier 24, 8:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m.; SUNDAYS, Lv. Franklin St., 8:30, 9:15; Battery, 8:55, 9:35 a. m.

SIGHT SEEING YACHTS
AROUND MANHATTAN ISLAND
Leave Hudson River Day Line Pier, ft. W. 42d St., 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Phone 665 Gram.

Sight-Seeing Yachts
Leaves Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

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Via Boat and Trolley, $2.50.
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Staterooms, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, B'way & 23d St.

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From New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Connecticut River landings. Fare $1.75.

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*CAMERONIA.........SAT., AUG. 5, NOON
*To Liverpool and Glasgow.
NEW YORK-FALMOUTH-LONDON
ALAUNIA..........SAT., JULY 8, 5 P.M.
PANNONIA.........SAT., AUG. 5, 5 P.M.
ANDANIA..........SAT., AUG. 12, 5 P. M.
21 State St., New York. Tel. 3300 Broad.

American Line
ALL AMERICAN STEAMERS
Under the American Flag
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 62, N. R., Noon
New York...July 8 | Philadelphia...July 15
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BARBADOS, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AIRES.
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LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
S. S. VESTRIS........July 29, 9:00 A. M.
S. S. BYRON..........Aug. 19, 2:00 P. M.
LAMPORT & HOLT, Ltd., 42 B'way, N. Y.

SPANISH LINE
Compania Trasatlantica
MONTHLY SAILINGS.
(Cargo and Passengers.)
For CADIZ and BARCELONA
S. S. Montserrat..........July 7
For HAVANA & VERA CRUZ
S. S. Buenos Aires....July 12
J. ZARAGOZA, Agt., Pier 8, E. R.
Telephone, Hanover 846—847.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE
NORWAY-SWEDEN-DENMARK
Hellig Olav......July 20 | Frederik VIII......July 2[illegible]
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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BLAUNER'S, PHILADELPHIA.—Miss Solomon open to jap silk waists out of stock. Closs & Simon, 15 East 26th St.

CLOAKS, &c.—Attention! Cloaks, suits, skirts and clothing manufacturers; spot cash paid for manufacturers' surplus stocks; woolens and worsteds, any quantity. Elias Surut, 19-21 Greene St., N. Y. Phone Spring 9697. Est. 1885. Capital over $1,000,000.00.

COATS.—Mr. Kaplan of Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, open for pony fur coats; quantity no object. Ben F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av., Phone 7197 Madison Square.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobbers not members of the association looking at suits and coats; want snappy models. 131 East 23d St., Room 902.

COATS and SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. Top floor, 132 West 22d.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on taffeta, charmeuse, serge and satin dresses. 1178 Broadway, 5th floor. Phone 2439 Madison Sq.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on high-priced silk and serge dresses; bring your own samples. 31 East 31st St. 3d floor.

DRESSES, COATS, AND SUITS.—Open for job; dresses, coats, and suits, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber will look at evening and street dresses after 3 P. M. Schlesinger Dress Co., 35 West 21st St.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE wanted for spot cash; submit samples. Room 926, 22 East 17th St., Hartford Building.

PIECE GOODS.—Wanted to buy heavy and medium weight tweeds and knitted goods; large and small quantities; no remnants wanted. Telephone 4555 Madison Square.

SHIRTS.—Will buy surplus stocks of work shirt or cotton piece goods. The Globe Shirt Co., care of Ben B. Miller, 467 Broadway, New York City.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits and coats. Call with samples all week, 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, entrance on 36th St.

SUITS and COATS.—Jobber placing Fall orders on smart suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—Large Western jobber is looking at suits of the better kind only; write for appointment. A 50, Times.

SUITS.—Jobbers looking at all week. 33-39 West 34th, Room 504.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall suits all week. Third floor, 37 West 32d.

SUITS, COATS.—Looking at samples of better kinds. 122 West 26th, 7th floor.

SUITS.—Open, special values below $10. Bring samples, top floor, 141 West 28th.

SUMMER MERCHANDISE—Such as knit goods, muslin underwear, hosiery, waists, skirts, silk embroideries; an opportunity to dispose of your odds and ends and surplus stock for spot cash, The 12th St. Store, 1133 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL.—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovits, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

WOMEN'S WEARING APPAREL.—Highest prices paid for women's wearing apparel; quality and quantity no object. Gruber, 450 Broadway. Spring 358.

WOMEN'S WEAR.—Jobs wanted; Dept. "D," 9 to 11, or 758 Gramercy. Manufacturers Sales Co., 37 East 19th St.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHINCHILLA—Infants' wear manufacturers can secure chinchilla sacrifice. Call 12th floor, 141 West 28th.

COATS.—Have my Fall line ready for jobbers and retailers, from $5.75 to $22.75. Alex. Kagut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS.—Silk jersey; best shades; also corduroy coats, at $1.75; immediate delivery. I. Nevick, 40 West 28th.

CORDUROY—Colors and white; narrow and wide wales; immediate delivery. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17-21 West 3d St.

DRESSES.—1,000 silk dresses to close out at $3.00 net. Pioneer Ladies' Garment Co., 158 West 29th St.

DRESSES.—300 Summer dresses to close out. Harris, 131 West 35th St.

DRESSES at great sacrifice; cotton and silk. Primo, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES, COTTONS.—500 at a price. 5th floor, 30 East 20th.

HOUSE DRESSES, &c.—Quitting business. Henry Ettelson Co., 119 West 23d St., closes out large stock. Also piece goods, &c.

NAVY TAFFETAS and silk jersey sport suits and sport skirts for delivery. Tip-Top Waist and Dress, 134 West 37th St.

PIECE GOODS—15 pieces, crepe de chine, dark colors; 60 pieces plain and fancy voile; 15 pieces French linen. A 28, Times.

PLUSHES for sale.—A. Berger, 27 West 24th. Farragut 9123.

MAROON COTTON SWEATER YARN for sale; lot No. 7965, about 3,000 pounds; No. 8 single soft twist on cones. Chas. W. Becker, Commission Merchant, 62 Leonard St., Room 1205. Telephone Franklin 1179, New York City.

SHIRTS.—1,000 doz. popular price shirts to close out. The Globe Shirt Co., care of Ben B. Miller, 467 Broadway, New York City.

SKIRTS.—50 dozen of wash skirts for immediate delivery; also sport stripes, silks, to close out; Fall line ready for inspection. Wiener Bros., 19 West 21st.

SNAP FASTENERS, KOHINOOR "O" bulk. United Merchandise Co., 640 Broadway. Spring 9861.

SUITS, dresses, silk, net, jersey, cotton, and sport coats, several hundred for immediate delivery in large assortment. J. Glockner & Co., 115 West 30th.

SUITS.—Large assortment of popular priced pongee suits for July sales; can pick from stock. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St. Phone Farragut 9097.

WAISTS.—1,000 dozen silks to close out; also 2,000 dozen trimmed voiles; prices from $4.50 to $6.50 per dozen. La Rose Waist Co., 31 West 21st St.

WASH SKIRTS.—July sale; 1,000 dozen; awning stripes, gabardines. Hirsh, 25 West 27th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN who sold over $100,000 last year carrying line of largest $9 waist and middy house, covering New York and Pennsylvania, desires strong side line of better waist; if proposition big enough will carry better line; exclusively on strictly commission basis. Address D 852 Times Downtown.

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Sheer White Voiles and Organdies

Popular Priced Curtain Scrims and Marquisettes

Specialize in Standardized Merchandise

Novelty weaves seldom are confined to one converter or one jobber. Not being real novelties, the jobber who handles them often finds dead stock on hand or that it is impossible to duplicate.

We specialize in standardized merchandise—SHEER WHITE VOILES and ORGANDIES—profitable lines which can be continued indefinitely. Let us show you samples.

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STANDARDIZED MERCHANDISE
Telephone Franklin 561,
53-55 Worth St.
New York City.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Snow, Mecaslin & Co.; C. H. Snow, general buyer; 581 B'way.

BALTIMORE—S. H. Ronecker, piece goods; Grand.

BALTIMORE—M. Stein & Co.; M. Stein, woolens; Imperial.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz Co.; A. R. Swartz, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—A. R. Swartz & Co.; A. R. Swartz, jobs, Summer dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BOISE, Idaho—C. C. Anderson Co.; W. E. Graham, furn. goods, clothing; C. C. Anderson, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—William Filene's Sons Co.; V. P. Ring, dresses, costumes; J. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; J. F. O'Brien, misses', ladies' coats, suits; Mr. Rivers, assistant merchandise manager; S. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; B. F. Raphael, men's boys' furnishing goods; W. Silberman, skirts; Miss O. Calahan, muslin underwear, kimonos, dressing sacques; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; J. Shepard, 3d, furniture goods; 220 Fifth Av.

BUENOS AIRES, South America—Kohn & Bernheim; Gustav Dreyfuss, jewelry novelties, leather goods; Hotel York.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; R. McCordock, white goods, linens, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.

CHICAGO—Twelfth Street Store; J. Walsh, mdse. mgr.; J. Simon, hosiery, underwear; W. P. Wiggins, laces, notions, embroideries; Miss Jones, muslin underwear; Mr. Snowberger, women's ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumer, millinery; 621 B'way; Cumberland.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—The Fair Store; J. Curran, shoes; 23 E. 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The Bailey Co.; Mr. Kaplan, pony and fur coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Lindner Co.; A. H. Canning, petticoats, hosiery, neckwear; 1,140 B'way.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—A. B. Goodman, ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.

DALLAS, Texas—Baron Bros. Millinery Co.; I. Baron, general buyer; L. Lichtenstein, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

DENVER, Col.—Joslin D. G. Co.; E. L. Jones, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th.

DETROIT, Mich.—Henry Blackwell Co.; J. I. Stotter, ready-to-wear; J. J. McGuire, dry goods; Cumberland.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Nager, jobs wash skirts, Summer dresses, basement; Mr. McConnal, jobs muslin underwear, petticoats, infants' wear, corsets, basement; Mr. Reilly, jobs basement ladies' neckwear, handkerchiefs, toilet goods, notions; G. E. Preston, gen. mdse. manager; 354 4th Av.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Rider, Wallis D. G. Co.; J. W. Harvey, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 358 Broadway.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emporium World Millinery Co.; H. L. Isenberg, millinery; 621 B'way.

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.—M. Lurie & Co.; E. Ferber, jobs, muslin underwear, silk dresses, cotton, silk waists; 18 W. 27th.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Watt & Shand; C. G. Watt, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 432 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Gus Blass Co.; M. Helman, dry goods; J. G. Blass, representing; 148 W. 23d; Cumberland.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; Miss H. Ogden, juniors' wear, sweaters, underwear; Miss A. Roberts, jewelry; 95 Madison Av.

MACON, Ga.—Union D. G. Co.; W. J. Juhan, notions, furn. goods; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.

McKEESPORT, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; Mr. Piser, jobs silk and cotton dresses, coats, skirts, waists; 72 Madison Av.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—M. Heimann & Co.; A. Wetendorf, hats; J. C. Heimann, flowers, feathers; 581 B'way.

MONTREAL, Canada—Parquette-Grenier, Ltd.; R. G. Parquette, waists; Miss L. L. Brown, waists; McAlpin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; S. Marks, flowers, feathers; A. Jonas, hats; S. Hirsch, baby caps; J. W. Stein, notions; 581 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; J. Spiesberger, hats; 581 B'way.

PHILADELPHIA—Blaumer's; Miss A. Ransford, jobs cotton, silk dresses; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—L. Harris & Co.; L. Harris, piece goods; Aberdeen.

PHILADELPHIA—Greenebaum Bros. & Co.; S. Greenebaum, cotton piece goods; 200 5th Av.

PHILADELPHIA—L. W. Hirsch Co.; L. W. Hirsch, silk, cotton waists; Mrs. Werman, jobs cotton, silk dresses; 116 W. 32d.

PITTSBURGH, Penn.—McCreery & Co.; A. N. Brown, women's waists, muslin underwear; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dep't Stores; Miss M. Gibson, waists; 1,261 Broadway.

SALINA, Kan.—H. D. Lee Mercantile Co.; J. R. Cowdin, notions, ladies' furnishing goods; 51 Leonard.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—L. & A. Simon & Co.; A. Simon, millinery; 821 B'way.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; G. D. Harron, women's shoes; 15 E. 26th.

SAN FRANCISCO—Parisian Hat Co.; M. Jackson, millinery; Breslin.

SAN FRANCISCO—Juda Bros.; L. Juda, Fall coats, suits, waists, dresses; 15 W. 34th.

SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros.; P. M. Jennings, ready-to-wear; 815 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa.—Hicks, Fuller, Pierson Co.; A. G. Ferguson, dress goods, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Thiele-Scharf Co.; J. J. Thiele, women's hats; Continental.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; H. W. Walker, furniture goods, underwear; 320 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Levis-Zukoski Merc. Co.; S. Levis, ladies' hats; E. Levis, flowers, feathers; R. L. Latta, millinery; 621 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; F. X. Walsh, dress goods, linings; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Carleton, D. G. Co.; T. G. Ratcliffe, cloths, silks, velvets, dress goods; 358 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; T. A. Hennigen, waists, muslin underwear, petticoats, children's wear; 377 Broadway.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—J. Rothschild & Co.; S. Rothschild, hats; 581 B'way.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Kings Palace; Miss M. Kruder, misses', children's, infants' wear, corsets, muslin underwear; Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Mrs. Davison, jewelry; 45 W. 23d.

WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Justin Bergman; Mr. Herman, jobs cotton piece goods; 72 Madison Av.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly n. e. and e.

Ga.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; moderate e. and s. e. winds, except probably n. gale Wed. in extreme n. w.

Ala.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; w. winds, probably moderate gale Wed. near the coast.

Miss.—Thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs.; n. winds, probably stronger near the coast.

Tenn.—Cloudy Wed., showers at night or Thurs.

Ky.—Cloudy Wed., thunder showers in w. Thurs., showers.

Ohio—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably showers; gentle to moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Wed., thunder showers by night. Thurs., cloudy in n., showers in s.; moderate n. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; gentle to moderate e. and s. e. winds.

La. and E. Tex.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs., showers in s.

W. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.

Ark.—Unsettled Wed. and Thurs.

Ill. and Okla.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.

Mo.—Cloudy in e., unsettled in w. Wed. Thurs., probably showers.

Wis. and Minn.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

Iowa—Fair Wed., becoming unsettled Thurs., with showers in w.

N. Dak.—Fair Wed. Thurs., unsettled and cooler.

S. Dak.—Fair Wed. Thurs., probably showers and cooler.

Neb.—Fair Wed., probably followed by showers Wed. night or Thurs.; cooler in w. Thurs.

Kan.—Cloudy Wed. and probably Thurs.

SILK From $2.75 to $4.50 **DRESSES** WASH From $9.00 Doz. to $2.75 Ea.
Messalines—Poplins—Taffetas.
IPP & KWINT,
118 WEST 22D STREET.

FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
White Piques, Gabardines, Whipcords, Awning and Blazer Stripe Gabardines.
J. W. GODDARD & SONS, Incorporated,
92 to 96 Bleecker Street.
Telephone Spring 2635.

MANUFACTURERS' SALES COMPANY,
Buyers General Merchandise,
37 E. 19th St. 758-759 Gramercy.
Consignments Received. Cash Advances. Trade Sales.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING.
Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.
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DAVID W. BIOW CO
Auctioneer to the Trade.
Merchandise guaranteed as represented or returnable within ten days.
Regular Weekly Sales Days
Every Tuesday and Friday
General Merchandise,
Wearing Apparel for Ladies, Misses & Children.
Every Wednesday
Clothing for Men, Youths & Children.
Office and Salesroom
520 2 BROADWAY

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Grubb, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Dormer Bros Co<Shoninger Bros.
Wagner<Pullman Co.
Gray<Mayer.
Patey<Spencer.
Partola Mfg Co<Parke Davis & Co.
Smith<So Pac Co.
Brady<Anderson.
Prairie Oil & Gas Co<Rutgers Fire Ins Co.
W S & Job Co<Heidritter Lumber Co.
Weissblum<Cent RR of N J.
Arden<W McCane Co.
Siegelschiffer<Penn Mut L Ins Co, (2.)
Bonashek<Cent RR of N J.
South Pac Co<Lowe.
Robt Morris Trust Co<Clements.
Lazarus<Brown.
Finlay<NY C RR, (2.)
Universal Transfer Co<Rederieaktiebolget.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235 P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Bankruptcy. Discharges:

Seth Walker.
Thomas J Wade.
Henry Klein.
Henry D O'Sullivan.
Walter Hammerslough.
Samuel Buckley.
Harris, Rosenblatt & Nielson.
G & G B Snyder.
Norman Gumbinner.
Richard J Wales.
George W Lynn.
Jacob Meyerowitz.
Frederick H Kuhle.
Henry W Cornell.
Jacob O Sachs.
Raphael Jaret.
Charles Kaufman.
Sidney I Darrin.
Eugene Levy.
Chris V Corie.
Mark D'Andrea.

Under objections:

Albert S Moore.
Frederick Beyer.
Max L Grossman.
Nathan Rothman.
Louis Kotzen.
Alfred T Morton.

Adjourned cases:

William H Cook.
Gus Neiderman.
Morris Schulman.
Robert T Lyons.
David L Schneer.
Hyman Himmelstein.
Abe P Perlstein.
Nathan & Dittenhoefer.
Peltz, Sonnesheim & Frank.
S Dessau's Sons.
Chester Bertolette.

Motions, at 2 P. M.:

Joseph D Hart.
Joseph Weintraub.
Rosenthal Bros.
George S Andes.
John G Lyman.
I Michelman Bros.
Tenney Candy Co.
Max G Rieser.
John G Lyman.
H & N Goldstein.
Dan Sheehy.
Samuel G Takin.
Jacob Bloch.
Arkin & Guild.
San Antonio Land & Co.
Klein & Nussbaum.
Mishkin & Grossman.
Emanuel Knauer.
Mandeville Hall.
Philip S Gill.
Francesco Monti.
William Greenburger.
Max Salamon.
American 5c & 10c Stores.
N Zeiler & Co.
Hudson View Grocers.
Morris R Zuckerman.
Harry Semken.
Barney Levinson.
John Applegate.
Abraham P Perlstein.
Louis Shapiro.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Furst, as trustee<Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co et al.
Crown C & S Co<Adriance Mach Wks et al.
Individual D C Co<Pub Serv Cup Co.
Marconi Wireless Tel<Lowenstein.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Re Green, (Hartjen.)
Bloch<Danish Brotherhoof of America.
Haxton<Sensitized Products Co.
McFadden<McCormick.
MacFarlan<MacFarlan.
Sommer<Sommer.
Pearlman Co, Inc<Bech.
Berkowitz<Listizsky.
Lahens<Williams.
Schwartz<Frooks.
Jones<Woodin.
Altheimer<E C Riebe & Co.
Re Weil, (Bernheimer.)
Burns Bros Ice Corp<Whitesell.
Bergkamp<Blumenthal & Beckart, Inc.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Halperin<McAllister Steamboat Co.
Washlikoff<B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Schnitzer<Schnitzer.
Goetz<Goetz.
Kelly<Delaney, (2.)
Altman<Altman.
O'Donovan<O'Donovan.
Kennedy<Kennedy.
Geller<Talcott.
Kek<Mayforth.
Morgan Mun Sup Co<Studebaker Corp of America.
US Gr Lodge Order B Abr<Schindler.
Same<Nashelsky.
Lint, Butscher & Ross, Inc<Kraft, (2.)
Springer<Springer.
Fellows<Int Shoe Sup.
Cymbalist<Fronmuller.
Harman<Selden, (2.)
Carper<Stolzberg.
Re VanRiper, (2.)
Re After Care Circle, Jewish Matern Hosp.
Klein<Klein.
Klepper<Windsor Land & Imp Co.
Busch<Muller, (3.)
Siegel<Gussow, (2.)
Laseby<Laceby.
Hennessey<Jackson.
Gladstone<Rutschick.
Eagle Wet Wash Laun Co, Inc<Edelman.
Wilson Prevost<Samson.
CNY<Kane.
Wight<Murray Estate.
Re Concrete Prod Co.
Brown<Sutton.
Senko<Senko.
Varga<Varga.
Levine<Wallerstein.
Granucci<Con Gas, (2.)
Corey<Bergmann.
Rizzo<Greenberg.
Smith<Rice.
Markman<Rubin.
Prager<Levy.
Perlman<Perlman.
Geissenhainer<Geissenhainer.
Lange<Schlossman.
Nelson<Bardale Rty Co, Inc.
Rich<Conkling.
Skeel Coal Co<Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Times Sq Imp Co, Inc<J McCreery Rty Co.
Rauch<Rauch.
Pearson<Pearson.
Gissel<Junker.
Singer<NY Life Ins Co.
CNY<Weinstein & Co, Inc.
Kiefer<Kiefer.
Beugger<Ashley.
Ducovitch<Wasser.
Rogers<Rogers, (3.)
Peritz<Peritz.
People<White.
Gwietzman<R Holding Co, Inc.
Hollow Screw Co<Hammacher, Schlemmer Co, (2.)
Ender<Kunsberg.
Re Zweibel.
Re Carnegie Trust Co.
Re Washington S Bk.
Testa<Penn Coal Co.
Re First Mut Liab Co.
Petry—Matz.
Harris<The Tribune Assn.
Lowenthal<Rosenberg.

PART II.—Goff, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 2.

PART V.—Recess.

PARTS III., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Estates of:

Francis D. Paquin,
Lambert Suydam.

Wills for probate:

Elizabeth Flanagan,
Charles Auld,
Anna Ward,
Alte Weiss,
Mina Veitch,
Thomas H. O'Dell,
Beatrice F. Broadbent,
Peter A. Elder,
Sarah Delehanty.

TRIAL TERM—(June Term)—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERM—(May Term)—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. Case on—Amos F. Eno.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Ransom, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Weisman<Heliman.
Star Co<Brush.
Con Elec Co<Morganstern.
Calcott & Co<Carey.
Triangle Film Corp<Avenue C Amuse Co.
Armstrong<Thompson, Sales Co, Inc<N Y Produce Exch B'k.
Geatrex<Bode.
Bouker Cont Co<Callahan Cont Co.
Kopfstein<Benguiat.
Pardi Tile Co<Aetna Acc & Liab Co.
Goldfarb<Mut Life Ins.
De Rosa<De Michele.
Bloom<Walker & Co.
Carroll<Man Folding Box Co.
Feinberg<Ottenberg.
Carroll<Blum.
Traveler Tire & Tube Co, Inc<Bachner.
Armstrong<Thompson.
Kalish & Moskowitz<Schenkman.
Zukowsky<Hart.
Cowles<Boehm.
Foster<Baker-Voorhis.
Wechsler<Rosenblum.

ADJOURNED SALE
Oriental Rugs Oriental Rugs
In the Matter of William F. Donnelly, against Francis F. Murphy, Receiver. Removed from the Chatsworth, 72d St. and Riverside Drive.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer,
Sells by Public Auction,
On Thursday, July 6, 1916, at 2 P. M.,
At Salesrooms, 115-117 Spring St., (near Broadway)
A Valuable Collection of
SARUK, TABRIZ, MESHED, IRAN, CHICHI, KAZAK, KABISTAN, SHIRVAN, FARAGHAN, MOUSOUL AND OTHERS.
In various sizes, from 3.6x5.4 to 12.9x24.3.
To be sold strictly without reserve. Exhibition on WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 9 to 5 P. M.
Sale arranged and conducted by Philip Smith.
SAMUEL MARX, Auctioneer, Suite 2,120-2,126 Woolworth Bldg., Tel. 6911-12—7604-05 Barclay. Salesrooms, No. 115-117 Spring St., Tel. 5382 Spring.

AUCTION SALE
For Account of Whom It May Concern
MAX SCHWARTZ, Auctioneer, Sells This
THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
JULY 6TH & 7TH, AT 10:30 A. M.
Women's and misses', also children's, wearing apparel. Merchandise consists of seasonable, high-grade manufacturers' surplus stocks and sample lines; styles up to the minute, perfect in every respect, in lots arranged of the following order:
SILK DRESSES, SUMMER DRESSES,
SKIRTS, WAISTS,
SILK AND COTTON PETTICOATS,
KIMONOS, CAMISOLES.
Merchandise of every description, including one LARGE LOT MEN'S COLLARS.
MANUFACTURERS' SALES CO.,
37 EAST 19TH STREET.
Telephone 758 Gramercy.

NOTICE OF SALE

TO BERNARD MITNICK, and to all whom it may concern:

TAKE NOTICE that by virtue of a lien held by the undersigned against the Waverley Electric Coupe—Body No. D5103G—equipped with 32 cell P. V. type battery and Pneumatic Tires, belonging to Bernard Mitnick and now in the possession of the undersigned, the undersigned will sell such personal property at public auction to the highest bidder to satisfy such lien at the office of the undersigned at 62nd Street West, opposite Central Park, in the City of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1916, at 11 A. M., as provided by the Lien Law of the State of New York.

Dated, New York, July 5, 1916.

THE NEW YORK ELECTRIC GARAGE CORPORATION,
By R. EMLYN JONES, Treasurer.

PART II.—Ransom, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Whitaker, J.—Re Bader Hat Frame Co.—Chas. P. Easton.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—N. Y. Inst. for Instruction of Deaf and Dumb<Shetland—Francis W. Pollock.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Goff, J.—Lilly Neumann<Bertha Cohn—Frederick Fox.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Kelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Jones<Dare.
Miller<Oliver.
Young<Young.
Rosen<Rosen.
Moran<Barclay.
Wise<Wise.
People<Dreyfus.
Bossing<Ahrens.
Miller<Cook, (Aug. 8.)
Hurst<Rowe.
Dobrin<Margulies.
Doerfler<Pottberg.
Dunn<O'Boyle.
McElvery<McElvery.
Huber<D'Esterre.
Oshlag<Sorentino.
People<Deinhardt.
Re Bagley, (Kondorff.)
Aetna Mfg Co<Zehden et al.
Shaw<Shaw.

PART II.—Benedict, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

Undefended divorces:

Meyers,
Cardaio,
Liero,
Harris,
Candidus,
Meadow,
MacArthur,
Gottlieb,
Plaatje,
Picone,
Harris,
Luther,
Calandro,
Granfeldt,
Herne,
Aaltonen,
De Paoli,
Mauzella,
Eisenger,
Spiro.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar, at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

Mary Kohlnser,
Yettchen Stern,
William H Maass, Jr,
Victor Cohen,
Esther Stamper.

Accounting of:

Catherine Cornell,
John D Shine,
Florence Randell,
William H Zell,
Robert H Barry,
John C Cordes.

Estates of:

Peat infants,
Natalie C Rees,
Eppig infants,
Mary St Martin.

County Court.

CIVIL—No day calendar.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar.

Leahy<Flynn.
Mercer<Mercer.
Burger<Trainor.
Risley<Bixby.
Kendall<Schnaufer.
Popham<Amabile.
Weber<Zamara.
Re Meehan.
Re Oppenheimer Furnishing Co, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.—No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

Motions:

Isidor Feldman,
Jeannette McCarthy,
Solomon Rabinowitz,
Samuel Lipshitz,
William Gorel,
Leonard Hilsenbeck,
Bertha Weinstein,
Mary J. Gatins,
John McMahon,
Bartley Cannon,
Philip De Carlon,
Gedalie Nadelbuch,
John Lang,
Rosa Stock,
Jacob Jacob,
Otto Tatarczyk,
Henry C. Upright.

Accountings:

Norman Handel, also known as Norman Haindel;
A. H. Neggesmith,
E. P. McGinness,
Michael Malikotsis, also known as Michael Malicotsis.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Re Hassard,
Sacks<Gersman & Lozner, Inc.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

DIVIDENDS.

E. W. BLISS COMPANY

Borough of Brooklyn, New York.
June 29, 1916.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared an extra dividend of One Hundred per cent. (100%) on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings of the Company on July 14th next, to holders of the Common Stock of record on the books of the Company at the close of business July 10th. Transfer books will be closed July 11th to 14th, both dates inclusive.

HOWARD C. SEAMAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Baltimore, Md., June 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1916, a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 24, 1916.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of Two and one-half (2½) Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable September 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on July 24, 1916.

The transfer books will not close.

C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.

42 Broadway, New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of Two Dollars ($2.00) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on August 28, 1916, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, Noon, Saturday, July 22, 1916.

The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.

All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value, should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

The International Nickel Co.

Preferred Stock Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. on the preferred stock has been declared this day, payable August 1, 1916, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business July 14, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY,
Sec. & Treas.

New York, June 29, 1916.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1916.

G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 27, 1916.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. upon the Common Stock, payable on July 24, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business 3 P. M. on July 7, 1916.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.

New York, June 29, 1916.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 20, 1916, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 6, 1916.

ARTHUR D. CHAMBERS,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Office of The United Gas Improvement Co.

N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets.
Philadelphia, June 14, 1916.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., ($1.00 per share,) payable July 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

I. W. MORRIS, Treasurer.

Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company.

White Plains, N. Y., June 28, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4% on the capital stock of this company, payable on July 7, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1916.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

American Navigation Company,

New York Office.

The usual quarterly dividend of 3% has this day been declared payable on July 20th to stockholders of record July 5th, 1916.

SAMUEL C. SEAMAN, Sec'y.

July 1st, 1916.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SOCIETE MINIERE CALEDONIENNE.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of the Societe Miniere Caledonienne will be held at the office of the Company, No. 43 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y., on July 11th, 1916, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of amending the Constitution and By-Laws of the Company.

New York, June 30, 1916.

JAMES L. ASHLEY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $1,350,688.35;) market value		$1,353,716.87
Private securities (book value, $18,662,228.51;) market value		18,736,873.53
Real estate owned		3,389,187.88
Mortgages owned		901,211.61
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		591,434.87
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		37,079,082.27
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		22,873,470.37
Overdrafts		3,616.12
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$10,000,000.00	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	3,280,329.66	
		13,280,329.66
Specie		12,013,667.90
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		2,497,450.00
Federal Reserve notes		77,895.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$14,620,501.36	
Other cash items	3,496,880.17	
		18,117,381.53
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities, per contra)		1,538,139.15
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at the close of business on above date	$164,609.51	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	52,740.11	
		217,349.62
Total		$132,720,805.88

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$3,500,000.00
Surplus on market values, surplus fund		6,991,165.32
Surplus on book values	$6,817,388.59	
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	7,683,093.58	
Due New York State savings and loan associations and credit unions	149,194.65	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	34,781.59	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	92,892,318.38	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	8,363.66	
Demand certificates of deposit	558,928.47	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	334,357.65	
Cashier's checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	2,547,293.55	
Certified checks	8,218,453.98	
Unpaid dividends	460.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	8,022,322.82	
Extend total deposits		120,440,568.08
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,538,139.15
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$6,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	32,599.52	
Estimated unearned discounts	212,333.81	
		250,933.33
Total		$132,720,805.88

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Broadway Trust Company

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities (book value, $2,828,868.20,) market value		$2,828,868.20
Private securities (book value, $1,620,112.96,) market value		1,620,112.96
Real estate owned		122,350.00
Mortgages owned		813,100.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		238,024.71
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		5,898,345.60
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		9,231,695.27
Overdrafts		1,191.58
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$2,656,386.07	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers, not included in preceding item	1,003,254.98	
		3,659,641.05
Specie		2,084,205.00
United States legal tender notes and notes of national banks		258,520.00
Federal Reserve notes		10,600.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,079,699.02	
Other cash items	95,757.35	
		1,175,456.37
Customers' liability on acceptances (see liabilities per contra)		1,043,668.11
Other assets, viz.: Vaults	$30,000.00	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	82,709.62	
Stock of Federal Reserve bank	67,500.00	
		180,209.62
Total		$28,660,483.47

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$750,000.00	
Undivided profits	187,557.63	
		937,557.63
Surplus on book values $957,557.63		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State Savings Banks	$1,193,743.60	
Due New York State Savings and Loan Associations and Credit Unions	56,832.63	
Other deposits due as executor, administrator, guardian, receiver, trustee, committee or depositary	61,116.51	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	10,000.00	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	793,252.07	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	19,675,481.82	
Time deposits, certificates and other deposits, the payment of which cannot legally be required within thirty days	450,500.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	335,321.86	
Other certificates of deposit	59,500.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of pass-books	771,334.85	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	237,777.74	
Certified checks	509,683.61	
Unpaid dividends	119.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	1,078,037.67	
		25,033,201.41
Acceptances of drafts payable at a future date or authorized by commercial letters of credit		1,054,311.82
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$20,561.27	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	94,851.34	
Estimated unearned discounts	20,000.00	
		135,412.61
Total		$28,660,483.47

THE
CITIZENS CENTRAL
NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK
320 Broadway
In the
Centre of the Down Town
Wholesale District

Statement July 1, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$25,858,239.57
U. S. Bonds & Investments	1,651,276.25
Due from Banks	2,464,823.32
Due from Federal Res. Bank	2,207,028.30
Cash and Exchanges	8,120,534.66
Customers' Guarantees	435,863.75
	$40,737,765.91

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock		$2,550,000.00
Surplus and Profits		2,318,860.86
Unearned Discount Reserve		200,000.00
Circulation		1,026,097.59
Deposits:		
Banks	$7,405,805.14	
Individuals	26,789,203.47	34,195,008.61
Letters of Credit, etc.		447,798.94
		$40,737,765.91

EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President

FRANCIS M. BACON, JR., Vice-President
GARRARD COMLY, Vice-President
ALBION K. CHAPMAN, Cashier
JESSE M. SMITH, Asst. Cashier
JAMES McALLISTER, Asst. Cashier
WILLIAM M. HAINES, Asst. Cashier

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE STATE BANK

at the close of business on June 30, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $2,531,625.00,) market value		$2,531,625.00
Private securities, (book value, $7,274,837.97,) market value		7,280,000.00
Real estate owned		1,444,605.97
Mortgages owned		2,058,910.01
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed or other real estate collateral		276,158.91
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		2,092,461.62
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		8,204,879.66
Overdrafts		3,147.32
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,605,229.57	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	512,489.11	
		2,117,718.68
Specie		2,496,386.40
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		820,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		15,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$1,068,776.51	
Other cash items	136,548.12	
		1,205,324.63
Other assets, viz.: Furniture and fixtures	$30,843.00	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	130,500.00	
U. S. documentary stamps	545.08	
		161,888.08
Total		$30,708,196.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,500,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$300,000.00	
Undivided profits	305,284.83	
		605,284.83
Surplus on book values, $548,532.80.		
Deposits: Preferred as follows: Deposits by the State of New York	$250,000.00	
Deposits by the Superintendent of Banks of State of New York	10,491.05	
Other deposits secured by a pledge of assets	419,835.35	
Not preferred as follows: Deposits subject to check	9,912,121.94	
Time deposits, certificates, and other deposits the payment of which cannot legally be required within 30 days	65,500.00	
Demand certificates of deposit	147,400.00	
Deposits withdrawable only on presentation of passbooks	16,955,143.04	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	82,429.41	
Certified checks	111,653.48	
Unpaid dividends	45,000.00	
Due trust companies, banks, and bankers	244,387.23	
Total deposits		28,243,911.45
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$270,000.00	
Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	10,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	79,000.00	
		359,000.00
Total		$30,708,196.28

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

COLUMBIA BANK

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000.00;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $550,791.26;) market value		547,389.16
Real estate owned		43,547.86
Mortgages owned		9,400.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		28,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		701,848.54
Loans, discounts and bills purchased not secured by collateral		6,706,214.98
Overdrafts		518.42
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$780,331.67	
Due from trust companies, banks and bankers not included in preceding item	22,241.18	
		802,572.85
Specie		911,501.78
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		87,900.00
Federal reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearings	$529,820.71	
Other cash items	83,040.99	
		612,861.70
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date		320.98
Total		$10,469,170.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$300,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$600,000.00	
Undivided profits	55,879.62	
		655,879.62
Surplus on book values, $689,774.79.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$159,893.07	
Deposits by the State of New York	112,000.00	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	8,851,171.48	
Demand certificates of deposit	75.00	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	56,537.72	
Certified checks	165,849.01	
Unpaid dividends	24,016.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	70,840.07	
Total deposits		9,439,877.35
Other liabilities, viz.: Mortgages on real estate owned	$36,500.00	
Reserves for taxes	5,000.00	
Estimated unearned discounts	31,914.00	
		73,414.00
Total		$10,469,170.97

BUSINESS.

The Annalist deals with financial and industrial problems. Open Security Market of unlisted bonds and stocks. Every Monday, 10c.; $4 a year. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1916:

RESOURCES.

Stock and bond investments, viz.:		
Public securities, (book value, $1,000;) market value		$1,000.00
Private securities, (book value, $1,261,997.88;) market value		1,272,000.00
Loans and discounts secured by bond and mortgage, deed, or other real estate collateral		1,750.00
Loans and discounts secured by other collateral		1,792,734.12
Loans, discounts, and bills purchased not secured by collateral		11,594,636.00
Overdrafts		1,514.90
Due from approved reserve depositaries, less amount of offsets	$1,274,341.22	
Due from trust companies, banks, and bankers not included in preceding item	276,219.65	
		1,550,560.87
Specie		1,423,873.50
United States legal-tender notes and notes of national banks		294,083.00
Federal reserve notes		20,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Exchanges and checks for next day's clearing	$585,696.42	
Other cash items	352,454.89	
		938,151.31
Other assets, viz.: Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	$9,808.92	
Accrued interest not entered on books at close of business on above date	21,100.00	
		30,908.92
Total		$18,921,262.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$1,000,000.00
Surplus on market values: Surplus fund	$1,000,000.00	
Undivided profits	1,130,371.41	
		2,130,371.41
Surplus on book values, $2,171,269.29.		
Deposits: Preferred, as follows: Due New York State savings banks	$1,515,705.74	
Not preferred, as follows: Deposits subject to check	13,725,317.23	
Demand certificates of deposit	48,972.36	
Cashiers' checks outstanding, including similar checks of other officers	19,041.82	
Certified checks	162,155.61	
Unpaid dividends	40,120.00	
Due trust companies, banks and bankers	169,595.67	
		15,675,907.93
Other liabilities, viz.: Reserves for taxes, expenses, &c.	$15,057.50	
Accrued interest entered on books at close of business on above date	27,925.78	
Estimated unearned discounts	72,000.00	
		114,983.28
Total		$18,921,262.62

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank

1 and 3 THIRD AVE. (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
126TH DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13, 1916.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19, 1916. MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1.

AUGUSTUS S. HUTCHINS, President.
E. SHERER, Secy. R. D. ANDREWS, Vice-Pres.
Society Accounts Accepted.

136TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK

No. 20 Union Square

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 17th, 1916. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, President.
H. ROCKWOOD BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.
FREDERIC C. MILLS, Cashier.
Open 10 to 3; Mon. 10 to 7; Sat. 10 to 12.
ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES ACCEPTED.

40TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

ITALIAN SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
64-66 Spring Street, cor. Lafayette Street.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending June 30th, 1916, on all deposits entitled thereto at the rate of

Three and One-Half Per Cent.

per annum on sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after July 18th, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10th, 1916, will draw interest from July 1st, 1916.

JOSEPH N. FRANCOLINI, President.
PASQUALE I. SIMONELLI, Secretary.

NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue
July 1, 1916, dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the by-laws.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10TH WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1ST.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
WALTER R. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y.

Dollar Savings Bank

2808 Third Avenue.

Interest credited July 1st, at the rate of Three and One-Half Per Cent. per annum, on accounts from $5 to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, President.
WM. M. KERN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MOTOR TRUCKS.—Office of the Depot Quartermaster, Army Building, New York City. Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 A. M., July 10, 1916, for furnishing and delivering from 1 to 40 three-quarter ton Motor Trucks. Further information upon application.

The Rails

Every issue of THE FINANCIAL WORLD contains a number of pithy and to the point reviews of railroads whose earnings and market position puts them prominently in the foreground. These articles are written by authorities, and aim to lay before you the salient facts without wasting your time in unnecessary superfluities. The current issue tells you something interesting about

NORTHERN PACIFIC
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and in short predigested paragraphs, opinions are expressed regarding the market action of all the leading rails. This feature of THE FINANCIAL WORLD will recommend itself to the busy investors without what we might say in its behalf. You can judge for yourself its value, if you will but

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In view of the new Russian Loan a few extra copies of this Bulletin have been printed for free distribution.

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IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1916, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000 entitled thereto under the By-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1916.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1916.

M. E. TENER, President.
GEORGE B. DUNNING, Secretary.

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Due June 1, 1946.
Price to yield better than 4%

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LEGAL INVESTMENTS FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUST FUNDS IN NEW YORK STATE.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
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To Yield 4.10%-5.25%
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CAR TRUST SECURITIES
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RUSSIA TO SPEND BILLIONS.

$300,000,000 Named as Yearly Amount for Machinery, &c.

The Special Foreign Trade Bulletin issued yesterday by the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers is devoted to Russia's requirements. The pamphlet outlines plans for great development of railways, waterways, and other national utilities, calling for immense supplies of machinery and equipment. The publication is intended to keep members advised of developments affecting the export and import trade arising out of the European war as they affect Russia and American manufacturers and exporters desiring to avail themselves of opportunities for extending trade.

"Those who know Russia well," says the Bulletin, "and whose judgment is not affected by the prospect of personal material advantage, are of the opinion that a conservative estimate of the high grade and costly machinery for the completion of public improvements puts their value at over $200,000,000 for the first year for Government needs alone, and $100,000,000 for private ones. Furthermore, that something like the same ratio of needs and disbursements will continue for at least ten years longer, although in gradually decreasing sums of actual money outlay."

The Bulletin says the complete list of articles contemplated would be burdensome, but it specifically enumerates railway rolling stock of every kind, machinery, and appliances for building railways, machinery for digging and equipping canals, dredges, machinery for hoisting, digging, mining, bridgebuilding, shipbuilding, motors and tractors, traveling cranes, steam shovels, tools and appliances for building machine shops and equipping the same, cement-making machinery, rotary ovens and ovens for the making of wood pulp and cellulose, paper-making machinery, iron and steel rolling mills, together with other articles.

TREASURY AGENTS TESTED.

Government Inquiry May Result in Changes in the System.

Special agents of the Treasury Department are being investigated by a Government commission, which is holding sessions in the Custom House. H. M. Gillman, private secretary to Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Peters, and Special Agents Burton Parker and C. A. Tidwell are making the inquiry. The Treasury Department believes some of the agents have outlived their usefulness and should be replaced by new men. It was said yesterday that the commission was making individual tests to ascertain the efficiency of the men.

Under an order issued by Leslie M. Shaw, when Secretary of the Treasury, special agents were designated as "personal representatives of the Secretary," and as such were endowed with plenary powers to demand books and papers not only in offices of Collectors of Customs, but from importers as well. Business interests complained that in many instances the power was abused. Last year Secretary McAdoo apparently took notice of the complaints and transferred the agents to the office of Frank Halstead, Chief of the Customs Division.

The work of the present commission is expected to further the reorganization of the force on more efficient lines, and may result in bringing the men into the classified civil service.

MAKES A LOAN TO CHINA.

American Institution to Advance $6,000,000 for Improvements.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—The International Investment Corporation, an American institution, has concluded an agreement with the Chinese Government to lend China $6,000,000 for the improvement of the Grand Canal and funds for the reconstruction of short railways in various parts of China aggregating 1,500 miles. Both works are to be constructed by American contractors.

American financiers also are negotiating with China for a reorganization loan of $20,000,000, China to have the right if necessary to obtain an additional $30,000,000.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

American Section Neglected Owing to the Holiday.

LONDON, July 4.—Money and discount rates were easy. The tone of the market on the Stock Exchange was good and firmly maintained, gilt-edge stocks and home rails being the features on the reinstatement of dividends, while low-level stocks which recently shedded their minimums also proved attractive to investors.

Russian shipping shares and Argentine rails were in good demand, together with Marconis and oil shares, which were very active. Rubber shares were weak.

The American section was neglected owing to the holiday.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices were firm on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 63 francs for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 16 centimes. Five per cent. loan 89 francs 50 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY'S RECEIPTS FOR 5% CERTIFICATES OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY & BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY AND TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT DEPOSITED:

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, pursuant to the agreement of March 7th, 1908, have adopted a modified plan for the refunding of the above certificates, a copy of which has been filed with the Union Trust Company, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, and copies can there be obtained on demand by any holder of a deposit receipt or by any holder of a certificate who may not have deposited.

Under the terms of the agreement of March 7th, 1908, all holders of deposit receipts are bound by this modified plan, without action on their part, unless more than one-third in amount of the holders shall file with the said Trust Company written notice of their dissent therefrom.

The holders of certificates who have not yet deposited are invited to secure the benefits of this modified refunding plan upon the same terms as those who have already deposited, namely, by signing the agreement of March 7th, 1908, depositing their certificates with the Union Trust Company and paying to the Trust Company a sum equal to two per cent. (2%) of the par value of their certificates so deposited.

All payments must be made and certificates deposited on or before August 1st, 1916.

Dated June 21st, 1916.

RALPH J. JACOBS,
FREDERICK H. ECKER,
S. SIDNEY SMITH,
Committee.

MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
NATHAN OTTINGER, No. 165 Broadway, N. Y. City.
HENRY M. WARD, No. 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

EDISON ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF ERIE, PENNSYLVANIA.
Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds Due January 1st, 1943.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Article Tenth of the Mortgage given to New York Security & Trust Company as Trustee, to secure the issue of bonds above described, the said Trustee has drawn by lot the following numbered bonds:

8 43 49 53 134

for payment forthwith at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, at 103 per centum of the par value thereof ex the July, 1916, coupon.

Interest on the said bonds so drawn ceased on July 1st, 1916.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
formerly New York Security & Trust Company,
By H. W. MORSE, Secretary.
New York, July 3d, 1916.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
ERIE LIGHTING COMPANY
First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds due April 1st, 1942.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article III. of the Indenture dated April 1st, 1912, securing the above bonds that sealed offers will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, July 12th, 1916, at the office of the undersigned, No. 140 Broadway, New York, for the sale of sufficient bonds at not exceeding 105% of par and accrued interest to exhaust the sum of Eleven thousand thirteen dollars and eighty-nine cents ($11,013.89). Offers should be sealed and addressed to the TRUST DEPARTMENT. The right is reserved to reject any or all offers.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
July 1, 1916.

Why Public Utility Bonds Are Attractive

is explained, and in addition brief descriptions of fifteen bonds of strong Public Utility Companies are given in a new Investors' Circular we have prepared for our customers.

Copy sent on request for Circular No. G-183.

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
62 Cedar St., New York
Chicago Boston Philadelphia Baltimore Buffalo London

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in the State of Connecticut

$100,000

Town of Orange

Connecticut
Union School District 4% Bonds
Due December 1, 1949

Ass'd Val. Taxable Prop'y	$8,750,000
Total Debt (this issue only)	100,000
Population (1916 estimated),	10,000

Price 100½ and Interest

Full particulars of this and other issues of Municipal Bonds yielding up to 6% on request for July Circular.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO
Established 1871
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Chicago

CITY OF

Los Angeles, Cal. 4½% Bonds

(Payable in New York City)
Due 1936 to 1951

Legal investment for Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State.

Prices to Yield 4.20%
Details on Application.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St. New York

We Execute Orders in Listed Stocks

from one share upwards for a first payment and monthly payments thereafter until the securities so purchased are paid for in full. Meantime dividends as accrued will be credited your account after initial deposit. Our

Instalment Payment Plan
Sent on request.

BARUCH BROTHERS
Members { New York Stock / New York Cotton / New York Coffee } Exchange
60 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Established 1865

Hambleton & Co.

Investment Bonds

10 So. Calvert St. Baltimore
43 Exchange Pl. New York

W. C. Langley & Co.
Investments
115 Broadway, New York City

MEGARGEL & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange / Chicago Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
35 Pine Street, New York
BOSTON CHICAGO

Investment Securities
F. S. Smithers & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1857
19 Nassau Street
MEMBERS OF NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4.25% to 4.75%
STACY & BRAUN
5 Nassau Street, New York
Toledo Buffalo Cincinnati

Selected List Of

Municipal Bonds

For July Investment

Yielding from 3.90% to 5.75%

		Rate	Maturity	Price to Yield
N.C.M.	Buffalo, N. Y.	4½	1965	3.90%
N.	Schenectady, N. Y.	4	1918-36	3.95%
N.C.M.	Bridgeport, Conn.	4½	1929-35	3.95%
C.*	Newark, Ohio	5	1925-29	4.15%
N.	Wellsville, N. Y.	4½	1928-38	4.15%
*	Daviess County, Ky.	4½	1920-45	4.25%
	Travis County, Texas	4	1949	4.30%
	Hamilton County, Tenn.	5	1935	4.35%
*	Surry County, N. C.	5	1936-46	4.40%
	East Youngstown, Ohio	5	1932-44	4.40%
*	Beaufort County, S. C.	5	1920-36	4.50%
	Berkeley County, S. C.	5	1936	4.50%
*	Ely, Minn.	5	1931	4.50%
*	Greene County, N. C.	5	1924-46	4.50%
	Sumter County, S. C.	4¾	1918-20	4.50%
	Clearwater, Fla.	5	1946	5.00%
*	Shelby, N. C.	5	1919-46	4.75%
	Pinellas County, Fla.	5	1946	4.80%
	Florence, Ala.	5	1946	4.90%
	Lethbridge, Canada	6	1919	5.75%
	Taber, Canada	5	1933	5.75%

N. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York.
C. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Connecticut.
M. Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in Massachusetts.
*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Banks Deposits.

All of above issues are free from Federal Income Tax.

July Circular containing detailed descriptions of above issues sent on request.

We are prepared to sell, purchase and appraise all classes of Municipal Bonds

Suggestions submitted to meet the requirements of investors.

Sidney Spitzer & Co.
115 Broadway, New York
TOLEDO CINCINNATI CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

Guide to July Investments

You will find our current list and our booklet describing the *Straus Plan* to be a valuable guide to the investment of your July funds. This literature outlines safe first mortgage bonds yielding 5½% interest on your funds from date of purchase. Each bond issue is secured by a first trust mortgage on a high-grade building and land located in such cities as

New York	Philadelphia
Brooklyn	Chicago

The bonds of each issue mature serially in two to ten years, these payments being met out of the earnings of the properties mortgaged. We loan only on well located real estate, with ample equities and ample margins of earnings over interest charges.

The success of the Straus Plan and the safety of the 5½% bonds we offer are indicated by the record of this house—34 years without a dollar loss to any investor.

Call or write for Circular No. T-146.

S. W. STRAUS & Co.
—ESTABLISHED 1882— —INCORPORATED—
150 BROADWAY, CORNER LIBERTY
CHICAGO — NEW YORK — DETROIT
PHONE, CORTLAND 8064
MINNEAPOLIS

MUNICIPAL BONDS SAFEST OF ALL INVESTMENTS

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

	AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	DUE	PRICE	YIELD
*N	$48,000	City of Schenectady, N. Y.	4½	Serially		3.95%
*MC	250,000	City of Cleveland, Ohio	4½	1944	107⅞ & Int.	4.03%
*NMC	298,000	City of Dayton, Ohio	4½	1936	106⅛ & Int.	4.05%
*NMC	45,000	City of Springfield, Ohio	4	1917 to 1924	par	4.00%
*MC	95,000	City of Lima, Ohio	4½	1920 to 1930		4.05%
*NMC	250,000	City of New York, N. Y.	4¼	1960	Mkt. Abt.	4.10%
*	95,000	County of Daviess, Ky.	4½	1921 to 1945		4.25%
	95,000	County of Putnam, Fla.	5	1931 to 1946		4.75%
*	35,000	Summers Co., W. Va., Talcott Dist.	5	1921 to 1946		4.70%
	81,000	State of Texas Prison Com. 6% Gold Notes		1922 to 1926		5.00%

N—Legal for New York Savings Banks
M—Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks
C—Legal for Connecticut Savings Banks
*—Legal to secure Postal Savings Deposits

Circulars and additional information sent on request

Cummings, Prudden & Co.
111 Broadway, New York City
Telephone Rector 5452.
TOLEDO CHICAGO

CANADIAN MUNICIPALS

July Investment

CONSERVATISM MARKETABILITY ATTRACTIVE YIELD

We offer subject to prior sale

Issue	Maturity	Yield
Dominion Government 5s	1925 due Dec.	5.10%
Province of Quebec 5s	1920	4.80%
City of Ottawa 5s	1925	4.87%
City of Toronto 5s	1925-1948	4.95%
Province of Manitoba 5s	1920	5%
Province of Alberta 5s	1926	5.20%
Province of Saskatchewan 5s	1921 & 1926	5.25%
Province of British Columbia 4½s	1925	5.27%
City of Vancouver 4½s	1924	5.50%
City of Calgary 6s	1918	5.50%

W. STURGIS MACOMBER
The Canadian Specialist
Tel. Hanover 1379 35 Wall Street

July Bond Circular

A comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Tilney, Ladd & Co.

Bonds for Investment

43 Exchange Place, New York

July Investment Recommendations

Railroad Bonds

		Rate	Maturity	Yield About
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	1st Mtge.	4%	1948	4.55%
Minn., St.P.&S.S.M. Ry. Co.	1st Cons.	4%	1938	4.50%
New York Connect. R. R. Co.	1st Mtge.	4½%	1953	4.56%
Erie R. R. Co.—Erie & Jersey	1st Mtge.	6%	1955	5.44%
Southern Pacific Company	Convert.	4%	1929	5.27%
New York Central R. R. Co.	Rf. & Imp.	4½%	2013	4.80%
Kansas City Terminal Co.	1st Mtge.	4%	1960	4.65%

Corporation Bonds

Northern States Power Co.	1st & Ref.	5%	1941	5.25%
Montana Power Company	1st & Ref.	5%	1943	5.15%
Interborough Rapid Tran. Co.	1st & Ref.	5%	1966	5.07%
Midvale Steel & Ordnance Co.	Conv. S. F.	5%	1936	5.28%
American Can Company	Deb'ture	5%	1928	5.10%
Northern States Power Co.	Deb'ture	6%	1926	6.05%
Illinois Steel Company	Deb'ture	4½%	1940	5.22%

Foreign Government Obligations

Anglo-French External Loan		5%	1920	6.15%
Argentine Government		6%	1920	5.70%
Dominion of Canada		5%	1921	5.05%
Italian Gov't External Loan		5%	1916	5.50%
Imperial Russian Gov't Credit	W. I.	6½%	1919	6.35%
Swiss Government		5%	1918	5.00%

Short Term Issues

General Rubber Company		5%	1918	4.90%
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.		5%	1918	4.87%
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	Equip.	4½%	1917-26	4.30%
Alabama Great South. Ry. Co.	Equip.	4½%	1920-26	4.45%

Complete details furnished on request.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
140 Broadway

Fifth Avenue Office,
5th Ave. & 43d St.

London Office,
33 Lombard St., E. C.

Capital and Surplus - - - - - $40,000,000

New Loan

$6,000,000

Canadian Northern Railway

6% Secured Gold Notes

Dated July 10, 1916 Due $3,000,000 July 10, 1917 Due $3,000,000 July 10, 1918

Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold in New York; also payable in Toronto. Interest payable January 10 and July 10. Guaranty Trust Co., New York, Trustee.

The direct obligation of the Company, specifically secured by pledge with the Trustee, of $9,115,140 par value of Canadian Northern Railway System underlying first mortgage securities, guaranteed, principal and interest, as follows:

$3,569,947	Canadian Northern Alberta Railway Co. 3½% 50-Year Debenture Stock, due April 1, 1962, **guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.**
$1,539,982	Canadian Northern Ontario Railway Co. 3½% 50-Year Debenture Stock, due May 19, 1961, **guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.**
$1,975,839	Canadian Northern Railway Co. 4% Debenture Stock, due January 23, 1939, **guaranteed by the Province of Saskatchewan.**
$2,029,372	Canadian Northern Pacific Railway Co. 4½% Debenture Stock, due April 2, 1950, **guaranteed by the Province of British Columbia.**
$9,115,140	Total par value.

The securities pledged as collateral for these notes have liens prior to outstanding issues aggregating $146,679,000.

The Dominion of Canada owns $40,000,000 of the outstanding $100,000,000 Canadian Northern Railway Capital Stock.

This advertisement is published as a matter of record only, all of the notes having been sold.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

City of Toronto, Canada

5% Serial Gold Bonds Maturing 1925-1949

Denomination $1,000 Interest anuary and July 1st

Principal and interest payable in gold in New York or Toronto.

Price: Rate to yield 4.95%

A. H. Martens & Co.
(Members Toronto Stock Exchange)
61 Broadway, New York
Toonto Chicago Philadelphia Detroit

To Yield 5.50%

Public Utility First Lien Bond

Net earnings from properties owned more than 2½ times annual bond interest.

Surplus earnings from properties controlled through stock ownership approximately 2¾ times annual interest charges on first lien bonds.

Circular A-15 will be sent those desiring complete information.

F. M. Dyer & Co.
24 Broad Street, New York City
Telephone 3620 Rector
Boston Baltimore

So. Porto Rico Sugar Dividend Scrip

Bought & Sold

Hellwig & Reutter
Members New York Stock Exchange.
25 Broad St., New York
TELEPHONE 6280 BROAD.

STANDARD OIL

WE WILL BUY	WE WILL SELL
25 Atlantic Refining	25 Illinois Pipe Line
25 Buckeye Pipe Line	25 Ohio Oil
25 Continental Oil	25 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Galena Signal Com	25 South. Pipe Line
25 Indiana Pipe Line	25 S. O. of Cal.
25 S. O. of Ohio	25 S. O. of Kentucky

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities.
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 BROAD ST., N. Y.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

Yielding 4.25% to 5.25%

WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 8625.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

Ice Securities

The two great corporations supplying New York with ice are likely to show larger profits this Summer owing to unusual conditions which are outlined in our special "Ice Securities Letter," *Sent on Application.*

Every buyer of ice should study the status of ice securities, particularly this season.

Livingston & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
51-53 Exchange Pl. Phone 6742 Hanover

Columbia Gas & Electric Co.

derives its income from 4 distinct sources.

1—The operation of 66 miles of street railway connecting Cincinnati with Dayton, Newport, Covington and other communities in Northern Kentucky.

2—The entire electric lighting and heating business in the City of Cincinnati and 11 adjacent towns.

3—The distribution of natural gas, obtained at present from only 14% of the Company's acreage, through 620 miles of Trunk Pipe Lines reaching a population of 1,800,000 in the cities of Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville, and over 40 other smaller communities.

4—The manufacture of high-grade oil and gasoline obtained from its oil rights on 426,000 acres.

The stock of the Company is actively dealt in on the Pittsburgh Stock Exchange.

HOLMES, BULKLEY & WARDROP

ONE WALL ST., New York.
UNION BANK BLDG., Pittsburgh.
Private wire to Pittsburgh.

BONDS

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

	To Net
Syracuse, N. Y.	4.00
Westchester Co., N. Y.	3.95
Buffalo, N. Y.	4.00
New York City	4.16
Cleveland, O.	4.00
Peekskill, N. Y.	4.05
Ramapo, N. Y.	4.05
Perry, N. Y.	4.05
Walton, N. Y.	4.10

The above bonds also tax exempt in New York State.

Send for July bond list containing full description of these and other bond issues.

Farson, Son & Co

Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway, New York City.

Amer. Graphophone
American Cigar
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

John Muir & Co
SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots

How the Odd Lot business is conducted. A hand book for investors who buy and sell Odd Lots.

Send for Booklet K-15, "Odd Lot Orders."

MAIN OFFICE, 61 BROADWAY, N. Y.
42d St. & Broadway. | 125th St. & Lenox Av.
59th St. & Mad. Av. | 26 Court St., B'klyn.
165 West 33d Street. | 810 Broad St., Newark.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

CITIES SERVICE
Preferred and Common Stocks
UNDERLYING BONDS
and Preferred Stocks of Subsidiary Companies
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Markets and Statistics of all Doherty Securities

Henry L. Doherty & Co.
BOND DEPARTMENT (Ground Floor)
60 Wall St. Phone Hanover 5621

The changed conditions in the South and what they mean to the

Southern Railway

discussed in our Circular C-15, which we will send upon request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

Members { New York Stock Exchange
New York Cotton Exchange
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exch.

20 Broad Street New York
BRANCHES:
8 East 43rd Street. 25 West 33rd Street.
Amsterdam Berlin

Conservative Investments
For
JULY FUNDS
Circulars Sent on Request

Private wires to
HARTFORD MONTREAL
TORONTO

JENKS, GWYNNE & Co
15 BROAD ST
TEL. HANOVER 7474
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

E. W. BLISS

J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

FOR TRADERS AND INVESTORS
POCKET MANUAL
Containing all the Important Data of Active Securities.
Sent free upon request.
FINCH & TARBELL
Members New York Stock Exchange.
EQUITABLE BUILDING, N. Y. 5680 Rector.

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
First Nat'l Bank
Nat'l Bank of Commerce
Telephone 5069 Broad

CITY HAS GIVEN UP FIGHT WITH COLLINS

Ousted Highways Superintendent Gets $8,500 Cash and Two $5,000 Bonds.

TO SUE FOR BACK SALARY

Action Will be Brought Against Estate of John F. Scannell, Who Succeeded Him in 1904.

The litigation begun early in 1904 by James G. Collins for the recovery of his place as Superintendent of Highways from which he had been ousted by John F. Ahearn, President of the borough, has just been ended by an agreement made between John W. Browne, Mr. Collins's attorney, and the Corporation Counsel.

After Mr. Collins had been dismissed, John F. Scannell was named as his successor. The Controller refused to pay the salary pending a suit by Collins, and in order to safeguard the city's interests Mr. Scannell and his wife, Lizzie, deposited with the Controller two surety bonds of $5,000 each, giving their home at 128 East Thirty-first Street as security.

In the settlement Mr. Browne received on behalf of Mr. Collins $8,500 in cash, the two surety bonds, and the privilege, without the city's interference, of suing the estate of Mr. Scannell for all of the salary received by him at the rate of $5,000 a year from January, 1904, until December, 1908. If the entire amount is collected Mr. Collins will receive a total, including interest, of about $40,000. Mr. Browne said that in asking for the recovery on the two bonds and for the additional amount claimed from Mr. Scannell's estate it would only be necessary to file with the Supreme Court the papers passed upon by the Appellate Division and which were aproved by the Court of Appeals. He said that he expected to collect the full amount.

From the beginning of the action until its settlement Mr. Collins won steadily, but the suit was always reopened on some technicality. It went to the Appellate Division twelve times, and was thrice before the Court of Appeals. At the outset the only question which it appeared that the court had to decide was whether the office of the Superintendent of Highways was a bureau or a department. If it was a bureau it was protected by the civil service, and Mr. Collins could not be dismissed except upon charges. But if it was a department then it was exempt from civil service entanglements.

In order to make his claim more certain Mr. Collins refused to vacate his office and locked himself in, and for many days was fed through a chained door by faithful adherents. Finally the place was abolished, and then the police drove him out.

The last court action in the suit came before Justice Hendrick to decide just how much Mr. Collins was entitled to receive. The court decided he was entitled to only $3,000. Preparations were at once made by Mr. Browne to appeal from this decision, and the reopening of the whole case was threatened. A paragraph in the complaint prepared by Mr. Browne, who frequently threatened to produce as witnesses many influential Democrats, read:

"That the acts of the defendant, (John F. Ahearn,) in ejecting the plaintiff from his said position were taken in bad faith and for political reasons, and said ejectment was influenced by political considerations, and the plaintiff was deprived of his position because of his political opinions and affiliations; that the plaintiff's said ejectment and the giving of his place to the said Scannell was induced by the defendant's desire to reward the said Scannell for his support by the political party which nominated the said defendant for the office of President of the Borough of Manhattan."

Mr. Collins was appointed to the office by Jacob A. Cantor, the first President of the borough, who organized the borough government. The term was for two years, and Mr. Cantor said that Mr. Collins's administration of the bureau had been competent.

BIG BREAD PLANT BURNS.

May Cause Shortage of Supply at Ohio Guardsmen's Camp.

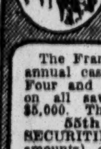
COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 4.—Twelve thousand Ohio National Guardsmen at Camp Willis will be without an adequate supply of bread tomorrow as a result of a fire which destroyed the plant of the Columbus Bread Company here today. The company was under contract to furnish the soldiers with 10,000 loaves of bread a day. Since other bakery plants here are not equipped to handle so large a contract, part of the camp's bread supply will probably be shipped from other cities.

The company's loss was estimated at more than $150,000. Hundreds of sacks of flour were consumed and one fireman was injured. An overheated oven is believed to have caused the fire.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue & Forty-fourth St.
New York

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.



The Franklin Society

The Franklin Society announces its semi-annual cash dividend at the usual rate of Four and One-Half Per Cent. per annum on all savings share accounts of $10 to $5,000. This is the Society's
55th Consecutive Dividend
SECURITIES:—First Mortgages (in small amounts) on dwellings in New York City and vicinity, non-speculative.
Bank Department Supervision.
Even a dollar starts an account. Thousands of investors, large and small.
SIMPLE MAILING SYSTEM. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before July 10 earn from date opened. Begin now or write for Booklet A.
THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings,
38 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

4½ PER CENT

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

THE BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE COMPANY
First Mortgage 4% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated November 1, 1901.

Notice is hereby given that Eleven (11) of the above described bonds were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article II. of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows:
16, 37, 47, 90, 209, 351, 870, 677, 888, 930, 973.

All future interest on any of the bonds so designated ceases July 10th, 1916, the date of redemption.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, Vice President.

In accordance with the foregoing Certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid on and after the 10th day of July, 1916, at par and accrued interest at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York.

New York, May 5th, 1916.

Series No. 7

Specialized Investment Recommendations
Their Advantages

You May Expect This From Us:

You may expect that the securities you buy from us have had the careful scrutiny of our Buying Department; that our engineers and attorneys have insisted on every safeguard that seems necessary to your protection.

Watchful of Your Interests

We want you to consider us as constantly watchful of your interests. You may feel sure of our inclination to build our business upon real investment service, which is as diligently offered you after you become our customer as before you buy securities from us.

A postal to-day will bring to you a list of ten Public Utility Bonds and Preferred Stocks, yielding on the average,

Over 6%

John Nickerson, Jr.
Carefully Selected Securities for Conservative Investors
61 Broadway, New York
300 North Broadway, Saint Louis

WE DEAL IN
National Surety Co.
Home Insurance Co.
German Amer. Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.
Hudson Trust Co.
Babcock & Wilcox Co.
E. W. Bliss Co.
Remington Type. Stocks
Borden's Cond. Milk Com.
Standard Coupler Pfd.

L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

WANTED—
10 Buffalo Lake Erie Tr. 5s, 1936
100 Pacific Gas & Elec. Com.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Pfd.
5 American Real Estate 6s.
10 U. S Finishing Cons. 5s.
25 American Piano Pfd.
FOR SALE—
100 U. S. Finishing Com. & Pfd.
50 Nichols Copper Com.
200 Art Metal Construction Co.

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Guantanamo Sugar
Dividend Scrip
Bought & Sold
Slattery & Co.
SPECIALISTS
40 Exchange Place, New York
Telephone 4361 Broad.

BANK AND TRUST CO. STOCKS

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector

Bucyrus Common
Closing Market
15½ Bid—17½ Asked
Offerings Wanted
CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

Prest-O-Lite
National Surety
American Surety
American Chicle
LEONARD SNIDER & CO.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

A Pocket Manual
FOR INVESTORS AND TRADERS
Giving high and low prices, dividends, capitalization, etc., regarding active securities.
Mailed free on request.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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TO THE HOLDERS OF

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The property of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company has been advertised for sale on July 19th, 1916, under order of the United States District Court. The Reorganization has been authorized by the Missouri Public Service Commission.

Holders of stock not deposited under the Reorganization Plan will not be entitled to share in any of the benefits of the Reorganization. Over 93% of the stock of all classes has been deposited under the Plan and the time for such deposit expired April 15, 1916.

The undersigned Committee desires that every stockholder shall have full opportunity to secure the benefits of the Plan, and has obtained from the Reorganization Managers the privilege to holders of undeposited stock to deposit the same without penalty under the Reorganization Plan and Agreement upon the terms therein stated until the close of business on **JULY 19, 1916.** Deposits must be made with GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at its office, 140 Broadway, New York City. All holders of stock not yet deposited are strongly advised to avail themselves promptly of this opportunity.

Stock certificates should be endorsed and witnessed and the necessary Federal and New York State transfer tax stamps attached.

The Committee has also obtained from the Reorganization Managers for depositors of stock under the Plan who have not heretofore elected to prepay the entire purchase price of the securities which they are entitled to purchase under the Plan, the privilege so to elect by surrendering their certificates of deposit to GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at said office in exchange for certificates of deposit bearing notation of such election. This privilege will terminate at the close of business on **JULY 19, 1916.**

Dated, New York, June 29, 1916.

CHARLES H. SABIN, Chairman.
FREDERICK BULL,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
E. V. R. THAYER,
Committee.

THEODORE H. PRICE, Secretary.
SPOONER & COTTON, Counsel.

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Guaranty Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

The Defiance Gas and Electric Company supplies, without competition, gas, electric light and power to Defiance, Maumee, Perrysburg, and many other smaller towns in Ohio, and also sells power at wholesale in Toledo, serving wholesale and retail, a population of about 200,000 people.

These bonds are secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a first and only mortgage on all of the property now owned, or hereafter acquired by this company. This property is situated in one of the most progressive, substantial parts of the United States and has shown a consistent growth.

Legal matters pertaining to this issue have been approved by Messrs. Storey, Thorndike, Palmer and Dodge, of Boston; the validity of the franchises by Messrs. Squire, Saunders and Dempsey, of Cleveland. Our engineer, Mr. Francis W. Collins, has rendered a favorable report on the property, and Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co. have audited the accounts of the Company.

Net earnings about 3 times bond interest

Price 94 and Interest, to Yield 5.45%

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TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
THE MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE MEXICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PACHUCA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a joint meeting of the Holders of the Bonds issued by the above named Companies will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C., on Friday, the 14th day of July, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, to consider and decide upon the policy to be adopted for the protection of the Bondholders' interests until conditions in Mexico improve.

In order that the Bondholders might have full information as to the present position of the Company, the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., of Toronto, Canada, and Mr. E. D. Trowbridge, C. E., of Detroit, Michigan, recently visited Mexico in the interest of the Bondholders at the request of National Trust Company, Limited, the Trustee under the various Trust Deeds, and with the approval of the Committee. On their return they made a report on the properties, with important recommendations. A copy (1) of the report, and (2) of a statement issued by the Trust Company and the Bondholders' Committee giving various recommendations can be obtained on application at the following addresses:

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, 30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., and Head Office, Edinburgh.
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E. C.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, Limited, 2 Princes Street, London, E. C.
THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANIES, 19 Manning Arcade, Toronto.
NATIONAL TRUST CO., Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.
Messrs. BELL AND SCHELL, Agents, Canadian Bank of Commerce, 16 Exchange Place, New York.
Or of.
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary to the Committee, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

In the opinion of the Trust Company and the Bondholders' Committee it is important that the Bondholders should have an opportunity of meeting Mr. Phippen before he returns to Canada, which he is compelled to do shortly.

Steps are being taken to convene with as little delay as possible formal meetings of the holders of the different bond issues, in accordance with the provisions of the respective Trust Deeds. The calling of these meetings involves considerable delay on account of the Notices having to be advertised in, amongst other places, the cities of Mexico and Brussels, a matter of no little difficulty at the present time. The general meeting referred to above has therefore been convened to enable Bondholders to meet Mr. Phippen and Mr. Rundle, the General Manager of the National Trust Company, before these gentlemen are compelled to return to Canada. The resolutions intended to be placed before the formal meetings will be submitted for the consideration and approval of the Bondholders at the general meeting now called.

Dated 27th June, 1916.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited.
By W. E. RUNDLE, General Manager.
Trustee of the Trust Deeds securing the several issues of Bonds above referred to.
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary.
Threadneedle House, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF

MEXICO TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
THE MEXICAN LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED,
THE MEXICAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED,
PACHUCA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

The Committee formed to represent the interest of the Bondholders request that those Bondholders who have not yet deposited their Bonds with the Committee should deposit them with:

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, 30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., and Head Office, Edinburgh.
Or their Agents—THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Toronto.
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, E. C.
Or
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LIMITED, 2 Princes Street, London, E. C.

the depositaries under the agreements already prepared and signed by the Committee. Bonds can also be deposited with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, St. James St., Montreal, and Messrs. Bell and Schell, 16 Exchange Place, New York, acting as Agents for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto. The Committee have extended the time for deposit until the date of the meeting called for the 14TH JULY NEXT. The requisite forms of deposit can be obtained on application to any of the said Banks, or to the undersigned.

The Committee impress upon the holders of Bonds the importance of uniting for the protection of their mutual interests.

A copy of the joint circular issued by National Trust Company, Limited, (the Trustee for the Bondholders,) and the Committee, setting out the policy which they recommend, and a copy of a report made by the Hon. F. H. Phippen, K. C., and Mr. E. D. Trowbridge, who have recently visited Mexico in the interests of the Bondholders, can be obtained by Bondholders upon application to the above mentioned Bankers, the Offices of the Companies, 19 Manning Arcade, Toronto, the National Trust Company, Limited, Toronto and Montreal, or to the undersigned.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE,
THOMAS PORTER, Secretary.
Threadneedle House, 34 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
27th June, 1916.

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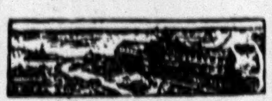

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Ocean Front, in the Heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open Always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACK LATZ & CO.

The ATLANTIC CITY

TRAYMORE

has set a new standard of service, comfort & beauty

LARGEST FIREPROOF RESORT HOTEL IN THE WORLD

American Plan European Plan

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[illegible]

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

—WEST VIRGINIA—

Most Celebrated Watering Place in America

THE NEW **GREENBRIER**

EUROPEAN PLAN

OPEN ALL THE YEAR

THE FAMOUS OLD **WHITE**

Well Known by the Elite of the South.

Open During Summer Months

Nauheim and all principal baths of European Health Resorts are given in the Bath House by skilled attendants

FRED STERRY
Managing Director

J. H. SLOCUM
Manager

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Coolest and Most Attractive Location

OSTEND

"The Garden Spot of Atlantic City"

The ideal hotel of Summer comfort, occupying entire block of ocean front, in beautiful Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Renovated and refurnished throughout. Sweeping view of sea from all rooms. Every modern appointment and comfort. Sea and fresh water in all baths, private and public; RUNNING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; elevator service from ground floor; new commodious open air roof lounge; 4000 feet of broad porches; one entire floor, a veritable Florida enchantment of palms and flowers devoted to social diversions; dancing twice daily; orchestra of soloists; mistress of ceremonies. Superior cuisine; white dining room service. FREE GARAGE. Special Summer terms. American plan, $22.00 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. Ownership management, guaranteeing SERVICE.

Adjoining hotel is complete tonic bath establishment, including electrical flesh reducing apparatus.

THE BREAKERS

Atlantic City's Newest and Most Luxuriously Appointed Fireproof Hotel. On ocean front, with unobstructed view of the sea. American and European Plans EGYPTIAN RESTAURANT ON ROOF Concerts by superb orchestra The' and souper dansante

JOEL HILLMAN, Pres. A. S. RUKEYSER, Mgr.

Hotel Dennis

Directly on the Ocean Front.

A recognized standard of excellence.

WALTER J. BUZBY.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.

New MONTEREY HOTEL

NOW OPEN
OCCUPYING AN ENTIRE BLOCK
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN FRONT.
Capacity 500. All outside rooms
Hot and cold salt water in all bathrooms.
Perfect Cuisine. White Service.
SHERMAN O. DENNIS, Manager
New York Office,
Town and Country Bureau, 8 W. 40th St.
Phone Bryant 8620.

Rebuilt of Concrete and Stuccoed.

THE WEST END

300-ft. veranda overlooking ocean; suites with baths; running hot and cold water in every room; elevator; white service; Colonial ballroom; orchestra. Booklet.

LEE DUANE.

ISLESWORTH

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. ORCHESTRA. OPEN ALL YEAR.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. & beach. Ocean view. Capacity 350; private baths, elevator, porches, &c. Special rates, $15 up weekly. $2.50 up daily. American plan. Every convenience. Open all year. Auto meets trains. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE **BREAKERS** Best Moderate Hotel on the Beach. Cor. Ocean & 2d Av. Capacity 150. A well-equipped and well-run comfortable hotel. Daily, $2.50 up; weekly, $11 to $18. Booklet. A. D. WIDDEMERE, Prop.

Hotel Colonial, North Asbury Park Facing Ocean and Deal Lake; finest residential section; suites with baths. F. D. DUDLEY.

THE BUCKINGHAM.

Rebuilt of stucco; newly furnished and modern; cap. 100; booklet. New management. Henry Parsell.

ABSECON VIRGINIA AVENUE, Near Steel Pier. FIREPROOF. Open all year. $2.50 up daily. $12.50 up weekly. O. D. PAINTER.

PLAZA HOTEL and GRILL Directly on Ocean. Special Rates to Families. J. KELSEY.

HOTEL ARLINGTON Michigan Ave. near beach. Open all year. R. J. OSBORNE & SON.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. America's Famous All-Year Resort.

NEW JERSEY.

THE PUDDING STONE INN

The silence of the early morn; the lonely lake and valley, the glow of the sun behind far mountains is worth an early rising. Beside the beauty and quiet of this nature spot—good food, comfortable rooms, broad porches and pleasant people await you. Tennis, saddle horses, canoeing. $3 per day; weekly rates on application. Booklet.

G. N. VINCENT, Boonton, N. J.

CAPE MAY HOTEL

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY

New Modern Fireproof Resort Hotel facing directly on the ocean. Every comfort. Bathing, deep sea and inland fishing, sailing, motor boating. Good auto roads. Golf, Tennis. Direct train service.

C. A. WOOD, Lessee, Booking Office, Hotel Warrington, 161 Madison Ave., N. Y. Tel. 2770 Murray Hill

THE NEW MONMOUTH,

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

An unexcelled hotel directly on Ocean Front, with every attraction for the Summer visitor. Daily concerts and dances. Palm and Tea Rooms overlooking Ocean. Tennis, Golf, Motoring, Riding, Canoeing, Surf Bathing.

CHANDLER BROS. & CO., Brokers.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Mgr.

THE ALLENHURST CLUB AND COTTAGES

Most exclusive hotel on the Jersey coast.

New Grill—Exceptional Music—Dancing.

ALLENHURST, NEW JERSEY.
HENRY W. HAYNES.

THE WARREN

SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

A small hotel of the highest class; new and modern, with every convenience, artistically decorated and furnished; beautiful ocean outlook with ideal surroundings. Opening July 5th. For rates address W. B. STUBBS, Prop., Norese Hall, 114 West 79th St.

DIAMOND SPRING INN,

Denville, N. J. Within commuting distance of N. Y., in real country. Golf, tennis, saddle horses, swimming pool. Special June rates. Now open. Booklet.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD

Ticket Offices—Broadway, Cor. Wall St.; Cor. Park Place; Cor. 28th St.; Cor. 42d St., New York.

OCEAN GROVE **THE SHELBURNE**

A new modern hotel; hot and cold running water in every room; private baths; Ocean Pathway, facing park and ocean. V. C. Hayes.

BELMAR, N. J. **THE CARLETON**

ONLY HOTEL WITH TENNIS COURTS

Ocean front; capacity 250; rates $14 to $25 single; $25 to $35, two in room. W. H. Stoyle

"BERGHOLME," DENVILLE, N. J. Mountain Air.

Homelike, refined; fine table; canoeing, bathing, own shore; three-room bungalow; commuting.

HOTEL MARTIN HIGHLANDS, N. J. Phones; gas, running water in all rooms. Rates $3 per day, $16 per week up. Grill. Shore dinners. Garage.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FORESTPARKHOTEL

FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.

On Forest Lake, only three hours from New York by Lackawanna R. R. In 3,000-acre Pine Park. Finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball. Dancing every evening. Every modern improvement. Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350. Apply

ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner, 135 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

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DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

Family hotel; social activities; excellent cuisine; electricity; booklet; moderate rates. G. R. TUCKER, Prop'r.

The Glenwood Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 400. Home comforts; moderate rates. Golf, tennis, all amusements. For booklet address P. R. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

HOTEL CONEWAGO On Lake Conewago. Modern convs. Address SAMUEL H. LEWIS, Mgr., Mt. Gretna, Pa.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGES TAKEN BY ASSIGNMENT 4½%

Prompt Acceptances.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, Inc.

14 Wall St. Tel. Rector 4090.

BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,

128 Broadway, Corner Cedar.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A MANSION IN NEW YORK CITY

at University Av., and 176th St. Spacious grounds. Exceptionally desirable location.

MANHATTAN LEASING COMPANY,

149 CHURCH ST.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A REAL BARGAIN.

Northwest cor. Boston Road & DeReimer Av. 3 full lots; 2 blocks from Baychester Av. Station (N. Y., Westchester & Boston Rapid Transit Line.) Only $5,800; part cash.

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QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

IDEAL HOME

Seven rooms and bath; 35 minutes from city; $250 cash, easy payments for balance. Home, Box 120 Times Downtown.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bargain—For Sale or Rent.

Georgian Colonial, new house planned and built by private gentleman for his own comfort at Colonial Heights, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; sewers, electric light, gas; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths; attractive sleeping porch; large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

4-Room Summer Bungalow, $215,

containing living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, sanitary toilet, fireplace, and rubblestone chimney; finished in 12 days, ready to live in, for $215 cash; ¼-acre plots, $100 to $200 additional, according to location selected; plot may be paid for $10 down and $5 per month, with immediate possession for Summer camp, at Cedar Knolls, in the mountains; an ideal Summer colony, adjoining Morristown, N. J.; 30 miles from New York; 80 trains a day. This may look too good to be true, but it is even better than it looks. Send for booklet, maps, and other low cost Summer bungalows.

W. B. CAMP, 225 W. 39th St., N. Y.

SUMMER AND WINTER

Magnificent residence for rent or sale, at sacrifice, 16 rooms and 8 baths, improvements up to the minute; large corner plot on top of hill adjoining grounds of best and largest Golf Course of New Jersey; 24 minutes out; close to 2 express stations and trolley to New York. Will rent with purchase privilege; rent to apply. PAUL DELMONT, ROOM 178, 50 CHURCH ST., N. Y. Telephone, Cortlandt 8748.

$500—$1,000—$5,000

Whether your savings are large or moderate guaranteed mortgages are a safe investment. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles. Full protection, absolute security. Write for booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,

Hackensack, New Jersey.

N. Y. Rep., Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

Lincoln Park, Cranford, N. J.

Without noise, within reach of city, and within reach of your pocketbook.

ATTRACTIVE HOMES AND LOTS.

Exclusive Residential Section. "Ask the Neighbors."

S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., New York.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, to me directly and delivered, I will sell at public auction by Henry Brady, auctioneer, on Tuesday, July 11, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, at U. S. Marshal's office, Room 307, U. S. Court House and Post Office Building, New York City, N. Y.

Two packages precious and semi-precious stones and one small leather case.

The goods will be on exhibition Monday, July 10, 1916, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. and on the morning of the day of sale.

Catalogues mailed upon request.

Dated New York, June 25, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal S. D. N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 25 cases, each containing two dozen cans of pork and beans. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on July 12, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated June 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN, MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Garden City

Long Island, N. Y.

Choice Building Plots and Homesites.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished, by the season or year. Also new houses just completed or in the course of completion at moderate prices.

GEO. L. HUBBELL
General Manager,
Garden City Company
Main Office: Garden City, L. I.
Telephone 1134 Garden City
Branch Office: 101 Park Ave., N. Y.
Telephone 9232 Murray Hill

HUNTINGTON 10,000 SQUARE FEET

$100 HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE WARRANTY DEED. FINEST SOIL FOR FARMING.

$5 Down. $2 Monthly

Call or write for free R. R. tickets. B. SEYMAN, 105 Flatbush Av., B'klyn.

BUNGALOW—CALIF. STYLE.

Five rooms; full cellar; range, tubs, china dresser, &c., in kitchen; built on slope of hill, 100 feet from road; southern exposure; grand old shade trees; cedar, oak, and hickory grove; 70,000 square feet of excellent soil, just suited for poultry and small farming; 10 minutes' walk to station and trolley to magnificent harbor; all water sports; one hour from city; worth $3,800; will sell for $2,950; $200 cash, balance $16 per month. B. Thomas, 349 East 14th St.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."

15 Minutes from Penn. Station.

Houses and Villa Plots For Sale.

SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,

47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.

Send for Booklet T.

Stucco Bungalow, Freeport.

Beautiful 6-room stucco bungalow, with steam heat, gas, electric light, tiled bath, on plot 50x100; fine large shade trees; price only $3,500; terms $300 down, balance $30 per month, pays principal and interest; call or write for photo and full particulars. Lawrence, 149 West 33d St. Phone 5818 Greeley.

Manhattan Beach Estates

LOT 9-10-11, BLOCK 18, EAST SIDE OF DOVER STREET, NEAR BAY; FOR SALE REASONABLE, TERMS TO SUIT. EDWARD MAAG, 46 WEST 23D STREET.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

Bungalow, 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine shade trees; large grounds; near bathing beach; only 30 minutes out; make offer. B. H., Box 84 Times.

FARMS FOR SALE

$3 weekly will buy good poultry farm and 6-room house in large town; factories, home markets, &c.; near harbor and station; hour out; small down payment. B. Poultry, 243 W. 34th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Fine Large Corner Space. One Flight

Suitable for Banking Office, Custom Tailoring, Ladies' Furnishings or Other Mercantile Business. Splendid Opportunity for Right Party. Immediate Possession; Terms Reasonable.

Apply to Agent on Premises, Room 904, 93 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

THE PALACIO

59 and 61 East 65th St.

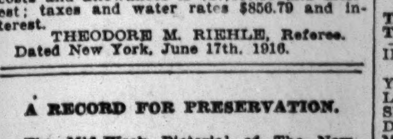
Northwest Corner Park Avenue.

8 rooms, 2 baths; choice residential section; all large rooms; $1,800. Superintendent.

IN FORECLOSURE.—SUPREME COURT New York County.—THE FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH of New York, Plaintiff against MARY T. McQUAID and others, Defendants. Smith & Bowman, plaintiff's attorneys, 38 Park Row, New York City.

Pursuant to judgment entered June 15, 1916, the undersigned will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon, on July 14th, 1916, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the mortgaged premises directed by said judgment to be sold, situated on the southerly side of East 24th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, 146 feet 11 1-5 inches westerly from the westerly side of Second Avenue, being 24 feet 2 inches in width in front and rear by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side. Said side lines being parallel with Second Avenue and the easterly and westerly walls of the building on said premises being party walls.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Street number 284 East 24th Street.

The approximate amount of mortgage debt, costs and allowances is $17,650.85 and interest; taxes and water rates $856.79 and interest.

THEODORE M. RIEHLE, Referee.

Dated New York, June 17th, 1916.

A RECORD FOR PRESERVATION.

The Mid-Week Pictorial of The New York Times. Graphic pictures of the war, pages of description by first-class writers, and selections of European wit and humor. 10 cents; $3 a year. Ten issues, bound in handsome cover, for $1 by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

NONHOUSE-KEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 1996.

The Braender

S. W. Cor. 102d St., Central Park West.

TEN-STORY FIREPROOF BUILDING.

6-7-8 & 12 Rooms,

1 to 3 Baths.

Rents $900 to $2,200.

Superintendent on premises.

PHILIP BRAENDER, 315 4th Ave.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds

MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents $1,500 to $1,800

Parlors 18x23
Dining Rooms...19x19
Bedrooms 14x16

For Small Families.

Six rooms and bath, with sunny exposure; elevator and telephone service day and night.

THE PLYMOUTH

537-541 WEST 149TH ST.

A Street of Private Houses.

RENTS $600.

Agent on Premises.

Dubois & Taylor, 3,551 Broadway (146th St.)

WEST END AVE., 829

8 Rooms and Bath.

Windows Facing Riverside Drive.

RENTS $1,200-$1,300.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROAD CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 5, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of 3 rugs and vacuum cleaner, also all the right, title, and interest that Charles E. Murtha, Jr., has in said premises individually and as Trustee in and to.

All those certain lots, tracts, and parcels of land and premises, hereinafter more particularly described, situate, lying, and being in the Township of Piscataway, at Newmarket, County of Middlesex, and State of New Jersey, Lots 197 to 227, both inclusive, on Block 8, map of Edgerton Park, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southwesterly corner of Ninth Street and Washington Avenue; thence running westerly along the southerly line of Ninth Street four hundred and sixty-two feet and ten hundredths of a foot to the easterly line of Lot. 189; thence southerly along the easterly line of said Lot 189 and Lots 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, and 196, two hundred feet to the northerly line of Tenth Street; thence easterly along the same three hundred and fifty feet to the westerly line of Lot 232, and thence northerly along the line of said Lot. No. 232 and Lots 231, 230, 229, and 228, one hundred and twenty-five feet to the southerly line of Lot. No. 227, and thence easterly along the southerly line of Lot 227, one hundred and eight feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Washington Avenue, and thence along the same northerly seventy-five and twelve hundredths feet to the corner of Ninth Street and the place of beginning.

Lots Nos. 243 to 249, both inclusive, and Lots Nos. 258 to 264, both inclusive, on Block 9, map of Edgerton Park, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the southerly line of Tenth Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy feet and eighty-two hundredths of a foot, more or less, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Washington Avenue and Tenth Street at the easterly line of Lot No. 249; thence running southerly along the easterly line of said Lot No. 249, and Lot No. 264, two hundred feet, more or less, to the northerly line of Eleventh Street, and thence along the same westerly one hundred and seventy-five feet to the easterly line of Lot 257, and thence northerly along the easterly line of Lot 257 and Lot 242, two hundred feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Tenth Street, and thence along the same one hundred and seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Lots Nos. 250 to 253, both inclusive, and Lots Nos. 265 to 268, both inclusive, on map of Edgerton Park, Block 9, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning on the southerly line of Tenth Street at a point distant two hundred and seventy and eighty-two hundredths feet, more or less, westerly from the southwesterly corner of Washington Avenue and Tenth Street to the easterly line of Lot No. 249; thence southerly along the easterly line of Lots Nos. 249 and 264 two hundred feet, more or less, to the northerly line of Eleventh Street; thence easterly along the northerly line of Eleventh Street one hundred feet, more or less, to the westerly line of Lot No. 269; thence northerly along the westerly line of Lots 269 and 254 two hundred feet, more or less, to the southerly line of Tenth Street; thence westerly along the said southerly line of Tenth Street one hundred feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning.

CHARLES E. MURTHA, Trustee.
ISIDORE WITKIND, Attorney for Trustee,
299 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSENZWEIG BROS., INC., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 5th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 15 Maiden Lane, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of diamonds, watches, precious stones, jewelry, safe, fixtures, &c.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Trustee.
BLUMBERG & IMMERGLUCK, Attorneys for Trustee, 27 Cedar Street, New York.

ABOVE SALE ADJOURNED UNTIL THURSDAY, JULY 13TH, AT SAME TIME AND PLACE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS KROMMINGA, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 10th, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 120 Greenwich Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a varied stock of groceries, canned goods, bottled goods, counters, scales, desks, fixtures, &c.

GEORGE FEINBERG, Receiver.
LEON DASHEW, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

WIFE IN SUIT TELLS OF THREAT OF DEATH

Mrs. Harold W. Mowery, Asking Separation, Says Husband Hit Her with His Fists.

COURT HEARS LOVE LETTERS

In One Written by Ohio Woman She Addresses Defendant as "Her Special Extra Mutual."

Accompanying the complaint of Mrs. Byrd H. Mowery in a suit against Harold W. Mowery for a separation are a number of ardent epistles written to the defendant on the stationery of the Industrial Commission of Ohio at Cleveland and signed by Loretta Bean, said to be an employe of the commission. Mr. Mowery is a safety engineer, with offices at 50 Church Street. He and the plaintiff were married on Nov. 25, 1906. They have no children. When she married the defendant Mrs. Mowery was a widow with a daughter, who is now 17 years old.

The complaint sets forth many acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed upon Mrs. Mowery by her husband, beginning in April, 1911, and continuing up to May 2 last. The alleged acts of cruelty consisted of assaults with fists, accompanied with threats to kill, and of many oral attacks upon herself and her mother, who Mrs. Mowery said was Belle Boyd of Virginia, a woman famous in the South for her loyalty to the Southern cause and whose wedding was made famous by the fact that among the guests was the Prince of Wales, who was afterward King Edward of England. Mrs. Mowery said that upon one occasion her husband threatened to treat her the way Charlton treated his wife, who was slain at Lake Como, Italy.

One of the letters said to have been written to Mr. Mowery by Miss Bean is dated April 30th last, and ran in part:

> Is it perfectly safe for me to correspond with you? I wouldn't have the third party find this and start anything. It would kill me; I couldn't stand it. Above everything else, I dislike doing the things that can't be done openly; but I like you so and know you like me. Is it perfectly safe? Is there any danger of any one in the office getting wise? Give you a good-bye hug and a kiss. Good-bye, Harold, with heaps of love.
>
> LORETTA.

Another letter dated May 4th described the writer as being very happy at some word received from her correspondent and expressed a desire to feel his "good, strong arms around me." It said that the writer had experienced some other love affairs, but that she considered the person to whom she was writing as her "special extra mutual." The writer sent a "heart full of love and a good-night kiss."

Another letter ran in part:

> Dear, dear Harold: Please be sure that there will be no regrets before you act in your affairs. I want you to think over all the events that have happened since your acquaintance with the other party. You are a tantalizer and a thrill-starter when you ask for the happiest moment, and I am not going to tell you now.

A letter dated May 11th, and signed Loretta, was to the effect that when the writer married she would have to love the man enough to forget all else, and then it read: "And, my dear, I have considered you more than any other man and have given you more thought. (I might as well propose.) You ask me if I cannot help your dreams come true. Your dreams are my dreams and why should I not want them to come true?"

STROMBOLI IN ERUPTION.

Tugboats Rushed to Neighborhood to Save the Inhabitants.

MESSINA, July 4.—The volcano Stromboli has been in eruption since last night. Tugboats are being rushed to the neighborhood to save the inhabitants.

Stromboli is on one of the Lipari Islands, off the north coast of Sicily. The volcano has been active for the greater part of two thousand years. It broke into violent eruption last November, but subsided without causing any loss of life.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There has been no definite information today regarding the tropical storm, but it is probably near the middle Gulf of Mexico, moving northwest and northeast; storm warnings are displayed on the Gulf Coast from Bay St. Louis to Pensacola, where gales are probable within twenty-four hours.

The marked disturbance that was over Alberta Tuesday morning appears to be dissipating rapidly, and pressure has generally risen east of the Rocky Mountains except along the Gulf Coast. West of the mountains there was a decided fall.

Showers continued in New England and the South, including Texas, and there were also thunder showers in the lower Missouri Valley and North Dakota. Elsewhere the weather was fair.

Temperatures are lower in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Missouri Valley and higher in the extreme Northwest and West, although light frost was reported Tuesday morning from Central Wyoming and Northeastern Oregon.

Thunder showers will continue Wednesday and Thursday in the South and will extend by Wednesday night into the Ohio Valley. In the lake region, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday.

Temperature changes will not be of consequence.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate north, with showers; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north; generally fair; South Atlantic Coast, moderate variable, mostly east and southeast, occasional thunder showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer in interior.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday.

New England—Partly cloudy Wednesday. Thursday, fair, warmer in interior.

Western New York—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	69	65	4 P. M.	78	70
6 A. M.	68	64	6 P. M.	76	69
9 A. M.	74	68	9 P. M.	70	65
12 M.	83	71	11 P. M.	69	64

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 68; for the corresponding date last year it was 76; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 60; at 8 P. M. it was 66. Maximum temperature, 74 degrees at 1:40 P. M.; minimum, 63 degrees at 6:30 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.73 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.81 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

P. M., (Monday.)	Loss.
11:40—Webster Av., near 233d St.; Ann Cavanaugh	Slight
A. M., (Tuesday.)	
12:10—248 Broome St.; Emma Lattman	Slight
5:25—1,878 Lexington Av.; F. Piesner	Slight
6:45—127 Allen St.; A. Chandler	Slight
10:45—2,069 2 Av.; Theodore Piuno	Slight
10:45—262 2 St.; Abraham Blou	Slight
11:45—998 Ogden Av.; Buno Strachnik	Slight
P. M.	
12:40—Canal St. & N. R.; Daly & Evans	None
1:20—1 W. 134 St.; Abraham Mintzes	Slight
1:30—204 W. 149 St.; not given	Slight
2:45—543 W. 125 St.; J. R. Brown & Co.	Slight
3:15—Whittier St. & Garrison Av.; Rogers & Haggerty	Slight
3:20—13th Av. & Gansevoort St.; not given	Slight
5:10—11 Rutgers Pl.; Pauline Plac	Slight
6:20—26 E. 23 St.; W. S. Tucker	Slight
6:45—143 W. 90 St.; Mary Foley	Slight
7:00—106 Chrystie St.; Joseph Streicher	Slight
7:00—1,290 3 Av.; John Upton	Slight
7:20—231 W. 27 St.; Mary Sobel	Slight
7:20—76 Lewis St.; Max Horenstein	Slight
7:37—505 W. 159 St.; Joseph Hackett	Slight
7:50—145 W. 33 St.; Michael Stone	$2,000
7:50—961 Fox St.; Abraham Davidson	Slight
7:50—1,720 Eastchester Road; John A. Williams	Slight
7:55—560 Amsterdam Av.; Jacob Wald	Slight
8:20—1,722 Madison Av.; Dr. I. Platz	Slight
8:24—416 E. 156 St.; John Hoffman	Slight
8:30—26 Manhattan St., (tent;) Gospel Meeting Ass'n	Slight
8:30—Convent Av. & 146 St., (tent;) Prof. C. Everson	$200
8:35—301 W. 47 St.; Mrs. Murray	Slight
8:38—7 E. 117 St.; Morris Silverman	Slight
8:40—59 E. 106 St.; Minnie Weissbaum	Slight
8:50—221 W. 121 St.; Mrs. Atkinson	Slight
8:50—2,481 Tiebout Av.; J. E. Webster	Slight
9:00—119 E. 102 St.; Rebecca Lacher	Slight
9:00—1,255 Longfellow Av.; Dora Friesberg	Slight
9:30—Wmsbg. Bridge Esplanade, (awning)	Slight
9:35—1,770 G'd Concourse; not given	Slight
10:10—996 Simpson St.; Isaac Bernstein	Slight
10:15—313 9 Av.; William Cohen	Slight
10:15—214 W. 62 St.; Mary Willis	Slight
10:30—15 W. 118 St.; Joseph Levine	$10

RELIEF WORK PRAISED.

Zionists Laud Services of America's Representatives in Palestine.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Resolutions approving the plan of self-taxation of Zionists throughout the United States to create an emergency fund to further the work of the Zionists in Palestine and thanking the State Department for its co-operation in relieving suffering Jews abroad were features of today's session of the Federation of American Zionists. The convention also praised the work of Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Constantinople; Dr. Glazebrook, Consul General at Jerusalem; Consular Agent Harding at Jaffa, and Arthur Garrels, Consul at Alexandria, and thanked them for aiding the Jews in the Holy Land and the refuge camps at Alexandria.

The Secretary reported that pledges aggregating $163,000 had been received from all parts of the country for the emergency fund. B. A. Rosenblatt submitted a report outlining plans for the establishment of a Jewish colony in Palestine at the close of the European war.

The session of the Intercollegiate Association, affiliated with the governing body, was attended by representatives of Zionist societies organized in various universities and colleges, including California, New York, Michigan, Wisconsin, Harvard, University of Pennsylvania, and McGill. The Zionist propaganda has been extended to fifteen other universities in the United States.

Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago urged the student delegates to unite in the dissemination of the Zionistic propaganda "by which," he said, "the goal of establishing a Jewish colony in Palestine will ultimately be reached."

Justice Louis D. Brandeis of the Supreme Court, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, attended the sessions, which will be concluded tomorrow.

REAL ESTATE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Four story and basement brown stone front, 323 East 17th Street, opposite park. Chas. Bohlen, owner, 296 3d Av.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

On 4th Av. Subway, Brooklyn, one-family house, $4,500, or two-family, $5,250. Only $250 down, balance like rent. G. Silsby, 217 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Cort. 7440.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

9-Room house, with all modern improvements; plot 38x100, overlooking Long Island Sound; 25 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; price $6,950; terms very easy. S. E., 248 West 34th St.

Factory sites in Queens. William P. Jarrett, 52 Vanderbilt Av. Phone Murray Hill 4178.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Yonkers.—148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6 and 7 room houses; new and up to date; large plots; terms to suit. Special discounts on July sales. Take Park Avenue trolley from Subway. River View Building Co., on premises.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Write for list of attractive homes.
Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty 5-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, 2 beautiful, large bedrooms with connecting bath, steam heat, veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. Water Front Bungalow, Box 123 Times Downtown.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, poultry house, &c.; soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

Owner wishes to dispose of fine little farm, with a 6-room house, barn, &c.; room for chickens; garage; lawn, paths, shrubs; all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sell for $300 down and balance easy to reliable family; healthy location. B., Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

All-year-round bungalow in restricted neighborhood fronting Atlantic Ocean. Will sell at once. Any reasonable offer accepted. Terms to suit. H. L. Simpson, Room 509, 1 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

An attractive place on Boston Post Road, suitable for an automobile inn or tea room; very low rent or will sell, unfurnished. D 363 Times Downtown.

Free.—Beautiful illustrated map and birdseye view of Long Island and vicinity showing best place to live or invest. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Furnished cottages, North Shore. Daniel M. Gerard, 1,270 Broadway, New York City.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Fourteen acres, with large house; all modern conveniences; lodge-cottage and barns; beautiful trees, garden and fruits; 2½ hours from N. Y.; Orange Co.; price $12,000. X 324 Times Annex.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

Choice locations on Cape Cod for Summer homes; salt water; lake frontage and inland locations; 3 to 10 acre tracts.
THE HOMESTEAD TRUST,
TRUSTEES.
S. D. Hannah, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
H. K. Hannah, West Bay Inn, Osterville, Mass.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A $20,000 property for half its value to an immediate buyer; spacious 12-room house, semi-Colonial, equipped with all modern conveniences; grounds under careful cultivation; plenty of foliage and fruit; open for inspection from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily; Sunday by appointment; by Erie or Lackawanna. E. W. Bloxham, 15 Fairview Av., Verona, N. J.

AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
Beautiful 12-room residence; choice location in the West End, Long Branch, N. J.; double garage and large lot, 230x200 feet; half a block from the ocean and transportation; worth $15,000; will take $10,000. Frank C. Briggs, 2 Rector St.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Must sacrifice eight-room residence; all improvements; large plot, shade, fruit, hennery; house excellent condition; best section; ten minutes to station; high elevation; $4,500; easy terms. Smith-Singer Company.

Bungalow, $150 cash, $12.50 monthly. Four rooms, bath, improvements; $1,850; title guaranteed. Fare 7c. Owner, 236 River Road, Bogota. Fort Lee ferry, Paterson car; 25 minutes.

HANDSOME COMMUTER'S SHORE FRONT to settle estate; magnificent residence; 300 ft. shore front; 6 master's rooms; half original cost. (I. J. AUERBACH) LOUIS KAMM, INC., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Stucco house; 8 rooms; electricity, steam heat, hardwood floors; fully screened; shade trees; modern plumbing; two blocks from trolley, six minutes from railroad. 109 Oak Tree Place, Leonia, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD, N. J.—A few modern houses for rent, furnished and unfurnished. Let us know your requirements. Will send particulars. J. CHARLES O'BRIEN CO., South Orange, N. J.

INCOMPARABLY ATTRACTIVE.
Hill Top all-year bungalow sites; rare views; town water, electric lights, refined section; near station; hour out; big plots, 50x200; only $300 now. Room 1,701, 141 B'way.

MOUNTAIN LAKE.
Home with magnificent view; must sell: necessary to go to Europe; great bargain. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

So. Orange.—Beautiful new Colonial home, 9 rooms, 2 baths; every imp't; large plot. $9,850. Terms. T. Orben, 786 Broad, Newark.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av., Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Bargain.—$6,500; easy terms; 10 rooms, 2 baths; 50 minutes to city. Box M 355 Times Downtown.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
1916 facts about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, NUTLEY, N. J.

Houses for sale on easy payments. Builder, 61 Palisade Av., Bogota, N. J.

Moore & Wyckoff, 546 5th Av. Country property.

MONTCLAIR—Real Estate—Sale or rent. Apply to Simpson Merritt Co.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want for clients homes in northern Nassau County; also a few small shore fronts. I. W. VALENTINE, 373 Fourth Av.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

BEAUTIFUL SUMMER HOME AT
Cook's Falls, N. Y., in the Catskills.
Eight large rooms and bath; new house; 2 wide porches; large grounds, overlooking river; near lake; macadam roads; garage; $150 season. V. A. FRANCISCO.

Bungalow, 3 rooms, furnished, on Sound; all improvements; reasonable; private bathing, boating, &c.; near Manhattan. "Refined," Times Harlem.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

1916 Scripps-B. Coupe, cost $2,300, take $1,000.
1916 Stutz Bulldog.
1915 Mercer Touring, "22-70."
1915 Cadillac "8" Touring.
1915 Cadillac "8" Roadster.
1914 Mercer Speedster.
1912 Mercer Speedster.
1913 S. G. V. 5-pass. Touring.
Lancia Special Speedster.
D. C. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

TRUCKS. TRUCKS. TRUCKS.
We have a reputation for selling good used trucks at low prices; who but us can show Packards, Whites, Macks, Saurers, Krebs, (worm-drive,) &c.? We have trucks to suit your business and your price. See us.
LAWRENCE MOTOR TRUCK CORP.,
Tel. Circle—190. 136 West 52d St.

Exceptionally fine Studebaker, late model light 5-passenger touring automobile, luxuriously equipped, including electric starter, lights, shock absorbers, &c.; mechanically perfect; sacrifice $350; guaranteed. Mrs. Garvis, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Touraine six touring automobile; practically new; classy automobile, mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; used 4 months; sacrifice $550; cost $2,500; bargain seldom offered. Slawson's chauffeur, 80 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

A private family must sacrifice immediately practically new Peerless six-cylinder, seven-passenger touring automobile, absolutely mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; $675. Edwards, 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone Astoria 2385.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC., 1,880 Broadway.
Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring & limousine.
Packard, 1915, runabout, wire wheels.
Packard, "4-48" touring, 7 pass.
Packard, 1912, 18 H. P. runabout.
Cadillac, 1915 and 1916, touring, landaulet.

Hupmobiles.—We have fifteen Hupmobiles of every description which have been overhauled and some newly painted; all at bargain prices.
DECOZEN & RIESS,
200 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

For Sale.—Winton six, 7 passenger, 1914 model; just been overhauled; fine condition, complete in every way; new shoes, ship covers, and all extras; will sacrifice privately. A. Franklin, 141 5th Av. Telephone 2138 Gramercy.

QUALITY PEERLESS.
Owner must sell high-class seven-passenger touring; like new; cost $6,000; accept $1,000. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Mercer toy tonneau touring car, mechanically perfect; electric starter, lights, &c.; $950; immediately. Phone Mr. Madden, 2385 Astoria.

SMALL MAXWELL, 1915 TOURING.
Light five passenger; fully equipped; take $375 quick cash. Owner, 305 West 79th.

Velie touring car, full electric equipment, at sacrifice; don't fail to see this. Gray, 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cadillac 1915 touring car; also limousine; bargains. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

AUTOMOBILES. — RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8833.

For hire, 1915 PACKARDS; hour, day; monthly preferred; reasonable. Tel. 7452 Plaza.

Packard landaulet or touring; month, trip; owner exceptional chauffeur. Curran, Lenox 8176.

Packard 6-cylinder and Lozier touring cars; day, week, or month. Plaza 5440.

Renault landaulet for hire or sale. Lincoln Square Garage. Phone Col. 6848. Lambert.

Elegant Packard 7-passenger. Telephone 3828 Schuyler. Monthly preferred.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. — Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. — Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—200 lightweight automobiles for cash for export; also Packards and Pierce-Arrows. Stadelman, 1,761 Broadway, near 57th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

TO SUBLET, FURNISHED, at the Lorraine, 2 East 45th Street, a very desirable apartment of bedroom and bath; also an apartment of parlor, bedroom, and bath; southern exposure; half price for Summer months.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10.50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

To Sublet.—28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates
Inspect our specially attractive apartments.
R SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS, G
O MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. A
O CATHEDRAL PLAZA. R
F 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY. D
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. E
SPECIAL RATES TO CONVENTIONS N
AND COLUMBIA SUMMER STUDENTS
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments,
$30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. 'Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

APARTMENTS, 2, 3, AND BATH.
Nine outside windows, three exposures; newly and beautifully furnished and decorated; full hotel service; phone; maid service; $35 per month up per room; meals optional, $8 a week; one block from "L" and subway express cars and bus lines; special inducements for leases; references; just completed; very exceptional opportunity.
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 WEST 73D ST.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

72d, 42 West.—Several exceptionally attractive two and four room apartments, with baths; seven windows in two rooms; furnished and unfurnished; half block from Central Park; near subway express and L; $55 to $75.

BACHELOR APARTMENT, West 54TH St., near 5th Av.; three rooms, bath, furnished; rental, $120, with service. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

To Sublet.—Eight-room apartment, comfortably furnished for the Summer; reasonable rent; immediate possession.
The Estling, 223-224 Riverside Drive.

Sublet substantially furnished six-room front elevator apartment; comfort, cleanliness; complete housekeeping; piano; $55 to October. 500 West 112th.

110 Morningside Drive, Apt. 32.—Five-room, well-furnished apartment, $55.

2 & 4-ROOM APARTMENTS.
Completely furnished
high-class elevator house;
most moderate rents.
507 WEST 113TH ST.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West,
Has to Sublet for a Tenant
A TEN-ROOM FURNISHED APARTMENT.
Immediate Possession.

For rent—Nicely furnished four-room apartment, 99 Claremont Av., until Sept. 20; fine location, river view. Address H. C. O'Brien, 99 Claremont. Tel. 4102 Morningside.

Some unusual Summer opportunities, furnished, sublet apartments; choice localities. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

86th, 200 West.—Beautiful six-room corner apartment; large and cool, high-class house, near subway; long, short term; reasonable.

94TH, 178 WEST.—Artistically furnished 5 rooms; piano; electricity; linen, silver; convenient cars. Garrett.

644 Riverside Drive, (142d.)—Five-room front; immediate possession; reference exchanged. Jenkins.

58th, 131 West.—Exceptionally attractive apartment; Summer rate; $75 per month. Leismann.

Lady away Summer will sublet beautifully furnished 6-room front apartment; high class house; at subway. 229 West 105th.

Hotel apartment, three rooms, bath, three months, vicinity 72d, Central Park West. A 40 Times.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished.
CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Completely furnished elevator apartment, 4 and 6 rooms and bath. 3 and 5 West 104th.

Unfurnished—East Side.

570 Park Av.,
Corner 63d St., adjoining Colony Club.
6, 7, 8, and 9 rooms, 2 and 3 baths; $2,000 to $3,500.
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.

416 Madison Av.—Apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms and bath; service.

31st, 157-161 East, near Lexington.—Nice apartments; 6 rooms and bath; $40.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Will sublease during August and September unfurnished apartment of two rooms and bath in Hotel Berkley at $35 per month; please write for appointment. Alfred F. Jones, care hotel.

234-238 West 21st St. — 4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

Beautiful nine-room apartment, overlooking Hudson. Wellesley, northeast corner 81st St., West End Av.

For sublet apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE & COTTAGES,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family House of High Standard.
20 min. delightful sail, Manhattan.
Lovely rooms, all comforts; excellent chef.
Weekly, $10-$16 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK.
Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlor; one hour Wall Street; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Long Island.

Arverne, N. Y., on ocean, 30 minutes from Broadway, (Penna. Station,) 25 Brooklyn, (Flatbush Av. Station;) commutation, $7.50 month; mile long ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; glorious bathing, fishing, tennis; exclusive house, (100 guests, young folks, no babies;) luxuriously furnished; bountiful table, dainty cooking; room and board, $10-$20 each. Phone 415 Hammels. The Stafford, 108 Beach 66th St., (Gaston Av.)

At Far Rockaway.—Block from beach; best accommodations; refined guests. Sea View Inn, 315 Beach 20th, formerly Central Av.

Sheepshead Bay.—Private family, accommodate gentlemen, couple for Summer. 2,641 Kenmore Place.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

"Smith's," in the Adirondacks.—Good board, comfortable rooms; rates, $7 to $10; write for photos, &c. G. R. Smith, Johnsburg, N. Y.

"Elliswood," Ulster County farm; arrange. White, 309 West 46th. Telephone Bryant 34.

Pennsylvania.

Towanda, Pa.—Woodleigh and Bungalows.—Enlarged and renovated; attractive surroundings in beautiful country; refined home for vacation or rest. Excellent table. Owner trained nurse. Fishing, automobiles, horses; double rooms, $16 and $18; single, $9; large rooms, one person, $12 to $25. Booklet. Address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av.,
East Orange, New Jersey,
"Thirty Minutes from Broadway."
Spend the Summer in Beautiful East Orange; Oiled Streets, Shady Lawns, Sunshine, and Flowers; finest water in or around New York; cool, fragrant, and delightful; good service and excellent cuisine; two people in suite of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with board, $25 per week; take Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station. Write for booklet.
W. T. Reade, Proprietor.

East Orange, 24 Evergreen Place.—Spacious, quiet; 2 minutes Brick Church Station.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; own farm products. For particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Board or furnished housekeeping rooms wanted at seashore for mother, five-year-old girl, and fourteen-months-old baby. Address, with all particulars, Soderling, 75 Northern Av., New York City.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Leaving town; will sell at sacrifice almost new piano. 142 West 73d.

Furniture.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs; everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted, roll top desk and chair, small filing case, and two office chairs. Box 309 Times, 2 Rector St.

Wanted—Second-hand electric fan for office use. Address Box Y 367 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A BUSINESS MAN having own office, best location, seeks position of trust. Write 410 Cambridge Building, City.

ACCOUNTANT.—Experienced all lines; books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 50 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT—OFFICE MANAGER desires responsible position; one year with certified accountant; five years in charge offices large manufacturing company; good education; correspondence, collections, statements. N 76 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5.00 monthly upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized; financial statements rendered. Browndorff, 300 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANT, all branches, wide experience, cost, control, efficiency systems, linguist, used to difficult problems, desires employment. D 346 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT,
university graduate, desires position as junior with certified public accountant. D 350 Times Downtown.

ADJUSTER, insurance, now employed, long experience, workmen's compensation, all liability, wishes connection larger insurance company. Y 360 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.

Trained to take a great deal of burden off the shoulders of a busy executive and systematize and manage a large office

A Yale graduate, 29; exceptional executive ability and initiative; 6 years office manager and assistant to President; sound, practical business experience covering sales, credits, collections, finance, statistics, correspondence, and efficiency methods. M 154 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, desires position; double entry; prepare balance sheet; rapid calculator; willing to serve as assistant. Q 500 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, office man, (24,) desires position with advancement; 6 years' experience; efficient, accurate; excellent references; Christian. D 353 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, graduate business college, desires connect with reliable firm. William Kuebele, 37 East 58th. Phone Plaza 2993.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, (28,) experienced, educated, trustworthy, references, desires responsible connection. N 77 Times.

CARPENTER, experienced, wants work by day or contract. Carpenter, 1,300 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Nathan Heyman, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic; foreign-domestic cars; a careful driver; of good habits; capable of all repairs; 3 years last position. E. J. Franz, 127 West 62d St.

CHAUFFEUR, single, 29; mechanic; 10 years' experience on foreign and domestic cars; used to driving women and children. Ferris, 350 West 117th St. Morningside 7822.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swedish, 24, single, beginner, Y. M. C. A. graduate, wishes position; private; city or country; do own repairs. C., care Mullen, 108 West 61st.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wants position; five years' experience; reference. N 80 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic, acquainted with all cars, desires good position; ten years' experience. N 71 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Useful; makes repairs; single; good driver; country, reliable; reference. N 85 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—High school instructor wishes position as Spanish correspondent; will also tutor in Spanish. N 70 Times.

OFFICE MAN, 22, experienced bookkeeper, typist, billing, desires position; $12. N 72 Times.

OFFICE WORK.—Young man, 18, active, honest, 3 years' commercial high school training, desires office position; reference. N 69 Times.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST, at present employed, desires position as outside salesman with firm needing reliable man; references. L 165 Times.

SALESMAN.—Fine proposition for live specialty man; for theatres, picture houses, pleasure resorts; also man for hotels, office building, factories; capable of earning at least $1,800 yearly; liberal commission. A 32 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced young man, (24,) hustler of initative ambition and ability, seeks position with a future. N 75 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert secretary, bookkeeper; 7 years' experience; exceptional. Cohan, 975 Home St.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A thoroughly practical, experienced builder requests interview with individual or corporation requiring services of high-grade man as manager or Superintendent. N 81 Times.

TEACHER, manual arts; experience public, private schools and camp; silversmithing, woodwork, drawing, and modeling. N 68 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 30, 7 years' experience as executive and correspondent, college graduate, thorough accountant, having done 3 years' public accounting, wants position with fair salary and good prospects for advancement. Write Box 75, 1,921 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) fully experienced office man or salesman, desires connection; capable, reliable, energetic; best references. D 360 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) desires to start with good concern; manual training, education; salary no object; Christian. D 354 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (25,) thoroughly experienced in manufacture of children's dresses, desires position with growing concern. D 359 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) good education and business experience, desires position with reliable concern; will start in any capacity and work up. D 358 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) ambitious, desires position anything; references. A. C., 163 East 125th.

YOUNG MAN wishes position at anything; could furnish bonds if necessary. Kanuk, 69 East 101st.

YOUNG MAN, good education, wants job for August and September. N 84 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

CARETAKER.—Couple, childless, best reference, wishes care furnished or unfurnished private house. Kratz, 1,476 1st Av.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION. — Young lady desires position; French, English; salary secondary. N 79 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; high school graduate; $15. J. M. K., 240 Washington St., Jersey City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid worker; references; $10. D 361 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist and bookkeeper, wishes position; 2 years' experience. Estelle Kaiser, 977 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, SECRETARY.—Efficient; executive ability; excellent business training; $15-$18. D 281 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.—Neat appearance; courteous; salary, $10. D 335 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, wish places; other Southern help. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone Columbus 5022. Established 1899.

COOKS, $30-$40. Waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, $25-$35. Couple, $70. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av. (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

The Federated Employment Bureau for Jewish Girls, 60 West 39th St., Greeley 4728, desires to place a number of college and high school girls in positions during the Summer months as office assistants, governesses, mothers' helpers, &c.; city or country.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d St. 6916 Morningside.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms, with or without bath; excellent table; Summer rates; references.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms; unexcelled board; electric light; phone; table guests.

40TH, 60 WEST.—Large, cool room; private baths; second floor; family table.

54TH, 54 WEST.—High-class accommodations; private baths; electric light; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table board; references.

57TH, 333 WEST.—Large and small rooms, excellent table.

58TH, 146 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms; private baths; references; table guests; Summer rates.

68TH ST., 63 WEST.—Elegant large room; attentive service; private house; phone.

72D, 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; excellent table; table guests; prices reasonable.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well-appointed house; near subway, "L," surface.

73D, 260 WEST.—Large double, cool, front rooms; twin brass box spring beds, with baths, at price you would have to pay for rooms alone exclusive of board at the hotels; separate tables; cuisine specialty; inspection invited.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, near subway, elevated; table board; references.

75TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Cool double, single rooms; baths; best home table; electricity.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people, at usual prices; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water; private bath.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms; gentlemen, couples; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

93D, (676 West End Av.)—Elegantly furnished private house; Southern people catered to; home comforts; table guests.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms and bath; private residence; board optional.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Large, small rooms; with or without private bath; excellent table board.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private boarding house; excellent table.

AMERICAN refined private home; large, beautiful new elevator apartment; delightfully cool location, Riverside Drive, facing river and park; desires married, paying guests; telephone. Morningside 9411.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 740.—Large room, facing the Drive; private family; refined surroundings; high-class apartment. Audubon 4570. Apartment 6B.

The Woodbury, 855 Riverside Drive, 2 blocks north of 157th St. subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.)—Rooms, floor, suite, board; very reasonable; table board.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suites, two rooms and bath.

39TH, 145 EAST.—Allerton House Annex, for gentlemen; every improvement, including shower bath, electric light, &c.; accommodation $3.50 to $7 per week.

55TH, 71 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; all conveniences; telephone; Summer rates; references.

76TH, 37 EAST.—Large front room, also small, with or without kitchenette.

MADISON AV., 529.—Beautifully furnished room, with, without private bath; 'phone, electricity.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, with baths; running water; piano; single rooms, furnished or unfurnished.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; high-class references; electricity.

49TH, 50 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; electricity; running water; near bath; Summer rates.

49TH, 66 WEST. — Well-appointed, ground-floor suite; separate entrance; also other large, airy rooms; Summer rates; every convenience.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small, cool; elevator; Summer rates. Scovell.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; electricity, telephone; private bathroom; gentlemen only; references.

61ST, 129 WEST.—Desirable airy, large, small rooms; private house; convenient subway.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Wonderfully cool, large rooms; single; perfectly kept house; very moderate.

69TH ST., 118 WEST.
WEST HALL.
Large room, private bath; medium room, running water; next bath; southern exposure.

71ST, 206 WEST, (BROADWAY.)
Attractively furnished single rooms, with lavatories; couple considered; parlor suitable music, dancing.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, with private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 153 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished; large closets; telephone, electricity; near subway, elevated station; very low until September.

75TH ST., 46 WEST.—Parlor, dressing room, $9.00; other rooms, $4.00; bath, conveniences.

76TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive double and single rooms; board optional; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone; reception room; $2.50 to $10.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

81ST, 120 WEST.—Elegant, cool, large rooms; adjoining bath; hot water; $3-$5.

82D, 33 WEST.—Rent beautiful suite, newly furnished; small front room; references.

84TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room, running water, bath adjoining.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Cool, large, small rooms, bath; near Drive; breakfast; references.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Gentlemen only; first floor; suitable for physician or dentist.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Near park; rooms, $3.50-$5; room with bath, $10; electricity.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Light, airy room; elevator apartment; near Drive. Apartment 5RW.

96TH, 231 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Front suite; single rooms; kitchen privileges. 3D.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Elegant, large, cool, airy room; Summer rates. Apartment 4D.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

112TH, 504 WEST. — Cheerful, large room; smaller room; Summer rates. 6th floor, west.

118TH ST., 401 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished suite of 2 rooms; 3 outside windows, overlooking Morningside Park, block from Columbia; elevator; will accommodate 2 or 3; $10 to $12 per week; concessions if permanent; gentlemen preferred. Apt. 44. Lawrence.

118TH, 425 WEST, (Bachelor Apartment.)—Outside rooms, facing Columbia Campus, $3-$4 per week. Apartment 61. Lawrence. Call 401 West 118th, Apartment 44.

118TH, 155 WEST.—Attractive double room, adjoining bath; private house; refined Jewish family.

122D, 540 WEST.—Attractive corner rooms; refined surroundings; elevator; references. Apt. 51.

135TH, 535 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; elevator apartment; convenient bus, subway. Peck.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Newly decorated; Hudson view; large; $7; convenient location. 2B.

FT. WASHINGTON AV., 454.—Single room, private bath; $5 weekly; gentlemen only. St. Nicholas 9220. Apartment 49.

LARGE, cool rooms, $4, $5, $6; private perfectly kept house. 3,184 Col.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FIREPROOF, 12-14 WEST 18TH ST.
Loft—About 2,400 Sq. Ft.
2 Elevators. Low Rent.
WILLIAM F. FUERST, INC.,
87 Nassau St. Tel. Cortlandt 1633.

52D ST., s. w. cor. SEVENTH AVENUE, corner STORE and BASEMENT, $75. Apply to SUPT., or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR STREET. Tel. JOHN 5700.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n e cor. 71st St., BASEMENT, $20. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Two floors, best Broadway location; very reasonable rent. Apply in shoe store, French, Shriner & Urner, 1,263 B'way.

Choice private office, use of handsomely furnished reception room, and service; reasonable. Suite 938, No. 33 West 42d St.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 B'way, Suite 307.

Space for high-class dressmaker, with ladies' tailor. Barnett & Krohn, 16 West 56th.

34th St. 11th Av.—Lofts, 25x50, with steam power; $35. C. Daly, 392 11th Av.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Wanted for Business.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Use of part small office for legitimate business in modern building, near Grand Central; please state rental desired. Reply N 65 Times.

LOST AND FOUND

Fifty cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—A black enamel and gold A. K. X. society pin, shape of scroll, June 30 or July 1; name B. P. Johnson on back. Reward if returned to E. B. Johnson, Bryn Mawr College Inn, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

LOST—Between New York City and Springfield, Mass., a flexible diamond bracelet—stones of various sizes, set in platinum; liberal reward. Address Henry P. Parker, Bar Harbor, Me.

LOST—One diamond stud weighing over one karat, about 1 P. M., Monday, July 3, on west side of 4th Av., between 25th and 26th Sts.; liberal reward. Suite 2,121, 80 Maiden Lane.

$50 REWARD.—Saturday morning, ruby, diamond, and sapphire three-link breastpin, between Waldorf-Astoria and South American steamer pier, Brooklyn. Return to Mrs. H. J. Weiss at Waldorf-Astoria Hotel office, 5th Av. and 34th St.

$10 REWARD for return of papers lost in little card case, initials H. H., at Macy's, Monday afternoon. De Barros, 36 West 59th. Telephone 6959 Plaza.

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a lien held by us against the following described personal property, viz.:

1. Fifty shares of the Capital Stock of Jiffy Auto Curtain Company, of Detroit, Mich.
2. Two shares of the Capital Stock of Canadian Top Company, of Tilbury, Canada,

held by us for the account of George H. Quennard, said property will be sold to the highest bidder at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., Manhattan Borough, City of New York, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, on the 12th day of July, 1916, at 12:30 P. M., to satisfy such lien.

Dated, New York, June 17th, 1916.
STAVERT, ZIGOMALA & CO.
J. V. ROONEY, Attorney, 320 Broadway, Manhattan Boro., New York City.

New York, May 31, 1916.

The undersigned has this day retired from business. All powers of attorney heretofore at any time given by me to any person or persons, as well as all other authority to represent me in any respect in connection with said business, have been and are revoked.
M. FRANKFORT,
200 Produce Exchange, New York City.

Business Opportunities

Fifty cents an agate line.

Patents secured, trade marks registered; protect your ideas; ask Washington office for free books and list of inventions wanted; advice free. Richard B. Owen, 165 Owen Building, Washington, D. C. New York office, Woolworth Building. Phone Barclay 7394.

Partner, experienced on domestic embroidery, to know the business inside and outside. Liberman, 420 Summit Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

Have you $10,000 for ½ interest, manufacturing and marketing the greatest invention of the decade. D 364 Times Downtown.

Outside active partner required in prosperous manufacturing business. Investment required. Y 338 Times Annex.

Wish to interest corporation in ideal automobile polish. Chemist, 127 West 87th.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR

FOR A HIGH-CLASS, OLD-ESTABLISHED MEDIUM WHO CAN PRODUCE RESULTS IN BOTH LOCAL AND NATIONAL FIELDS; STATE EXPERIENCE, SALARY, AND REFERENCES. A 26 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, about 25; thoroughly competent to take charge of books of large corporation; state salary desired. A 208 Times Annex.

BOY wanted; must be honest; an industrious, intelligent youth will find good opportunity for advancement; references necessary. Prichard & Constance, 49 West 23d St.

BOY.—A bright boy of neat appearance, some high school training, age 16 to 17, wanted by large corporation. R. N., Box 70, Station D, New York City.

CANVASSER, high-grade man, capable of development. $10 salary and 3 per cent. commission. Real estate work, locate in Peekskill. Application must include business history. Absolute sobriety essential. Box A 207 Times Annex.

COLLECTORS.—Experienced, for installment business; salary $2 per day, commission and expenses; exceptional opportunity for producers. Apply after 10, Room 801, 3 W. 29th.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED PERSONS FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS AS FOLLOWS:
SHEET WRITERS,
CHAUFFEURS,
AUTOMOBILE HELPERS,
FURNITURE CRATERS AND PACKERS.

Apply Employment Office, Fifth Floor,
32d St. side.

IRON WORKERS.—Must be experienced in laying out and erecting stair work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

JANITOR for five five-story apartments, 50 families; steam heat, telephone; must do small repairs; rent free and $60 per month. Apply Wednesday, 8:30 A. M., Areco, 1,029 East 163d St., cor. Southern Boulevard.

LEDGER CLERK.—Intelligent young man; state age, experience, salary expected. "D.," Post Box 49, Grand Central Station.

MAN, about thirty, as companion in country month or more; in return expenses paid; references, creed. D 357 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN by a large manufacturing company, several first-class designers. State experience and salary expected. Y 318 Times Annex.

MESSENGER.—Young man as messenger in Bronx bank, about 18 years old; answer in own handwriting, stating salary expected. H. R., Times Harlem.

PHARMACEUTICAL.—Splendid opportunity for pharmaceutical salesman to connect with Eastern concern opening New York office; big future for right man; experienced salesman with trade preferred; salary or commission. D 362 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY, about 15 years. H. Jaeckel & Son, 16 West 32d.

PIANO SALESMAN.—Outside; special opportunity for business getter; commission. 507 5th Av., Room 1,206.

SALESMEN.—Good men to sell Summer resort property at Lake Hopatcong, N. J. Exceptionally low prices; many leads furnished; liberal commission. Apply The Prospect Point Land Improvement Co., 1,520-1,522 Woolworth Building, New York City.

SALESMEN wanted every New Jersey, Long Island town; big percentage; exclusive territory; sales managers required. 1,021-1,023 Marbridge Bldg.

SALESMAN, (city,) hustling, to carry snappy line serge dresses; jobbers and retail; commission basis. Fifth floor, 127 West 17th.

SALESMAN.—By electric sign mfr.; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone St.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, capable of handling details and assisting busy executive; application must give references and complete details of previous employments. H 226 Times Downtown.

STOCK SALESMAN.—Wanted, reliable, experienced salesman to sell dividend-paying high-class stock in Greater New York; liberal commission; leads furnished; references required. N 86 Times.

TOOLMAKERS WANTED.
This company can employ several additional first-class workmen in this line and offers the following inducements: Good wages, steady employment, clean, sanitary factory, high-grade work, and one of the best cities in the country in which to live; in applying state age, rate of wages expected, and give a brief description of previous experience. Pratt & Whitney Co., Hartford, Conn.

WIRE WORKERS.—Must have experience in channel iron work; steady work, good pay. Write The Ornamental Iron Work Co., Akron, Ohio.

YOUNG MAN.—A high school graduate, with good knowledge of English and typewriting, age 16-18, wanted by large corporation. A. M., Box 70, Station D, New York City.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

CLEAN-CUT, high-class young men, (Americans,) for the following openings:
2 Spanish-English Consular Invoice Clerks, $15, $25.
2 English Stenographers—assistants to chief accountant, $15, $20.
5 Spanish-English Stenographers, $15, $25.
2 Stenographers, (dictaphone operators,) $15, $20.
Ledger Clerk, (Bank,) $75 monthly.
Ledger Clerk, (Insurance,) $45 monthly.
2 Junior Assistant Bookkeepers, $10, $12.
Many openings for College or High School graduates, with leading Banks, Oil and Insurance companies, $7, $10.
Several openings for Typists and Switchboard Operators. 20 Boys, Americans, $5-$6.
INTERVIEW ACCORDED APPLICANTS
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS,
3 P. M. TO 7 P. M.
AMERICAN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
AND SPANISH-AMERICAN AGENCY,
E. Speiser, Prop. 37 Liberty Street

BOOKBINDER.—A young bookbinder of varied experience to take charge of bindery out of New York. Interested parties call at Employment Agency, 23d St. Y. M. C. A., Thursday, July 6, 7-8:30 P. M., or Friday, 7-8:30 A. M., or 12-1.

STENOGRAPHERS, $20-$18; correspondent, $18; boys, $10-$6. Lang Agency, 120 Broadway.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway at 72d St.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENCED SALESPEOPLE
FOR PERMANENT POSITIONS IN
DEPARTMENTS AS FOLLOWS:

LADIES' COATS,
LADIES' WAISTS,
SKIRTS,
GLOVES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
NECKWEAR,
MILLINERY,
JEWELRY,
LEATHER GOODS.

ALSO

HEAD OF STOCK AND
SALESPERSONS FOR MECHANICAL
TOYS, AS WELL AS CASHIERS,
PARCEL WRAPPERS AND
INSPECTRESSES, PACKERS.

Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

STENOGRAPHER.—Wanted, young woman; must be neat and accurate; state experience and salary desired. D 356 Times Downtown.

Telephone operator and typist, monitor board, young lady, good appearance; apply Wednesday before 12. Munro & Harford Co., 416 West 33d St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
EXPERIENED
BILLING MACHINE OPERATORS.
Apply Employment Office,
Fifth Floor, 32d St. Side.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LAW STENOGRAPHERS.—Easy hours; $15; others, $15, $18; typists; register free. F. X. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS, $15, $12, $10; Elliott-Fisher; immediately. Acme Agency, 26 Cortlandt St.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St.—Pre-eminently the most successful training institution of its kind in the country; prepares a limited number for social, professional, and commercial secretaries; excellent positions. Day and evening courses. Apply for catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lon.,) director.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Summer term. Aeolian Hall, 35 W. 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A.—A.—A.—A.—SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING PRIVATE SECRETARIES at an institution known throughout the country for thorough work; registered by the Regents of the State of New York; individual instruction; Summer session.
PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St.

BRYAN AT PEEKSKILL PRAISES SOLDIERS

Tells Centennial Throng That Being a Man-at-Arms Need Not Make One Bloodthirsty.

SAYS THE NATION IS UNITED

Rear Admiral Chadwick and Others Participate in Celebration at Depew Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., July 4.—The celebration of the centennial of Peekskill, begun last Sunday, was brought to a climax today in conjunction with the Fourth of July festivities, participating in which were William Jennings Bryan, ex-Secretary of State; Congressman Lemuel P. Padgett, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives; Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick, former President of the United States War College, and Leverett F. Crumb, President of the village. The people of this village, which boasts it is the largest in the United States, having refused charters repeatedly in order to retain this distinction, turned out in force to hear these speakers at an open-air meeting in Depew Park, although a ball game between the Arrows and a Y. M. C. A. team in an adjacent field drew away about 500 persons.

Mr. Bryan got a rousing cheer as President Crumb took him by the arm and led him to a seat by the side of Rear Admiral Chadwick, and they kept cheering while the ex-Secretary shook hands with the veteran officer of the navy. Mr. Bryan did not attempt to conceal his delight at this demonstration.

He arrived at the close of an address written by Admiral Chadwick, which was read by Captain G. F. Neal, U. S. N., because the Admiral had bronchitis. The burden of this address was a plea for the welding of all foreign elements here into American citizenship.

Mr. Bryan in his speech said he had never been more impressed than now with the unity he had seen throughout this country. He saw it as far back as the Spanish war, when he served as Colonel of a regiment from his State. He recalled that the last war of the United States followed soon after the Presidential campaign of 1896, which he characterized as the bitterest in the past fifty years. It happened that Mr. Bryan in that crisis desired to offer his services to the country, and consequently when he asked permission to raise a regiment of volunteers his request went to his victorious political opponent.

In his regiment, he said, were men of many creeds and political convictions. The majority of its officers had voted against him, and the majority of the enlisted men had voted for him, he said. The division to which his organization was assigned was commanded by a former Republican Governor and a Union soldier. His brigade was commanded by a Virginia Democrat and a Confederate veteran. Northern and Southern regiments when they came together vied with each other in paying compliments. A Mississippi regiment's band played "Yankee Doodle," to which the Nebraskans responded with "Dixie," and then both bands joined in "My Country, 'Tis of Thee."

"I feel that it is like this today," said Mr. Bryan. "We have our differences in politics, we are attached to our parties and churches, and we rejoice that we live in a land where a man has the right to vote and worship as he pleases.

"I do not know just what blood predominates in me. As near as I know I am badly mixed, just as I am in religion. And if I take my children and my children's children, I am in a worse fix. But, my friends, I believe when the test comes, and the men are drawn up in line, they will be ready to die for their country as they ought to be ready to live for it."

In the course of these remarks a long string had become unraveled from a flag draped above the speakers' stand, and the end of it blown by the wind, continually fell upon the bald head of the speaker. Apparently he did not notice it, but the crowd tittered as it waited in vain for him to brush away an imaginary fly. Finally the village President saved the situation by using a crooked cane and breaking the thread.

Mr. Bryan was cheered when he asserted that the greatest service was not necessarily that which was rendered on the battlefield. His definition of patriotism was, "service expressed in national terms." Mr. Bryan did not see how the position of this country could be misconstrued when it offered its friendly services to the warring countries of Europe.

"We are kin to all of them," said he, "and we cannot be enemies to any of them," whereupon he was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Taking hold of an illustration he made use of when he retired as Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan said one need not underestimate the value of a soldier at the same time he worked for the prevention of war any more than he need undervalue the ability of a fireman while he built a structure of concrete.

"There is no more reason why a good soldier should be bloodthirsty than for a good fireman to be firethirsty," said Mr. Bryan, who caused amusement when he carried the illustration still further, and said a good undertaker did not necessarily await with impatience for deaths to occur.

"I have passed through a number of States in the last few days," said Mr. Bryan, "and have seen the National Guard organizations departing for the border, all ready to give everything in the service of country, and none knowing where that service would lead him or whether he ever would return. I saw parents and loved ones weeping and sobbing, knowing not when the boys would return. I do not consider it unpatriotic to have said to those left behind:

"'These boys are doing their duty, but I'll join you in praying they may not be killed or called on to kill.'" The gathering voted its thanks to Mr. Bryan and the other speakers.

A short history of the village of Peekskill was read by its President and also by its Treasurer, William J. Charlton. It formally was made a municipality on April 17, 1816, and was one of thirty-eight communities incorporated in this State. Its population now is 17,000.

The speakers and other guests were entertained at luncheon by the Committee of One Hundred and Fifty headed by Chester De Witt Pugsley, who arranged the celebration.

Following the luncheon, Mr. Bryan, Rear Admiral Chadwick, Congressman Padgett, and officers of the destroyers Cummins and Warden, lying in the Hudson opposite Peekskill, motored to the State encampment, where the Forty-seventh Regiment and the First Armored Motor Battery gave a review in their honor.

BRYAN TALKS TO CONVICTS.

Sing Sing Prisoners Cheer His Remarks on Leading a Useful Life.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, July 4.—"Tom" Brown's Aurora Band gave William Jennings Bryan a rousing welcome at the entrance of Sing Sing Prison this afternoon. Mr. Bryan motored to Ossining from Peekskill with a group of friends and a committee which has been piloting him about at the celebration up the river.

While the band was playing patriotic airs Warden Kirchwey introduced Mr. Bryan to the Executive Board of the Mutual Welfare League. There were ten or more of them in the group, with each of whom Bryan shook hands cordially. A procession was then formed with the band ahead and Warden Kirchwey and Mr. Bryan following.

A speaker's stand, decorated with bunting and flags, had been erected against the northern wall of the mess hall, and from this Bryan delivered his address to about 1,000 of the inmates of the prison. Warden Kirchwey introduced him as an American who understood the American heart.

Mr. Bryan spoke on the "Plans and Specifications for Leading a Useful Life."

After explaining the relative importance of the physical, mental, and moral nature of man, Mr. Bryan came to the mysteries of life. Life, he said, was a mystery, love was a mystery, nature was a mystery. A child knew as much about natural phenomena as the most learned man, he said.

"And patriotism is a mystery," he went on to say. "I just left Peekskill. I saw there 1,200 men, all ready to do or die for their country. I saw groups of soldiers, like rivulets, all the way along the route as I came from Nebraska. I haven't any fear about patriotism in this country. If this country needed 1,000,000 men it would get them; 2,000,000, and they would be ready."

Mr. Bryan made clear his views on woman suffrage.

"A mother devotes from one-third to one-half of her life in taking care of her children," he said. "Under our present system it has always seemed to me that when bad men break into her home to steal her son she is compelled to stand by and witness the performance, her hands helplessly tied."

The prisoners cheered heartily at the close of his speech.

KILLED ON CRUISER BOSTON

Premature Explosion in Celebration of Fourth Causes Death of Coxswain.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 4.—V. D. Burnell, coxswain of the cruiser Boston, was killed and Frank Trullinger, ship's blacksmith, was injured today by the premature explosion of a six-pound shell while a salute was being fired in celebration of the Fourth of July.

The explosion occurred just as the ninth and last shell was being fired. According to members of the crew, the primer stuck out too far and was struck by the bridge block, which was being raised to a position against the shell. Before the block could be closed the explosion occurred, breaking the shell guard. Burnell enlisted from Minneapolis, Minn.

ORATORS IN WIGWAM LAUD THE PRESIDENT

Tammany Society Celebrates and Hears Rousing Preparedness Speeches.

CHAMBERLAIN FOR ARMY

Fears Patriotism Is Lacking, Senator Says, in Telling of Difficulty to Get Men to Enlist.

Preparedness was the keynote of the speeches at the Tammany Society's celebration of the Fourth yesterday. An unusually large crowd was at the Wigwam in Fourteenth Street, where, besides oratory, there was plenty to eat and drink. United States Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon gave the "long talk" while Representatives Ashton C. Shallenberger of Nebraska, James W. Collier of Mississippi, Scott Ferris of Oklahoma, and P. D. Decker of Missouri gave the "short talks." The greatest applause came when Mr. Decker defended President Wilson's course in Mexico.

"I am glad we have a man in the White House that has room in his heart for the poor Mexican people who have no Government," said Mr. Decker amid a storm of cheers. "We can put the old flag in that country and will do it if it is a good thing for us and a good thing for Mexico, for the sake of justice and the sake of humanity. We won't do it to get some one more oil wells and more mines. The man in the White House is not going to ask Congress to declare war to increase the value of anybody's ranch down in Mexico, and there is a bunch of men in Congress who are not going to vote to declare war with Mexico to make anybody rich. We've got a man in the White House who understands what the Fourth of July means and understands what that document means that declares that all men are created equal before the law."

In paying his compliments to Tammany Hall Senator Chamberlain admitted that sometimes Tammany might have been wrong, but he believed it had been more often right, and that no political organization in the country had done so much for humanity.

"It is well," he continued, "to read the Declaration of Independence and recall the deeds of our ancestors. It is well to recall their bravery and it is well to remember that they were not afraid to assert their independence against the most powerful nation on the face of the earth. Let us not forget to draw from this the lesson that unless we maintain their spirit and insist on the protection of the lives and property of our citizens, we must be blotted from the page of the nations on earth.

"I sometimes think that the patriotism of our peoples has waned. There was no need in Colonial days to arouse the people to prepare themselves. All turned in to protect the rights of the colonies. But now, when the whole civilized world is aflame we find that in order to create enthusiasm brass bands have to be got out, meetings are held, and even then we find it hard to get the people to enlist. We are not going to wage a war of aggression, but to assert the rights of American citizens. Has the time come when a bandit can come across our border in the night, destroy our citizens and their homes, and there is not enough manhood in the United States to say 'you shall go no further.'"

Senator Chamberlain said he believed in a large regular army. He declared that while the National Guard had been called out, the country must depend upon the enlisted regular soldier.

"We are unprepared to meet even so poorly prepared a country as Mexico," he said. "We are unprepared even now, but the American people are responsible for this, and I fear that patriotism is lacking in this country today. There has not been a time in the history of the country when it needed more to be prepared, not to attack Germany, not to attack any country, but no man knows today what will happen when this war ends. The European countries are fighting to defend themselves against other countries. The powers now at war will not always be attacking one another, and America's isolation will not protect her after the war is over, if we are not prepared. We don't want war with Mexico, but we are called to place our sons in defense of this country against a nation that is almost powerless. Where would we be if we had a raid against us by a powerful nation? Think over that question and see to it that our country, if trouble comes, can at least be in a position to defend itself and the honor of the Republic."

Representative Shallenberg said our army was undefeatable on land and our navy on the sea, and that we were not dependent upon warships but on the productive capacity of the nation.

"With that production," he said, "we can lay hold of the gold and silver of the world, and with that gold and silver we can build the ships and the men of America have always been willing to enlist."

Representatives Collier of Mississippi and Scott Ferris of Oklahoma defended the Administration of President Wilson and predicted his re-election. Representative Ferris declared that preparedness did not mean war.

"We want preparedness, not for invasion, but for defense when the time comes," he said. "I don't want you to be ashamed of Congress or of that clear-headed man, President Wilson, who is trying to guide the Republic through these dangerous times. Stand behind the President and stand behind Congress."

Representative Decker said in part:

"The glory of this country does not depend upon marching men or upon battleships, or upon military power, but upon keeping alive the fundamental doctrines of that document which Tammany Hall is celebrating today. There has been more done for preparedness in the last three years than there has been done in fifty years before. We have done more than that—we have worked with might and main to make the people understand that they have a country worth fighting for. Whether you believe it or not, large standing armies and free government cannot exist together. There are dangers to republics from within as well as from without. You'll never have to look for volunteers when the time comes for them."

Secretary Thomas F. Smith read letters from Vice President Marshall and Governors of States who could not be present and from Senator Benjamin F. Tillman of South Carolina.

Grand Sachem John R. Voorhis presided at the celebration. The Declaration of Independence was read by ex-Justice Charles F. MacLean, and there were patriotic songs by the Tammany Glee Club.

$10,000 for German Relief.

More than 20,000 Germans, from all parts of Greater New York and its vicinity, went to Harmony Park, Grassmere, Staten Island, yesterday and last night, to take part in the German volksfest there. This was arranged for the purpose of raising funds to be sent to the war sufferers, principally the widows and families of German sailors killed in the battle of the North Sea. It was said that more than $10,000 was raised. The music was furnished by the band of the Vaterland, now laid up at Hobboken, and by the boys from the Wartburg Orphan Asylum.

RABBIS WOULD AVOID WAR.

Central Conference Urges Washington to Exert Every Effort.

WILDWOOD, N. J., July 4.—A resolution urging the President and the lawmaking bodies of this country to exert every possible effort to avoid war with Mexico was adopted by a rising vote at today's session of the Central Conference of American Rabbis. The resolution was presented by Rabbis David Phillipson of Cincinnati, Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, and Julian Morgenstern of Cincinnati.

The report of the Committee on Co-Operation with the National Organization, which practically determined the position of the conference with reference to the proposed congress of American Jews, was submitted by the Chairman, Rabbi William Rosenau of Baltimore, and was adopted. Its recommendations were as follows:

That the conference ratify the appointment of the representatives of the conference to the conference called by the American Jewish Committee for July 16, 1916, in New York City. That the incoming Executive Board be instructed to assist the American Jewish Relief Committee, acting jointly with kindred national organizations, in securing additional funds for further relieving Jewish suffering in the belligerent countries of the world.

That the Executive Committee be sustained in sending representatives to the second world court congress on May 2, 3 and 4 in New York City, as this congress had for its aim the consideration of international differences with a view of preventing war after the present shall have ceased.

That the central conference of American rabbis through its committee on national co-operation ascertain the character and purposes of the National Federation of Religious Liberals, with a view of joining this body at next year's convention if deemed advisable.

Tonight the delegates were the guests of the alumni of the Hebrew College of Cincinnati of the annual dinner of the latter organization.

Teased Over Kiss, Girl Tries Suicide

Because some girl friends jokingly accused her of letting a boy kiss her, sixteen-year-old Lydia Silverman, 66 Montgomery Street, attempted suicide yesterday afternoon by drinking several ounces of diluted camphor. The girl was alone when she tried to take her life, but she was found a few moments afterward. An ambulance took her a prisoner to the Gouverneur Hospital. She will recover.

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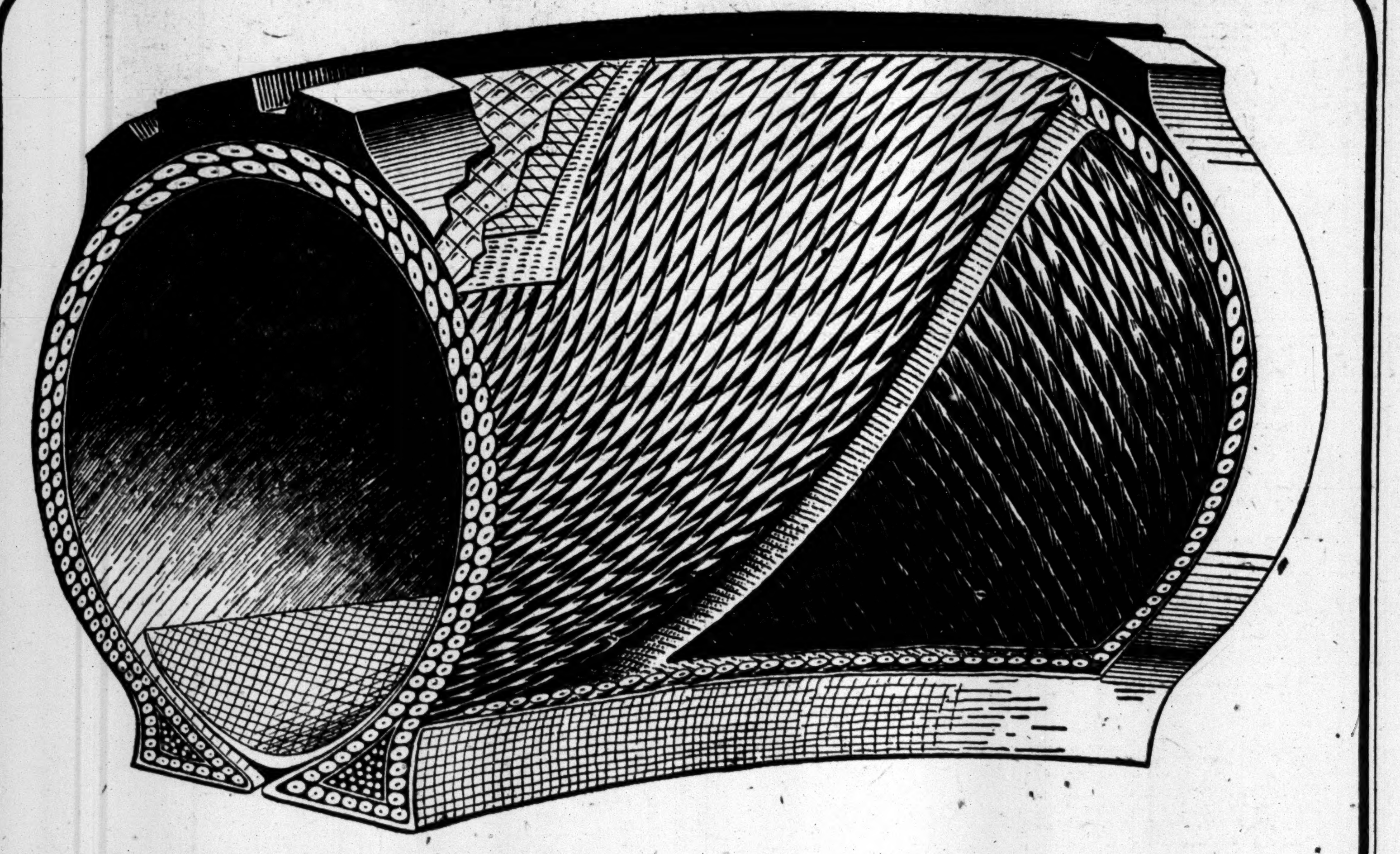

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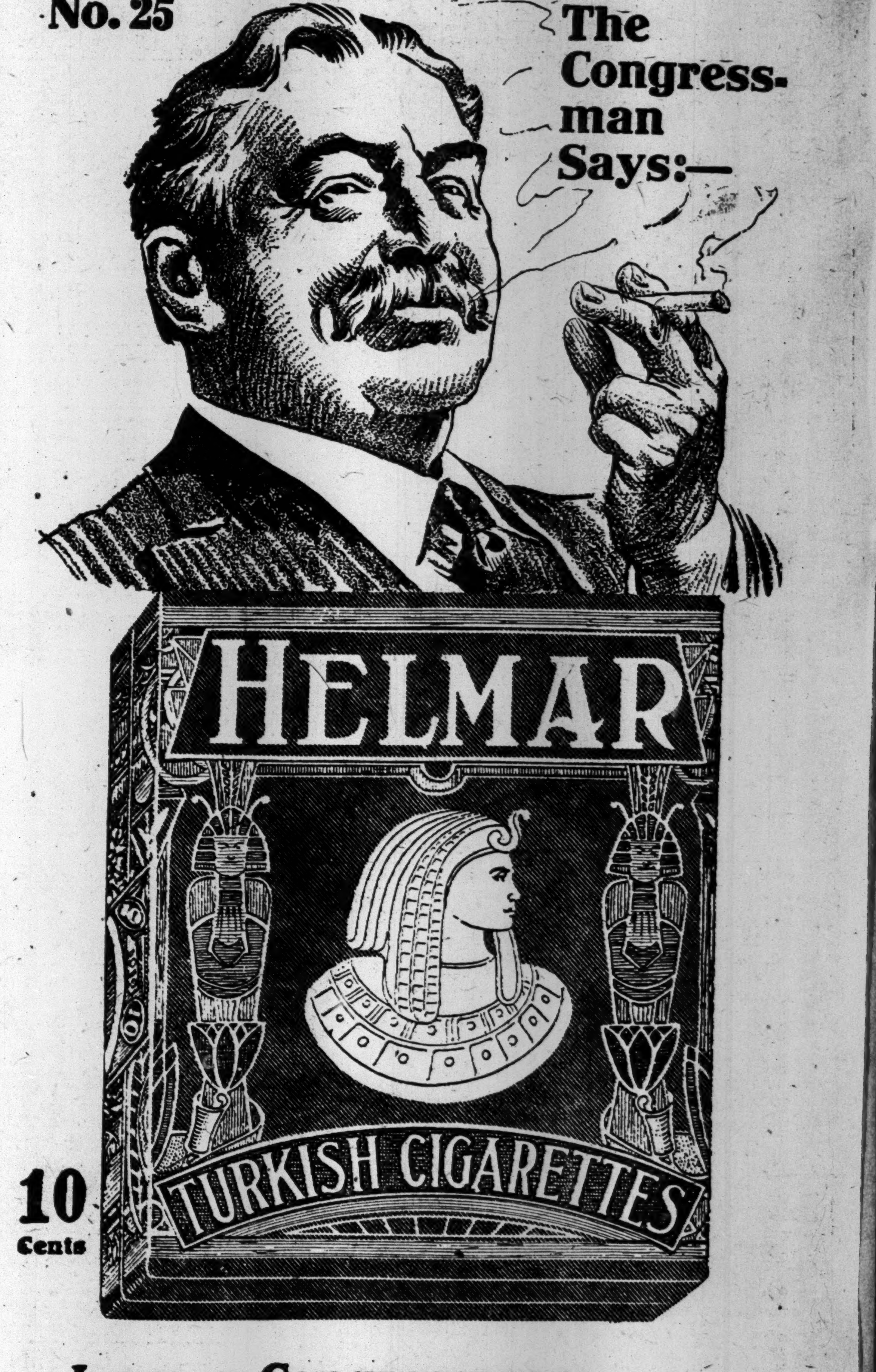

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